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THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

BY

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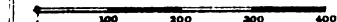
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POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the earlier volumes of this edition went to press in 1885, important changes have taken place in India, to some of which it is needful here to refer. A new Province, larger than France, has been added to the Indian Empire; the long contemplated railway which will traverse inner India direct from Calcutta to Bombay, has been commenced; the Lusitanian schism, which during two centuries rent the Roman Catholic Church in India, has been closed. Less conspicuous local changes—administrative, legislative, educational, and economic—have occurred in every Province. Their bare enumeration would involve a supplement quite beyond the scope of this work. In the Preface to the present edition I put forward the view that, ‘so far from representing the “stationary stage” of civilisation, according to a former school of English economists, India is now one of the most rapidly progressive countries of the earth.’ The onward movements in India,

during the brief period which has since elapsed, justify these words.¹

In order, however, to prevent misconceptions, it is expedient to narrate very briefly the events which render the lengthy articles on British and Independent Burma in volume iii., and various lesser notices throughout the other twelve volumes dealing with the same territories, no longer a correct representation of the actual state of things. The aggressive attitude of the King of Upper Burma, and his obstinate refusal to redress the wrongs done by his servants to British subjects, compelled Lord Dufferin at the close of 1885 to send an expeditionary force to Mandalay. The King was dethroned, and deported for safe custody to British India. After an attempt to administer the country through the Central Council of Burmese Ministers, an attempt frustrated by the old corrupt officials in the Districts, and by the dynastic discords of the pretenders to the throne, Upper Burma was annexed to British India by proclamation on the 1st January 1886. In February 1886, Lord Dufferin proceeded to Burma to organise the administration of the new Province. The disorders incident to the dis-

¹ The considerations which would have pointed to the expediency of amplifying this Postscript have been anticipated by a recent remarkable essay on India by Sir Henry Sumner Maine. 'From 1858 to 1887,' he says, 'India has been governed by the Crown under the control of Parliament, and the facts and figures which I have given seem to me to show that, taking the standards of advance which are employed to test the progress of Western countries, there is no country in Europe which, according to these criteria, and regard being had to the point of departure, has advanced during the same period more rapidly and farther than British India.'—*The Reign of Queen Victoria*, vol. i. p. 518. (Smith, Elder, & Co., 1887.)

banding of the royal troops, and the struggles of various party leaders and pretenders to the sovereignty, gave rise to numerous marauding bands known as dacoits. These plunderers were active throughout the hot months and the malarious rainy season of 1886; sometimes as petty gang-robbers, sometimes as bodies of well-armed banditti, and in certain localities as an organised array, operating on a scale which might almost be dignified with the name of guerilla war.

The close of the unhealthy season, and the approach of the cold weather of 1886-87, enabled the British authorities to deal with these depredators. In November 1886 a force of troops and armed police was gradually spread over Upper Burma in such numbers as to render plunder a very perilous livelihood. The peasantry began to array themselves more actively on the side of order; in many cases taking their protection into their own hands, and slaughtering or capturing the dacoits. The Buddhist clergy were almost from the first on our side, and they made their influence decisively felt as the country settled down. Meanwhile, the annexed territories had been divided into British Districts of more convenient size, and placed under a carefully selected staff of civil administrators. By the end of the cold weather of 1886-87 order was fairly established; and during the ensuing hot weather (1887) the work of pacification went forward. Satisfactory relations were also established with the adjoining States and hill tribes to the North and East. The new Districts are now firmly united with Lower Burma into

a single British Province under a Chief Commissioner. So far as can be foreseen at present (August 1887), the period of conquest in Upper Burma is over, and the task of consolidation is being accomplished by rapid strides.¹

While dealing with recent changes in Upper Burma, I take the opportunity of correcting an oversight in regard to the educational system in Lower Burma. Sixteen years ago, when I was collecting materials for the first edition of this work, it seemed to me a subject of regret that the British authorities had not availed themselves more heartily of the system of indigenous instruction given in the monasteries and religious houses by the Buddhist clergy. During the interval which has since elapsed, the system of public instruction in British Burma may almost be said to have been reconstituted on the basis of indigenous monastic teaching. I have mentioned the function assigned to such native agency at page 207 of volume iii. and in other places. But there are also passages in which I

¹ In the Preface to this edition I regretted that the necessity of printing in England, while the author was in India, unavoidably led to errors in the press. An unfortunate example of this class occurs in my account of recent transactions in Burma at page 430 of volume vi. I had kept back the sheet in order to incorporate the facts of the Proclamation of Annexation and of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma. But the new sentences, when forwarded to England, got transposed; and the events of January and February 1886 are made to precede the expeditionary force and occupation of Mandalay in November 1885. A clerical error, also due to the insertion of a new sentence in the proof, and more likely to lead to confusion, had escaped me in the same volume. In line 5 of footnote 2, page 230 of volume vi., for '*The latter*' please read '*The former*.' Again, in lines 22 and 24 of p. 471 of volume v., the words 'right' and 'left' have been inadvertently transposed.

omit to notice or to sufficiently emphasize the change. I gladly therefore take this occasion to again acknowledge the educational work done by the monastic institutions and the Buddhist clergy in Burma, and also the wise use which the English authorities in the Province have, for years past, made of this indigenous basis of public instruction.

The ancient schism between the Catholic Priests and Bishops appointed under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal or his representative, the Archbishop of Goa, and the Vicars-Apostolic sent to India under the direct authority of the Pope, has been narrated in volume vi.¹ Since that volume was written, the provisional arrangement therein mentioned has been matured into a permanent settlement of the long-conflicting claims. The local jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, as representing the King of Portugal, has been respected. But, generally speaking, the Roman Catholic Church in India has now been brought under the authority of the Pope. His Holiness has issued an instrument setting forth the new settlement of the Indian Catholic Church; and a hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops, under the direct regulation of Rome, has taken the place of the Vicars and Prefects Apostolic *in partibus infidelium*.

During the printing of the fourteen volumes, much new information has come into my possession, some-

¹ Vol. vi. pp. 255, 256.

times too late to be used. Thus, while I correctly state¹ that the style of 'the Governor-General-in-Council' was first authorized by the statute of 33 Geo. III., I elsewhere mention, on the authority of an official *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, that the title of Governor-General had occurred incidentally a century before.² A personal examination of the original manuscripts has since convinced me that this is erroneous; and that the official reporter probably misread the title of 'Captain-General' for 'Governor-General.' I am indebted to Colonel Yule, C.B., for materials, also derived from the India Office MSS., which throw grave doubts on the popular derivation of *Chanak* (or *Achanak*), the native name for Barrackpur, from its supposed founder, Job Charnock. The name seems to have existed before that worthy could have given it his patronymic.

For these and other deficiencies I respectfully plead the necessity imposed upon me to finish the undertaking within stringent limits as to time. The present fourteen volumes endeavour to truthfully condense the data which I have been able, during sixteen years, to collect concerning an Empire nearly equal in size to all Europe, less Russia. They were intended to subserve the purposes of administration, and the Government wisely declined to permit of leisure for literary completeness, at the cost of delays which would have impaired the practical utility of the work. Every year adds new

¹ Vol. vi. p. 431.

² Vol. vi. p. 370 (footnote).

stores to our information regarding India; and each decennial Census enables the economist and the administrator to handle Indian problems with a surer grasp. It may perhaps be my privilege, at some future time, to bring out a further edition of these volumes, with ampler knowledge and clearer lights. If this be not granted, I leave with confidence to the servants of the Crown in India who come after me, the task of perfecting the work which I have begun.

In conclusion, I wish to express my obligations to Mr. J. S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. H. Morse Stephens, B.A. of Balliol College, for the Index which forms this volume. That Index is a careful expansion of the one to the first edition. It brings to a point, and renders available at a glance, the masses of local information collected throughout the 250 Districts of India during the past sixteen years. Its plan, general outline, and major headings, are necessarily my own: but to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stephens belongs the merit of its execution.

W. W. HUNTER.

WEIMAR,

August 24, 1887.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER

OF

INDIA.

INDEX.

A

- Abaji Somadeo, Sivaji's general, took Kalyán, vii. 347.
- Abar or Abor Hills, in Assam, i. 1, 2.
- Abars, independent tribe, probably of Tibetan stock, i. 1; in Assam, i. 353; in Lakhimpur, viii. 431; article 'India,' vi. 57.
- Abázai, fort in Punjab, i. 2.
- Abbott, Gen., settled Hazára, v. 362; founded Abbottábád, v. 363; suggested that Arrian's Aornos was Mahában Hill, xi. 506.
- Abbottábád, *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 2.
- Abbottábád, town and cantonment in Punjab, i. 2, 3.
- Abdális, Arab tribe near Aden, i. 24.
- Abdu, town in Bombay, i. 3.
- Abdúl Ghaní, Nawáb, gave water-supply and almshouses to Dacca, iv. 89, 90, 91.
- Abdúl Nabí Khán, Nawáb of Cuddapah, conquered the Báramahál, iv. 48, 56.
- Abdúl Nabí Khán, last Kalhora chief of Sind, his history, xii. 512, 513.
- Abdúl Ráhim Khán, mutineer leader, ruled Budáun, iii. 118.
- Abdúl Samad Khán, Governor of Kashmir, defeated the Sikhs (1716) and took Banda prisoner, xi. 263.
- Abdúl Waháb, first Nawáb of Karnúl, turned the temples into mosques, viii. 42; his mausoleum, viii. 45.
- Abdúl Waháb Khán, Nawáb of Arcot, held fort of Chandragiri, iii. 363.
- Abdullá Khán, Sayyid, Wazír, helped his brother against Farukhsiyar, defeated by Muhammad Sháh, v. 257, 258.
- Abdullá Khán Talpur, expelled the last Kalhora chief from Sind, xii. 513.
- Abdullá Kutab Sháh, king of Golconda, defeated by Aurangzeb, v. 255.
- Abdur Rahmán Khán, made Amír of Afghánistán (July 1880), i. 52; defeats Ayúb Khán, vii. 275, 398; interview with Lord Dufferin at Káwal Pindi, vii. 275.
- Abdúr Razái, Wazír of Mahmúd of Ghazni, conquered Sind, xii. 509.
- Abdurrazak, Arab traveller, his mention of Káyal, viii. 107.
- Abercromby, Lieut., translated History of the Rájás of Coorg, iv. 30.
- Abercromby, Gen. John, acting Governor of Madras, ix. 67.
- Abhana, village in Central Provinces, i. 3.
- Abhrambara, leader of insurrection in Kánara and Coorg (1837), iv. 31.
- Abingdon, Major, relieved siege of Tellicherry, xiii. 238.
- Abiráman, town in Madras, i. 3.
- Abji, town in Bombay, i. 3.
- Ablágúndi, pass in Madras, i. 3, 4.
- Abor Hills and Abor Tribe. *See* Abar.
- Aboriginal tribes, non-Aryan population, article 'India,' vi., chap. iii. pp. 53-74.
- Kistvaen builders, flint and bronze periods, 53; non-Aryans of Vedic India, 53, 54; Andaman islanders, 55; Anamalai hillmen, 55; Gonds and aboriginal tribes of the Central Provinces, 55, 56; the Juángo or leaf-wearers of Orissa, 56; tribes of the Himálayas, 56; of Assam, 57; Santáls, their tribal government, history, religion, 57-60; the Kandhs of Orissa, their tribal government, blood revenge, marriage by capture, and human sacrifice, 60-63; origin of the non-Aryan tribes, 63; the three non-Aryan stocks

A

VOL. XIV.

- Tibeto-Burman, Dravidian, Kolarian, —their languages, 63-68; statistics of non-Aryan races in 1872 and 1881, 69-71; Hinduizing tendency among aboriginal tribes, 70, 71; crushed aboriginal tribes, 71; gipsy clans, 71; aboriginal criminal tribes, 71, 72; the non-Aryan hill tribes as soldiers, 72; Colonel Dixon's work among the Mhairs of Rájputána, 73; Sir James Outram's work among the Bhíls, 73; fidelity of the hill races, 73.—For notices of special tribes, *see* Ahars, Ahams, Akas, Andamanese, Andhs, Badagas, Bagdís, Baigas, Baltis, Bants, Baorís or Baurís, Bathudís, Bhars, Bhilálas, Bhíls, Bhogtás, Bhotiyás, Bhumijís, Bhutías, Bhuiyás, Binjwárs, Bírhors, Bishnois, Botwas, Brokpas, Brushas, Bunás, Bushkarikís, Chakmás, Champas, Chandáls, Chaungthás, Chaws, Chenchuwars, Cherus, Chílásís, Chins or Khyins, Chitrálís, Chutiyás, Dágís, Dálus, Daphlás, Denwás, Deswalís, Dhangars, Dhúms, Dommaras, Doms, Gadwas or Gadbás, Gáros, Gaudas, Gaulís, Gonds, Gurungs, Habúras, Hajungs, Halbás or Halwás, Hallanis, Holiyars or Holiaru, Irulars, Kaders, Kakhyens, Kakus, Kamís, Kandhs, Kanets, Karens, Kaswas, Káthkarís, Kathodís, Kehars, Khamtís, Khárwárs, Khásís, Kirantís, Kochs, Kolís, Kols, Koragars, Korachavandlu, Korís, Korukús, Korwás, Kotas, Kukís, Kunawárs, Kuns, Kurubas, Kurumbas, Kurkus, Kurus, Kway-mies, Ládakhís, Lálungs, Lepchás, Limbus, Madahís, Malaikudís, Malassers, Malayálís, Magars, Maghs, Mánás, Manipurís, Maravars, Máriás, Márlís, Matak, Mechs, Mehars, Meos, Merats, Mers, Mikírs, Minas, Mirís, Mishmís, Moámáriás, Morangs, Mros, Murmís, Musahars, Nágás, Nahals, Náikdás, Nairs, Nawars, Nepallís, Newárs, Nicobarians, Nihals, Nilangs, Nímchas, Puliyárs, Pwons, Rabhas, Rantiás, Rawats, Riangs, Sak, Santáls, Saonts, Saraniyas, Savars or Sauras, Selungs, Shandús, Shens, Shins, Siárhawas, Singphos, Soligárs, Sugalis, Sunwars, Syntengs, Taálas, Takkars, Talaings, Taughthás, Tiors, Tipperahs, Todas, Torwálíkís, Uráons, Vellálars, Wagris, Warlís, Yabeins, Yanadis, Yaws, Yerukálas, Yeshkúns.
- Abras, Muhammadan tribe in Lárkhána, viii. 463.
- Absentee landholders. *See* especially Chengalpat, iii. 387; Saháranpur, xii. 120.
- Abú, mountain and sanitarium in Rájputána, i. 4, 12; physical aspects, 4-6; climate, 6, 7; sanitarium, 7; Jain temples, 7-12; held sacred by the Jains, vi. 35, 159; xiii. 3, 4.
- Abú Husain, last king of Golconda, made treaties with Sivají and Sambhají, attacked by Aurangzeb, and sent prisoner to Daulatábád, v. 258.
- Abul Fazl, Akbar's finance minister and historian, vi. 300; retired to Jálna, when exiled from Akbar's court, vii. 106; murdered at Prince Sálím's advice, vii. 217; mentions the frequency of earthquakes in Kashmír, viii. 67.
- Abulfeda, Arab geographer, mentions Honáwar, v. 440.
- Abwads* or customary cesses. *See* especially Bográ, iii. 29; Budáun, iii. 121.
- Academies for Hindu *pandits*. *See* Tols.
- Achakzais, a tribe in Afghánistán, expedition against, xi. 189.
- Achala Basanta, peak in Bengal, i. 12.
- Achandaviltán, town in Madras, i. 12.
- Achanta, town in Madras, i. 12.
- Achenkoil, pass and temple in Madras, i. 12.
- Achipur, village and signalling station in Bengal, i. 12.
- Achnera, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 12.
- Achra, port in Bombay, i. 12.
- Aconite, found in Míshmí Hills, ix. 464.
- Acquisition by the British of the various Districts. *See* Historical section under each District.
- Acta Sanctorum, The, of the Hindus, article 'India,' vi. 208.
- Adalpur, town in Bombay, i. 13.
- Adam, Sir Frederick, Governor of Madras (1837), ix. 67.
- Adam, John, acting Governor-General, ii. 279; article 'India,' vi. 403.
- Adam, W. P., Governor of Madras, ix. 67.
- Adam-jo-Tando, town in Sind, i. 13.
- Adampur, village in Punjab, i. 13.
- Adams, Major, defeats of Mir Kásim by, at Gheriá and Udhá-nálá (1763), article 'India,' vi. 386; xi. 95, 96; xiii. 415.
- Adams, General, occupied Hoshangábád, v. 450; defeated the Peshwá at Pandarkaura (1818), xi. 35, xiii. 540.
- Adam's Bridge, ridge of sand and rocks near Ceylon, i. 13.
- Adam's Peak in Ceylon, shrine common to Buddhism, Siva-worship, and Muhammadanism, article 'India,' vi. 203.
- Adavad, town in Bombay, i. 13.
- Addanki, town in Madras, i. 13, 14.
- Addison, Gulston, Governor of Madras (1709), ix. 67.
- Adegáon, village and tract of country in Central Provinces, i. 14.

Aden, peninsula, isthmus, and fortified town in Arabia, i. 14-24; history, 15-17; under British rule, 17, 18; trade, 18, 19; administration, 19, 20; climate and water-supply—(1) wells, (2) aqueduct, (3) tanks or reservoirs, (4) condensers, 20-24; fortifications, 24; Arab tribes—Abdāli, Fadhli, Akrābi, 24.

Adevi Avūlapalli, mountain in Madras, i. 24.

Adhidri, system of usury rife in Bogra, iii. 29.

Adil Shahi, Muhammadan dynasty in Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 288.

Adil Muhammad, Nawāb of Garhī Amāpani, rebelled during Mutiny, and was defeated at Rāhatgarh, xiii. 103.

Adina Masjid, historic mosque in Bengal, i. 24. *See* Panduah.

Adjai, river in Bengal, i. 24, 25.

Adjunta. *See* Ajanta.

Administration, British, of India, article 'India,' vi., chap. xvi. pp. 431-481. Control of India in England under the Company and under the Crown, 431; Council of the Secretary of State, 431; the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, 431, 432; Executive and Legislative Councils, 432, 433; High Courts of Justice, 433; Law of British India, 433, 434; Provincial administration, 434, 435; 'Regulation' and 'Non-Regulation' territory, 435; duties of District Officers, 435, 436; Districts, number of, in India, 436, 437; the Secretariats of the Government of India and of the Local Governments, 437, 438; the land-tax, 438-452; ancient land system of India, 438; the Musalman land-tax, 439; the *Zamīndār* made landlord, 439; landed property in India, and the growth of private rights, 439, 440; rates of assessment, Government share of the crop, 441; methods of assessment, 440, 441; the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, creation of proprietors by law, 441, 442; intermediate tenure-holders, 443; Statistical Survey of Bengal, 443; oppression of the cultivators, 443; Land Law of 1859, 443, 444; subsequent enhancements of rent and appointment of a Rent Commission, 444, 445; its recommendations, three years' tenant right, and compensation for disturbance, 444, 445; Orissa temporary Settlement, 445; Assam yearly Settlement, 445; *riyatwadri* Settlement in Madras, 445, 446; Sir Thomas Munro's method of assessment, 446; Permanent Settlement in estates of *zamīndars* and native chiefs in Madras, 446, 447; growth of cultivators

into proprietors in Madras, and extension of tillage, 447; reduction of average land-tax in Madras, 448; Bombay land system, the 'survey tenure,' its advantages and disadvantages, 448, 449; debts of the Deccan peasant, 449; Bombay Agricultural Relief Acts of 1879 and 1881, and rural insolvency procedure, 449, 450; land Settlement in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, corporate holdings, 451; land system of Oudh, the *Tālukdars*, 451, 452; land system of the Central Provinces, 452; land revenue of British India, 452; salt administration, sources of salt supply, and realization of salt duty, 452, 453; working of the salt monopoly, 453, 454; process of salt manufacture, 444; excise on country spirits, rice-beer, opium, *ganjd*, and *charas*, 454, 455; municipal administration and statistics, 455-457; Imperial finance, and the 'business' of the Indian Government, 457, 458; changes in systems of account and the obscurities resulting therefrom, 458, 459; gross and net taxation of British India, 459-461; English and Indian taxation, 459-461; Indian taxation under the Mughals and under the British, 462, 463; incidence of taxation in Native States and British territory, 463-465; gross balance sheet of British India, and analysis of Indian revenues, 465, 466; nature of the land-tax, 467; items of taxation summarized, 460, 461; 467, 468; Indian expenditure,—the army, public debt, loss by exchange, public works, railways, etc., 468-470; local and municipal finance, 470; constitution and strength of the three Presidency armies, 471; police and jail statistics, 472; education, 472-479; education in ancient India, village schools and Sanskrit *tolis*, 472, 473; the Company's first efforts at education, the Calcutta *Madrasa* and other colleges, 473; mission schools, 473; State system of education, 474, 475; the Education Commission of 1882-83, and its recommendations, 474; educational statistics of British India, 474, 475; the Indian Universities and their constitution, 475, 476; colleges, middle schools, and primary schools, in the various Provinces, 476-478; girls' schools, 478, 479; normal and other special schools, 479; the vernacular press and native journalism, 480; registered publications in India, 480, 481.—For historical details, *see* English in India, and History of British Rule.

- Local notices*—Aden, i. 19; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 129, 130; Assam, i. 369-371; Bengal, ii. 315-317; Bombay, iii. 65, 66; Lower Burma, iii. 206, 207; Central Provinces, iii. 320, 321; Coorg, iv. 39, 40; Berár, v. 272; Madras, ix. 64-66; North-Western Provinces, x. 397, 398; Oudh, x. 508, 509; Punjab, xi. 270, 271; Sind, xii. 523, 524; and see also the section on Administration in each District article.
- Administration of European possessions other than British: French possessions, iv. 455, 456; Portuguese possessions, see Damán, iv. 103; Diu, iv. 306; Goa, v. 95-99.
- Administration in Native States: Afghánistán, i. 47; Alwar, i. 206; Baháwalpur, i. 422, 423; Balúchistán, ii. 39; Baroda, ii. 166-168; Bhartpur, ii. 375; Bhopál, ii. 405; Bhután, ii. 416; Upper (when Independent) Burma, iii. 213-216; Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 464-466; Cochin, iv. 8, 9; Cutch, iv. 62, 63; Dholpur, iv. 275; Dúngarpur, iv. 324; Gwalior, v. 230; Haidarábád, v. 248; Hill Tipperah, v. 398, 400, 401; Indore, vii. 7, 8; Jaipur, vii. 58; Jaisalmer, vii. 68, 69; Jodhpur, vii. 243, 244; Kashmír and Jamu, viii. 76, 77; Káthiáwár States, viii. 93, 94; Khairpur, viii. 136, 137; Kotah, viii. 307; Kuch Behar, viii. 326, 327; Laccadive Islands, viii. 394, 395; Maldive Islands, ix. 252; Manipur, ix. 332, 333; Mysore, x. 95, 96; Orchhá, x. 425; Orissa Tributary States, x. 476, 477; Rámpur, xi. 458; Sikkim, xii. 486, 487; Travancore, xiii. 351, 352; Udaipur, xiii. 408.
- Adoni, town and *idluk* in Madras, i. 25.
- Adoption, Hindu practice of, article 'India,' vi. 414, 415.
- Adampet, port in Madras, i. 27.
- Adur or Andur, family of *Kdvalgars* in Madras, i. 27.
- Advances to cultivators and weavers, in Ahmadábád, i. 90; Ahmadnagar, i. 104; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Bombay, iii. 54; Champáran, iii. 341; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; Dacca, iv. 86; Goa, v. 95; Berár, v. 269; Orchhá, x. 425; Orissa, x. 459; to Santál colonists, xii. 231.
- Advichinchars, tribe of wandering jugglers in Dhárwár, iv. 260.
- Adyal, town in Central Provinces, i. 27.
- Aeng, river and town in Burmah, i-27. See An.
- Afghán dynasty of Delhi (1540-56), article 'India,' vi. 291.
- Afghánistán, History of, under the Duránis (1747-1846), article 'India,' vi. 406; early British dealings with (1800-37), 407; Afghán dynastic quarrels, 407; Russian intrigues, 407; installation of Sháh Shuja, and occupation of Kábul by a British force (1839), 407, 408; rising of the Afghán people, murder of the British envoy, and massacre of the British army on its retreat through the snow to India (1841-42), 408; the British army of retribution, 408, 409; Lord Ellenborough's proclamation, 409; second Afghán war (1878-81), 426, 427; murder of Sir L. Cavagnari, the British Resident, 427; retributive occupation of Kábul, 427; Sir F. Roberts' march from Kábul to Kandahár, and defeat of Ayúb Khán, 424; recognition of Abdur Rahman Khán as Amír, 427; the Ráwal Pindi *darbár*, 427; trade routes to Afghánistán, 586; value of Afghan trade, 586.
- Afghánistán, mountainous region between N. - W. India and Eastern Persia, i. 27-53; boundaries, 28, 29; natural divisions, 29, 30; rivers, 30-33; lakes, provinces, and towns:—Istálif, 33; Chárikár, 34; Kilát-i-Ghilzái, 34, 35; Girishk, 35; Farrah, 35; Sabzavár, 35; Zarni, 35, 36; Lash, 36; Ghoríán, 36; natural productions—minerals, 36, 37; climate, 37, 38; agriculture, 38; domestic animals, 38, 39; industrial products, 39; trade, 39-41; races of Afghánistán—Duránis, 41; Ghilzáis, 41; Yusufzáis, 42; Kakars, 42; Kizilbáshis, 42, 43; Hazáras, 43, 44; Aimaks, 44; Hindkís, 44; Balúchis, 44; political institutions, 46, 47; government, 47; revenue, 47; military force, 48; language and literature, 48; history, 48-52; antiquities, 52, 53.
- Afghán-Türkistán, i. 53-56; population, 55; products and industry, 55; history, 55, 56; antiquities, 56.
- Afghán War, first (1838-42), article 'India,' vi. 407-409. See Afghánistán, history of, *supra*. *Local notices*—Afghánistán, i. 49-51; assistance given by the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, i. 423; siege of Ghazni, v. 72; occupation of Kábul and massacre there, vii. 272, 273; operations at Kandahár, vii. 392-394; the forcing of the Khaibar pass, viii. 125-127; occupation of Sibi, xii. 457, 458; opposition of the Mirs to the British march through Sind, xii. 514.
- Afghán War, second (1878-80), article 'India,' vi. 426, 427. See Afghánistán, history of, *supra*. *Local notices*—Afghánistán, i. 52; assistance given by the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, i. 424; capture of Kábul and operations there,

- vii. 273, 274; operations at Kandahár, vii. 395-398; marches through the Khaibar pass, vii. 127; occupation of Pishin and its cession to the British, xi. 189; cession of Sibi, xii. 458; Sonmiani used as port of debarkation for stores, xiii. 61.
- Afridis, an Afghán clan west and south of Pesháwar, i. 42.
- Afzalgarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 57.
- Afzul Khán, murder of, by Sivaji at Par-tágarh, xi. 77, 78.
- Agai, town in Oudh, i. 57.
- Agar, petty State in Bombay, i. 57.
- Agar, town in Central India, i. 57.
- Agar attar*, a perfume made at Patharia, xi. 87.
- Agarpára, town in Bengal, i. 57.
- Agartala, capital of Hill Tipperah State in Bengal, i. 57, 58.
- Agartala, Old, ruins in Bengal, i. 58.
- Agarwála, trading and banking caste. *See* Márwáris.
- Agá-hi, port in Bombay, i. 58.
- Agastya, the Bráhmañ Saint of Southern India, legend of, article 'India,' vi. 329. *See also* Tinneveli, xiii. 299.
- Agastya-malai, peak in Madras, i. 58.
- Agates, found in Kaira, vii. 300; Kapadwanj, vii. 439; Mysore, x. 92; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49.
- Agate ornaments, Cambay famous for, iii. 274.
- Age, population classified accordiug to. *See* Population section under each District.
- Agencies, for the joint superintendence of the smaller Native States: Baghelkhand, i. 416, 417; Bhíl or Bhopáwar, ii. 394, 395; Deputy Bhíl, ii. 395; Bhopál, ii. 406; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Central India, iii. 297; Gúna, v. 201; Indore, vii. 10; Káthiáwár, viii. 88-97; Mahi Kántha, ix. 175-179; Western Málwá, ix. 267-272; Pálanpur, x. 535-539; Rewá Kántha, xii. 48-54; Surat, xiii. 136.
- Aghoris, a carrion-eating sect of Sivaite devotees, article 'India,' vi. 214.
- Aghwanpur-Mughalpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 58.
- Agári*. *See* Temples, Parsi Fire.
- Agnew, Col., his administration of Raipur, xi. 369.
- Agnew, Mr. Vans, murdered by Múlráj, obelisk to, at Múltán, x. 12; demarcated boundaries of Spiti, xiii. 70.
- Agni, the Vedic God of Fire, article 'India,' vi. 80.
- Agoda, headland and bay, in Western India, i. 58, 59.
- Agra, Division in N.-W. Provinces, i. 59, 60.
- Agra, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 60-67; physical aspects, 60, 61; history, 61, 62; population, 62, 63; agriculture, 63, 64; natural calamities, 64, 65; commerce and trade, etc., 65, 66; administration, 66, 67.
- Agra, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 68.
- Agra City, capital of Akbar the Great, who built the fort, article 'India,' vi. 294; Akbar's tomb at Sikandra near, 295; embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to the Emperor Jahangir, 301; 367; Sháh Jahán's great architectural works at the Táj Mahal and Moti Masjid, 304; deposition of Sháh Jahán and imprisonment within Agra Fort (where he died), by his usurping son Aurangzeb, 305; establishment of English factory at (1620), 367. *Local notices*—i. 68-76; site and area, 68; history, 68-71; architectural works, 71; Jamá Masjid, 71, 72; fort, 72, 73; Táj Mahal, 73-75; tomb of Ihtimád-ud-Daulá, 75; Akbar's tomb near, 75; population, 75, 76; manufactures, trade, etc., 76; municipality, 76.
- Agra Canal, irrigation work in N. India, i. 76, 77; article 'India,' vi. 29, 532, 533. *Local notices*—Agra District, i. 61; Delhi, iv. 183; Gurgáon, v. 220; Muttra, x. 44.
- Agra, village in Bengal, i. 77.
- Agra Barkhera, petty State in Central India, i. 77.
- Agradwip, island in Bengal, i. 77.
- Agrahára Vallálur, town in Madras, i. 77.
- Agrarian riots, in Bámanghátí, ii. 40; Bombay, iii. 57; Pabná, x. 513.
- Agricultural castes. *See* Castes.
- Agricultural day-labourers. *See* Day-labourers.
- Agricultural exhibitions. *See* Exhibitions.
- Agricultural Relief Acts for Southern India, vi. 449, 450.
- Agricultural school at Sáidapet in Madras, vi. 516; ix. 35, 119; xii. 140, 141.
- Agricultural stock in India, vi. 519-523; famous breeds of cattle and horses, 520, 521. *See also* Cattle, Horses, and Sheep.
- Agricultural products, article 'India,' vi. chap. xvii. pp. 482-544. Agriculture in India, the occupation of almost the entire population, 482, 483; various systems of agriculture, 483; rotation of crops, *petite culture*, 483, 484; statistics of rice cultivation in different Provinces, 484-486; hill cultivation, 486; wheat, 486; area under principal food-grains, 487; millets and minor cereals, 488, 489; pulses, 489; oil-seeds, 489; vegetables, fruits, and spices, 490; palms and sugar-cane, 491; cotton, 491-494; jute, 494, 495; indigo,

- 495-498; opium, 498, 499; tobacco, 499, 500; uncertainty of Indian crop statistics, 500; approximate area under certain principal crops, 501; special crops, coffee, 502-504; tea, 504-509; cinchona, 509-511; silk, 511-514; lac and lac-dye, 515; model farms, their small success, 515, 516; the problem of improved husbandry, 517; the impediments to better husbandry, namely, want of cattle, want of manure, and want of water, 517-519; agricultural stock, 519-523; forest conservancy and growth of the Indian Forest Department, 522; 524-527; nomadic cultivation, 527, 528; irrigation and its function in India during famine, 528, 529; irrigation areas in the different Provinces, 529-538; irrigation statistics for British India, 538, 539; famines and their causes, 539, 540; summary of Indian famines, 541, 542; the great famine in Southern India (1876-78), 542-544. *See* separate alphabetical headings of crops, etc., also Agricultural section under each District.
- Agriculture in India**, small holdings, article 'India,' vi. 62; absence of large towns, 62.
- Agroha**, historic town in Punjab, i. 77, 78.
- Agror** or **Agrore**, frontier valley in Punjab, i. 78.
- Agumbé**, pass in Madras, i. 78.
- Agústisvaram**, *śāluk* in Madras, i. 78.
- Agwanpur-Mughalpur**, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 78.
- Agwon**, revenue circle in Burma, i. 78, 79.
- Ahalya Bâi**, ruled in Indore, vii. 5; founded city of Indore, vii. 9; lived at Maheswar, ix. 173.
- Ahams**, former rulers of Assam, i. 79-81; history, 79, 80; religion, 80; present numbers, 81; their administration of Assam, i. 342-344; now a crushed tribe, article 'India,' vi. 71; present descendants of, vi. 188. *Local notices*—*See* Darang, iv. 143, 145; Kāmrup, vii. 359; Lakhimpur, viii. 428-430; Nowgong, x. 409; Silsagar, xii. 461, 462, 463.
- Ahankaripur**, town in Oudh, i. 81.
- Ahâr**, ruined city in Rājputāna, i. 81.
- Ahâr**, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 81, 82.
- Aheriyas**, tribe of *dakṣiṇ*s in Etah, iv. 359.
- Ahi**, the Vedic Demon of Drought, vi. 81, and footnote.
- Ahiri**, *samīnādāri* and forest in Central Provinces, i. 82.
- Ahirs**, or **Goālās**, a pastoral caste, especially numerous or otherwise noticeable, in Allahābād, i. 189; Azamgarh, i. 395; Bahraich, i. 430; Balrampur, ii. 25; Bānda, ii. 50; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Basti, ii. 209; Behar, ii. 225; Bengal, ii. 296; Bhāgalpur, ii. 346; Budaun, iii. 119; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Būrhapāra, iii. 166; Cawnpur, iii. 283; Central Provinces, iii. 316; Chichgarh, iii. 408; Cuttack, iv. 69; Delhi, iv. 182; Dewa, iv. 235; Etah, iv. 359; Etāwah, iv. 373; Faizābād, iv. 383; Fatehpur, iv. 424; Gayā, v. 52; Ghāzipur, v. 66; Gurgāon, v. 218, 219; Hazāribāgh, v. 373; Jaunpur, vii. 154; Jhānsi, vii. 222; Lohārdagā, viii. 481; Lucknow, viii. 496; Māin-puri, ix. 203, 206; Western Mālwa, ix. 269; Monghyr, ix. 484; Muzaffarpur, x. 79; Oudh, x. 498; Partābgarh, xi. 70; Patnā, xi. 99; Purniah, xi. 325; Rāi Bareilly, xi. 354; Rājputāna, xi. 408, 410; the Santāl Parganās, xii. 229; Sāran, xii. 253, 258; Seoni, xii. 31; Shāhābād, xii. 327; Singhbhūm, xii. 536, 537; Sultānpur, xiii. 98; Unao, xiii. 430.
- Ahirwas**, ruined fort in Central India, i. 82.
- Ahiyāri**, village in Bengal, i. 82.
- Ahmadābād**, District in Bombay, i. 82-93; physical aspects, 83, 84; history, 84, 85; population, 85-87; manufactures, 87, 88; agriculture, 88-91; natural calamities, 91; roads, trade, etc., 91, 92; administration, 92, 93.
- Ahmadābād**, city in Bombay, i. 93-98; physical aspects, 94; history, 94, 95; population, 95; commerce and manufactures, 95, 96; pottery, 96; paper manufacture, 96, 97; roads and streets, 97; architecture, 97, 98.
- Ahmad Ali Khān**, Nawāb of Farukhnagar, hanged for participating in the Mutiny, iv. 418.
- Ahmadgarh**, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 98.
- Ahmad Khān Bangash**, Pathān chief of Farukhābād, caused Chhatar Sāl to call Marāthās into Bundelkhand, iii. 155.
- Ahmadnagar**, District in Bombay, i. 98-107; physical aspects, 99, 100; history, 100; population, 100-102; agriculture, 102, 103; trade, etc., 103-105; rates of interest, 105; depressed condition of the peasantry, 105; railways, 106; administration, etc., 106, 107; climate, 107.
- Ahmadnagar**, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 107.
- Ahmadnagar**, city in Bombay, i. 107-110; physical aspects, 107, 108; population, 109; architecture, 109; roads and streets, 109, 110.
- Ahmadnagar**, Muhammadan kingdom of W. India (1490-1636), article 'India,' vi. 288.

- Ahmadnagar, village in Oudh, i. 110.
 Ahmad Nizám Sháh, founded Ahmadnagar (1494) and a dynasty there, i. 108.
 Ahmadpur, town in Punjab, i. 110.
 Ahmadpur, trading village in Bengal, i. 110.
 Ahmad Sayyid, an Afghán fanatic, defeated by Sher Singh, a Sikh general, at Derband, iv. 229.
 Ahmad Sháh i., king of Gujarát (1413-43), founded Ahmadábád, i. 94; built fort of Dohad, iv. 12; built hill fort of Gáwilgarh, v. 43.
 Ahmad Sháh Báhmání, founded a Muhammadan kingdom in the Deccan, iii. 36.
 Ahmad Sháh Durání (1747-61), article 'India,' vi. 314, 315. *Local notices*—Formed Afghánistán into an empire, i. 49; conquered Afghán-Türkistán, i. 56; destroyed Amritsar, i. 256; organized coalition before the battle of Pánipat at Anúpsahar, i. 295; in the Bannu valley, ii. 91; twice sacked Delhi, iv. 193; his authority in Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 211, and Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 221; ravaged Gujrát, v. 190; established semblance of order in Hazára, v. 361; founded the present city of Kandahár, vii. 389; his tomb there, vii. 391; conquered Kashmir, viii. 61; took Lahore, viii. 406; plundered Muttra, x. 54; victory of Pánipat, xi. 45-47; defied the Sikh temples, xi. 264; ceded Pishín to Nasir Khán of Khelát, xi. 189; also Quetta, xi. 337; granted the lands of the Bárha Sayyids in the Upper Doáb to Najib Khán, xii. 116; plundered Sháhdara, N.-W. Provinces, before the battle of Pánipat, xii. 341; made Mir Muhammad Kalhora tributary and invaded Sind, xii. 512.
 Admadzáis, tribe of Kumbaráni Bráhuís, iii. 100.
 Ahmedábád. *See* Ahmadábád.
 Ahmednagar. *See* Ahmadnagar.
 Ahobalam, shrine in Madras, i. 110.
 Ahpyouk, revenue circle in Burma, i. 110, 111.
 Ahraura, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 111.
 Ahtaran. *See* Attaran.
 Aiávej, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 111.
 Aidahá, village in Oudh, i. 111.
 Aigúr, town in Mysore, i. 111.
 Aihar, town in Oudh, i. 111.
 Aikota. *See* Ayakotta.
 Aimáks, The four, nomadic tribe in Afghánistán, i. 44; Herat, v. 391.
 Aing-gyi, village in Burma, i. 111.
 Ain-i-Akbari, or *Chronicles of Akbar*, translated by Blochmann, article 'India,' vi. 272 (footnote); 291 (footnote 1); 295 (footnotes).
 Ainúr Marigúdi, State forest in Mysore, i. 111.
 Airí, teak forest in Central Provinces, i. 111.
 Aitchison, Sir C. U., Chief Commissioner of Burma (1878-80), iii. 176; Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, xi. 270; his *Treaties* quoted, iii. 293, x. 490, xii. 89, xii. 150.
 Aitchison's, Dr. *The Trade Products of Loh* referred to, viii. 400.
 Aix-la-Chapelle, Madras restored to the English by the Treaty of (1748), article 'India,' vi. 379.
 Aiyar, river in Madras, i. 111.
 Ajabpur, Native State in Bombay, i. 111.
 Ajaigarh, Native State in Central India, i. 112, 113.
 Ajái Pál, conquered by Mahmúd of Ghazni, and killed in battle with the Chandel Rájá of Kálinjar, iv. 410.
 Ajanta Indhyádrí, hill ranges in Berár, i. 113.
 Ajanta, cave temples in Berár, i. 113-116; sculpture and architecture, 114; paintings, 115; monasteries, 115, 116.
 Ajánúr, town in Madras, i. 116.
 Ajgain, town in Oudh, i. 116.
 Ajgaon, town in Oudh, i. 116.
 Ajampur, town in Mysore, i. 116.
 Ajit Singh, Rájá of Jodhpur, formed alliance with Jaipur and Udaipur against the Muhammadans, vii. 241.
 Ajmere-Merwára, British Province in Rájputána, i. 117-131; physical aspects, 117-119; history, 119-122; population, 122-124; agriculture, 125, 126; land tenures, 126, 127; natural calamities, 127, 128; forests, 128; commerce and trade, etc., 128, 129; administration, 129, 130; medical aspects, 130, 131.
 Ajmere, city in Rájputána, i. 131-133; establishment of an English factory at (1614), article 'India,' vi. 366.
 Ajmirgarh, hill in Central Provinces, i. 133.
 Ajnála, village and *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 133, 134.
 Ajodhya, ancient town in Oudh, i. 134, 135.
 Ajodhya, trading village in Bengal, i. 135.
 Ajra, town in Bombay, i. 135.
 Aka Hills, tract of country in N.-E. India, i. 135, 136.
 Akas, aboriginal hill tribe of Assam, article 'India,' vi. 57. *Local notices*—i. 135, 136.
 Akálgarh, town in Punjab, i. 137.
 Akalkot, feudatory State and town in Bombay, i. 137, 138.

- Akalkot, i. 138.
- Akar-ál, old raised road in Assam, i. 138.
- Akbar the Great, founder of the Mughal Empire (1556-1605), article 'India,' vi. 291-300; chief events of his reign, 291 (footnote); his work in India, 292, 293; conciliatory policy towards the Hindus, 293; conquest of Rájput chiefs, and extension and consolidation of the Mughal Empire, 293, 294; change of capital from Delhi to Agra, 294; his religious faith, 295; army, judicial, and police reforms, 296; his revenue survey and land settlement of India, 297, 298; revenues of the Mughal Empire under Akbar, 297-300. *Local notices*—Founded Agra, i. 61, and died there, i. 69; took Ahmadábád, i. 93; offered thanks at Ajmere for his son's birth, i. 121; annexed Berar, i. 141, 142, iii. 144; built fort of Allahábád, i. 196; took Asirgarh, i. 339; built fort of Attock, i. 382; Bardwán taken by his troops, ii. 127; reconquered Gujarát, iii. 36; took Broach, iii. 113; annexed Burhánpur, iii. 162; built palace there, iii. 164; Gondwáná invaded by his armies, iii. 311; stormed Chitor, iii. 431; founded Fatehpur Sikri to be his capital, iv. 433; took fort of Gwalior, v. 236; established Muhammadan colony at Gopámau, v. 323; founded Jalálábád, vii. 76; removed capital of his eastern provinces from Jaunpur to Allahábád, vii. 153; conquered Jodhpur, and married Jodhbái, sister of its Rájá, vii. 241; heard of his father's death, and ascended the throne at Kalánaur, vii. 323; conquered Kángar, vii. 414, 415; conquered Kashmir, viii. 6; conquered Gujarát, viii. 91, ix. 267; overran Khándesh, viii. 152; repaired the fort of Lahore, viii. 415; much improved Lucknow, viii. 505; incorporated Málwá, ix. 267; said to have founded a city on site of Murshidábád, x. 32; occupied Nagaur, x. 158; annexed Nimár, x. 330; his victory over Hemu, the general of Sher Sháh, at Pánipat, xi. 45; took Páwagarh, xi. 122; his policy with the Rájput chiefs, xi. 405; besieged Sátána, xii. 274; his tomb at Sikandra, xii. 481; united Sind to the empire, xii. 510, 511; built hill fort and laid out the Najíb Bagh at Srínagar, xiii. 77; took Surat, xiii. 120; conquered and converted the last Hindu Rájá of Laur, xiii. 146; destroyed Tatta, xiii. 219; defeated by the Ráná of Mewár, xiii. 404; born at Umarkot, xiii. 421.
- Akbar Khán, son of Dost Muhammad, murdered Sir W. Macnaghten, i. 50; made Wazír of Afghánistán, and died, i. 51.
- Akbar Sayyid of Sitána, elected king of Hazára, but expelled by Ghuláb Singh, v. 362.
- Akbarbandar, trading village in Bengal, i. 138.
- Akbarnagar, old name of Rájmahál, Bengal.
- Akbarpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 138, 139.
- Akbarpur, town and *tahsil* in Oudh, i. 139.
- Akbarpur, village in Bengal, i. 139.
- Akbarpur-Singhau, *pargand* in Oudh, i. 139.
- Akda, petty State in Bombay, i. 140.
- Akheri. *See* Ikkeri.
- Akhnúr. *See* Aknur.
- Akkachillelu (The Sisters), isolated rocks near Kosigi in Madras, viii. 300.
- Akkáyavalása, estate in Madras, i. 140.
- Aklaj, town in Bombay, i. 140.
- Aknúr, town and fort in Punjab, i. 140.
- 'Akohri, town in Oudh, i. 140.
- Akola, District in Berar, i. 140-146; physical aspects, 140, 141; history, 141, 142; population, 142, 143; agriculture, 143, 144; land tenures, 144; natural calamities, 144; manufactures and trade, 144, 145; roads and railways, 145; administration, 145; meteorological aspects, etc., 146.
- Akola, *idruk* in Berár, i. 146.
- Akola, town in Berár, i. 146, 147.
- Akola, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 147.
- Akoná. *See* Ikauna.
- Akora, town in Punjab, i. 147.
- Akot, town and *idruk* in Berár, i. 147, 148.
- Akouk-taung, hill in Burma, i. 148.
- Akrábis, Arab tribe, near Aden, i. 24.
- Akráni, *pargand* in Bombay, i. 148.
- Akras. *See* Vaishnav monasteries.
- Akyab, District in Burma, i. 148-158; physical aspects, 149, 150; history, 150-154; population, 154, 155; agriculture, 155-157; manufactures, etc., 157; communications, trade, 157; revenue, etc., 157; administration, 157, 158; climate, etc.
- Akyab, town, seaport, and head-quarters of a District in Burma, i. 158-160; history, 158, 159; public buildings, 159; commerce and trade, 159, 160; population, 160.
- Akyaw, revenue circle in Burma, i. 160.
- Al, a scarlet dye. *See* Dyes.
- Alábakhshpur, town in Bengal, i. 161.
- Alabaster, Mr., *The Wheel of Law*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 137 (footnote).

- Alaf Khán. General of Alá-ud-dín, destroyed the Rájput dynasty of Gujarát, iii. 36.
- Alágar, range of hills in Madras, i. 161.
- Aláhyár-jo-Tando, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, i. 161.
- Aláiphur, trading village in Bengal, i. 161.
- Alaknanda, river in N.-W. Provinces, i. 161, 162.
- Alambádal, town in Madras, i. 162.
- Alamdánga, trading village in Bengal, i. 161.
- Alamgir II., the last real Mughal Emperor, iv. 193.
- Alamgir Hill, peak in Orissa, i. 162.
- Alamgirnagar, ancient fort in Bengal, i. 162.
- Alamnagar, village in Bengal, i. 162.
- Alamnagar, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 162, 163.
- Alamnagar-Thomsonganj, town in Oudh, i. 163.
- Alamparai, village in Madras, i. 163.
- Alampur, petty State in Bombay, i. 163.
- Alampur, *parganá* in Central India, i. 163.
- Alam Shah, Emperor, visited Budáun, and after his deposition by Bahlol Lodi, retired and died there, iii. 117.
- Alandi, town in Bombay, i. 163, 164.
- Alapur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 164.
- Ala Singh, founder of the dynasty of Patiala, his history, xi. 88; his struggles with the Bhatti chieftains, xiii. 11.
- Alatúr, town in Madras, i. 164.
- Alá-ud-dín, the second King of the Khilji dynasty (1295-1315), article 'India,' vi. 281; his invasion and conquest of Southern India, 281, 282; massacre of Mughal settlers, 282; Hindu revolts, 282. *Local notices*—Murdered his uncle, Sultan Firoz Sháh, at Karra, i. 187, viii. 48; his invasions of the Deccan, iii. 143, iv. 165, v. 261; took Daulatábád, then known as Deogiri, iv. 159; twice repulsed Mughals from Delhi, iv. 192; visited Ellora, and reported to have carried off Hindu princess, iv. 349; twice took and sacked Jaisalmer, vii. 67; conquered Málwá, ix. 267; took Ranthambor, xi. 511; took Chittor, xiii. 403; took Ujjain, xiii. 417; invaded Telingana, xiii. 521.
- Alá-ud-dín Hasan Sháh Ganga Báhmání, founded the Báhmání dynasty at Kulbarga, viii. 332.
- Alá-ud-dín Husain Sháh, first successful Muhammadan invader of Kámrúp, vii. 357.
- Alá-ud-dín Ghorí, expelled the Bhars from Sultánpur, xiii. 97; story of its capture, xiii. 104.
- Alá-ud-dín Muhammad, Sultán of Khawrism, took Kandahár, vii. 392.
- Alaungpaya (Alompra), conquered the Talaings of Pegu, iii. 176; drove the Peguans out of Upper Burma, and founded a dynasty, iii. 221, 222; conquered Hanthawadi, v. 313; founded Kan-aung, vii. 388; conquered Tenasserim, ix. 408; his conquest and destruction of Pegu, xi. 127; his history, xi. 229; rebuilt Dagon and called it Rangoon, xi. 428; coated the Shwe-san-daw pagoda with gold, xii. 439; murdered Mgr. G. M. Percoto, Bishop of Massulis, xiii. 158; conquered Tavoy, xiii. 229; took Tenasserim, xiii. 240; conquered and deported the Yun or Rwn Shans, xiii. 557.
- Alaut, *parganá* in Central India, i. 164.
- Alawakháwa, fair in Bengal, i. 164.
- Aláwalpur, town in Punjab, i. 164.
- Alay Khyoung, revenue circle in Burma, i. 164.
- Alay-Kywon, revenue circle in Burma, i. 164.
- Al Birúni, Arab geographer (*circa*. 1000 A.D.), mentions Khandwá, viii. 162; quoted, on the Maldivé Islands, ix. 250; on the failure of the Hindus to take Lahore, xi. 261.
- Albuquerque, Alfonso de, second Viceroy of Portuguese India (1509), article 'India,' vi. 359; his capture of Goa, and death there, 359; his policy towards the natives, 359, 360. *Local notices*—Attacked Aden, i. 16; burnt Calicut, and was then defeated, iii. 269; succoured Rájá of Cochin, and built first European fort there, iv. 11, 12; maintained village system in Goa, v. 92; his occupation and reconquest of Goa, v. 100; his statue at Goa, v. 109; landed at Perim, and called at Vera Cruz, xi. 137.
- Albuquerque, John de, first Bishop of Goa (1539-53), vi. 244.
- Aldeman, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 164, 165.
- Aldercom, Colonel, attacked Wandewash, xiii. 517.
- Alengad, *tdluk* in Madras, i. 164, 165.
- Alexander the Great, his expedition to India, and campaigns in the Punjab and Sind (327-325 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 163-166; in Afghánistán, i. 48; march through Balúchistán, ii. 28; the Sakæ, now Bráhuís, in his army, iii. 98; coins found at Bulandshahr, iii. 141; battle with Porus at Chilianwála, iii. 415; spent three days at Taxila, iv. 270; Nikæa identified with Mong, v. 189, ix. 478; founded Bucephala, identified with Jalálpur, vii. 81; crossed the Hydaspes, or Jehlam, at Jalálpur, vii. 166; took Sangala, identified with Sänglawála Tiba, vii. 20,

- xii. 214; supposed to have built Kandahár, vii. 391; knew the Kori as Lonibare, the chief mouth of the Indus, viii. 298; took Múltán, then capital of the Malli, x. 3; campaign in the Punjab, xi. 259, 260; in Ráwal Pindi, xii. 23; remains of his fort at Sehwan, xii. 306; took a fort of the Malli identified with Shorkot, xii. 424; the port at which his admiral stopped identified with Sonmiáni, xiii. 61; took Talamba, a town of the Malli, xiii. 163.
- Alexandria, the modern Uchh in the Punjab, founded by Alexander, vi. 166, xiii. 400.
- Alfred the Great's Mission to India (883), vi. 239.
- Alguada, dangerous reef in Bay of Bengal, i. 165.
- Alfábád, village in Oudh, i. 165.
- All Adil Sháh, king of Bijápur (1557-79), husband of Chánd Bibi, built much at Bijápur, one of the victors at Tálikot, ii. 424; annexed Dhárwár, iv. 259, 266; besieged Goa, but repulsed, v. 101; strengthened Naldrúg fort, x. 183, 184.
- Allbágh, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 165, 166.
- All Bahádúr, grandson of Peshwá, Baji Ráo I., established his authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; died at siege of Kálinjar, vii. 332.
- All Bahádúr, grandson of the ruler of Bundelkhand, participated in the Mutiny and deported, iii. 156.
- All Bandar, town in Bombay, i. 166.
- Allganj, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 166, 167.
- Allganj, village in Oudh, i. 167.
- Allganj Sewán, town in Bengal, i. 167.
- Allgarh, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 167-177; physical aspects, 167-169; history, 169-171; population, 171-173; agriculture, 173, 174; natural calamities, 174; commerce and trade, 174-176; administration, 176, 177; medical aspects, 177.
- Allgarh, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 178, 179; where Lord Lake defeated the Maráthás, article 'India,' vi. 398.
- Allgarh, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 179.
- Allgarh, site of small fort near Calcutta, i. 179.
- Allgaum, town in Bombay, i. 179.
- All Khán, Pathán chief of Utraula, history of, xiii. 156, 157.
- All Mardán Khán, engineer of Sháh Jahán, laid out the Shalimár Gardens at Bághbanpur, i. 416, xii. 374; made the Hasli Canal, ii. 153, v. 344, 345; made branch from Jumna Canal to bring water to Delhi, vii. 259; said to have built the Chár Cháta at Kábul, vii. 269; planned and partly carried out the Eastern Jumna Canal, xii. 119; built the Bádsáh Mahál in Saháranpur, xii. 116; his canal in Siálkot, xii. 441.
- Ali Muhammad, Rohilla chief, died and was buried at Aonla, i. 296; his history, xi. 456.
- Ali Murad Talpur, Mir, allowed to retain part of Shikárpur, but condemned for forgery, and deprived of some of his territory, xii. 391.
- Alipur, Sub-division in Bengal, i. 179.
- Alipur, residence of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, i. 179, 180.
- Alipur, village and *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 180.
- Alipur, village in Central Provinces, i. 180, 181.
- Alipur. See Akalgarh.
- Alipura, town and Native State in N.-W. Provinces, i. 181.
- Ali-Rájpur, town and Native State in Bombay, i. 181, 182.
- Ali Vardi Khán, Nawáb of Bengal (1740-56); construction of the Maráthá ditch around Calcutta as a protection against the Maráthás, article 'India,' vi. 381.
- Local notices*—Defeated Sarfaráz Khán at Gheriá and Maráthás at Kátwá, viii. 102; first extracted money revenue from Laur, viii. 468, xiii. 146; his capital at Murshidábád, x. 23; trick played on him by Siráj-ud-daulá, x. 36; his tomb at Murshidábád, x. 38.
- Aliwál, village in Punjab, i. 182; battle of, in the first Sikh war, article 'India,' vi. 411.
- Aliyar, river in Madras, i. 182.
- Allahábád, Division in N.-W. Provinces, i. 182, 183.
- Allahábád, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 183-194; physical aspects, 183-186; history, 186-188; population, 188-189; agriculture, 189-191; natural calamities, 191; commerce and trade, 192, 193; administration, 193, 194; sanitary aspects, 194.
- Allahábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 194.
- Allahábád, city in N.-W. Provinces, i. 195-199; population, 195; history, 195-199.
- Allahábád and Kora made over to the Mughal Emperor by Clive, article 'India,' vi. 387 and footnote; their resumption by Hastings and sale to the Wazir of Oudh, 389, 390.
- Allah Band, long bank of earth in Bombay, i. 199.

- Allahganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 199.
- Allan, Major, quoted on the Arakan Yoma Mountains, xiii. 277.
- Allan-myo, frontier town in Lower Burma, i. 199, 200.
- Alleppi, town and port in Madras, i. 200.
- Allúr, town in Madras, i. 200, 201.
- Allúr *cum* Kottapatnam, village in Madras, i. 201.
- Alluvion and diluvion, special instances of, including changes in the banks of rivers : Aligarh, i. 169; Amwá, i. 267; Assam, i. 346; Baghár, i. 415; Bahraich, i. 425, 426; Bakarganj, i. 441; Balasor, ii. 3, 4, 5; the Baleswar, ii. 12; Ballia, ii. 18; Bannu, ii. 89; Bardwán, ii. 126; Bareilly, ii. 138; the Barnadl, ii. 157; Bengal, ii. 271, 272, 273; Bhágálpur, ii. 343, 344; the Bhágirathi, ii. 353; Bhagwángola, ii. 355; Billú-Gywon, ii. 460; Bográ, iii. 25; Bombay, iii. 44; Bráhma-nábád, iii. 91; the Brahmaputra, iii. 95; Budáun, iii. 116; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Calcutta, iii. 246, 247; Cambay, iii. 274; Chaprá, iii. 370; the Chenáb, iii. 380; the Chilká Lake, iii. 415-417; Chittagong, iii. 433, 445; Churáman, iii. 460; Coconada, iii. 472; Colgong, iv. 23; Coringa, iv. 42; Cutch, iv. 59, 60; Cuttack, iv. 65-67; Dacca, iv. 79; Dakshín Sháhbázipur, iv. 96; the Damodar, iv. 107-109; Dareh-bauk, iv. 128; Darehbyú, iv. 128; Delhi, iv. 178; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 209; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 219; Dera Nának, iv. 228; the Dhanauti, iv. 243; Dinájpur, iv. 290, 291; Dipál-pur, iv. 304; Faridpur, iv. 394, 395; Firozpur, iv. 438, 439; the Ganges, iv. 472; Gházipur, v. 62; the Gírwá, v. 87; Goa, v. 105; Goálpárá, v. 112; the Godávári, v. 123; the Gogra, v. 139; Gurdáspur, v. 207; Haiátpur, v. 239; Hála, v. 294; the Húglí, v. 467-488; Húglí District, v. 490; the Indus, vii. 14; the Irawadi, vii. 21; Jálandhar, vii. 84; the Jamuná, vii. 135; Jessor, vii. 183, 184; the Kalang, vii. 323; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Karáchi, vii. 444; Karnál, viii. 19; Kásimbázár, viii. 81; Káyal, viii. 107; Kheri, viii. 189; Khulná, viii. 205, 206; Khushál, viii. 213; Kolkai, viii. 286; the Kusí, viii. 379, 380; Lahore, viii. 404; Ludhiána, viii. 519; the Mahánadl, ix. 163; the Mahánandá, ix. 164; Maimansingh, ix. 191; Maldah, ix. 240; the Mátábhángá, ix. 358, 359; Meerut, ix. 382; the Meghná, ix. 395; Midpur, ix. 425; Mithankot, ix. 467; Montgomery, ix. 493; Murshidábád, x. 21; Muzaffarnagar, x. 66; Nadiyá, x. 128, 129; Noákhál, x. 339, 340; Orissa, x. 428; Oudh, x. 481; Pabná, x. 511; Plassey, xi. 194; Purniah, xi. 322, 331, 332; Purushottapur, x. 332; Rájmahál, xi. 390; the Western Rám-ganga, xi. 446; Rangpur, xi. 488, 489; the Rápti, xi. 522; the Rávi, xii. 15; Saháranpur, xii. 121; Salem, xii. 151; Sandwíp Island, xii. 209, 210; Sárán, xii. 252; Sháhbándur, xii. 340; Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 343; the Shwe-le, xii. 436; Sibságar, xii. 460; Sind, xii. 504; Singraur, xii. 542; Sirájganj, xii. 547; Sirsá, xii. 10; the Son, xiii. 53, 54; Sríharikot, xiii. 75; the Subarnarekha, xiii. 85; Sultánpur (Ballia), xiii. 106; the Sundarbans, xiii. 108; Sútí, xiii. 140; the Swát, xiii. 142; Sylhet, xiii. 144, 145; Tambaur, xiii. 169; Tamlúk, xiii. 171, 172; Tándán, xiii. 175; the Tápti, xiii. 203, 204; Thayet-myo, xiii. 277, 278; Thon-gwa, xiii. 288; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Twante, xiii. 386; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 387, 388; Udhanálá, xiii. 415; the Wán, xiii. 517; the Za-zun, xiii. 560.
- Al Mas'údf, Arab geographer (10th century), mentions caves of Ellora, iv. 349; on Múltán, x. 2; mentions Chitákul, xii. 92.
- Almeida, Franciscode, Viceroy of Portuguese India (1505), article 'India,' vi. 359; at Cochin, iv. 12.
- Almodh, chiefship in Central Provinces, i. 201.
- Almond trees in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Mehar, ix. 396; Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 99.
- Almora, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 201.
- Alompra. See Aloungpaya.
- Alum, found in Anantápur, i. 274; Balú-chistán, ii. 36; Bannu, ii. 90; Bellary, ii. 241; Cutch, iv. 60; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 220; Kálabágh, vii. 313; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Maidáni Ilíls, ix. 188; Mehar, ix. 396; Rájpútana, xi. 401; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Travancore, xiii. 345.
- Alphabets of Ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 102, 103.
- Altamsh, 3rd monarch of the Slave dynasty (1211-36), invasion by the Mughals, article 'India,' vi. 279; enlarged mosque of Kutab-ud-dín at Delhi, iv. 191; took Gwalior, v. 236.
- Alúr, village in Mysore, i. 201.
- Alúr, town and *taluk* in Madras, i. 202.

- Alva, Count de, killed in battle with the Maráthás, v. 104.
- Alvárkurichchi, town in Madras, i. 202.
- Alves, Colonel, Agent to the Governor-General in Rájputána, wounded in a riot at Jaipur, vii. 57.
- Alwa, petty State in Bombay, i. 202.
- Alwar, State in Rájputána, i. 202-206; population, 202, 203; hills and streams, 203; history, 203-205; crops, 205; commerce, trade, manufactures, etc., 205, 206; revenue, 206.
- Alwar, capital of State in Rájputána, i. 206, 207.
- Alwaye, town in Madras, i. 207.
- Alwaye, river in Madras, i. 207.
- Amálá, *Dáng* State in Bombay, i. 207.
- Amalápúram, town and *tdluk* in Madras, i. 207, 208.
- Amalner, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 208.
- Amalyára, petty State in Bombay, i. 208, 209.
- Amalyára, town in Bombay, i. 209.
- Aman*, or winter rice crop. *See* Rice cultivation.
- Amánat, feeder of North Koel river, Bengal, i. 209.
- Amániganj, market village in Oudh, i. 209.
- Amániganj-hát, silk mart in Bengal, i. 209.
- Amápur, trading town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 209.
- Amarápura, town in Burma, i. 209, 210.
- Amarápúram. *See* Amrapur.
- Amarkantak, hill in Baghelkhand, i. 210.
- Amarnáth, village in Bombay, i. 210, 211.
- Amarnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 211.
- Amar Singh Thappa, Gurkhá General, surrendered to General Ochterlony at Maláun, ix. 237; his death, x. 289.
- Amarwára, village in Central Provinces, i. 211.
- Amatti, town in Coorg, i. 211.
- Amb, estate in Punjab, i. 211.
- Ambád, town and *tdluk* in Nizám's Dominions, i. 212.
- Ambágarh Chauki, chiefship in Central Provinces, i. 212.
- Ambahta, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 213.
- Ambáji-durga, hill in Mysore, i. 213.
- Ambajipetta. *See* Machavaram.
- Ambála, Division in Punjab, i. 213.
- Ambála, District in Punjab, i. 213-224; physical aspects, 213-215; history, 215-217; population, 217-220; agriculture, 220-222; natural calamities, 222; commerce and trade, etc., 222, 223; administration, 223; sanitary aspects, 224.
- Ambála, *tahsil* in Punjab, 224.
- Ambála, city and cantonment in Punjab, 224-226; history, 224, 225; water-supply, 225; population, 226; grand *darbár* there, article 'India,' vi. 425.
- Ambálápulai, *tdluk* in Madras, i. 226.
- Ambápetta, estate in Madras, i. 226.
- Ambarnath. *See* Amarnath.
- Ambásamúdrum, town and *tdluk* in Madras, i. 226.
- Ambatmúri, pass in Madras, i. 126.
- Ambela, mountain pass in Punjab, i. 226-228.
- Amber, historic capital in Rájputána, i. 228, 229.
- Ambergris, found in Nicobar Islands, x. 297.
- Amber mines in Upper Burma, iii. 211.
- Ambáon, *parganá* in Central Provinces, i. 229.
- Ambika, river in Bombay, i. 229.
- Amboyna, massacre of, article 'India,' vi. 362, 368, 561.
- Ambúlpáli, town in Madras, i. 230.
- Ambúr, town in Madras, i. 230.
- Ambúrpét, town in Madras, i. 230.
- Ambr. *See* Amber.
- American Missions. *See* Missions.
- Amet, town in Rájputána, i. 230.
- Amethi, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 230, 231.
- Amethi, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 231.
- Amethi Dungar, town in Oudh, i. 231.
- Amgáon, estate and village in Central Provinces, i. 231, 232.
- Amherst, Lord, Governor-General of India (1823-28), first Burmese war, capture of Bhartpur, article 'India,' vi. 403, 404; first spent summer at Simla, xii. 496.
- Amherst, District in Burma, i. 232-243; physical aspects, 232-235; geological formation, 235; history, 235, 236; antiquities, 236, 237; population, 237, 238; agriculture, etc., 239, 240; manufactures, etc., 241; administration, 241, 243; climate, etc., 243.
- Amherst, town in Burma, i. 243.
- Ami, river in N.-W. Provinces, i. 243.
- Amindivi Islands. *See* Laccadives.
- Amingadh, town in Bombay, i. 244.
- Amír Khán, Pindári leader (1817), article 'India,' vi. 404. *Local notices*—Invaded Rohilkhand, ii. 140; defeated by Colonel Skinner near Afzalgarh, ii. 430; plundered Dhámpur, iv. 241; checked by Major Shepherd at Irich, which he afterwards made his head-quarters, vii. 24; ravaged Jaipur, vii. 56; called in to intervene between Jaipur and Jodhpur, vii. 242; defeated a British force near Kúrch, viii. 363; owned the state of Láwa, viii. 468;

- sacked Mandáwar, ix. 293; sacked Najína, x. 160; his ravages in Rájputána, xi. 406; made Nawáb of Tonk, xi. 407, xiii. 337; Rámpurá granted him, xi. 461; twice plundered Sagar, xii. 108; was granted Sironj by Holkar, xiii. 7, 8; plundered Thákurdwára, xiii. 246; his history, xiii. 337, 338; ravaged Mewár or Udaipur, xiii. 407.
- Amjad Ali Sháh, 4th king of Oudh (1841-47), built the iron bridge across the Gumti at Lucknow, viii. 510.
- Amjhera, *parganá* in Central India, i. 244.
- Amliyára. *See* Amalyara.
- Ammapet, town in Madras, i. 244.
- Amáyánayakanúr, estate and village in Madras, i. 244.
- Amner, town and fort in Berár, i. 244, 245.
- Amod, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 245.
- Amosi, town in Oudh, i. 245.
- Ampta, village in Bengal, i. 245.
- Amráoti, District in Berár, i. 245-250; physical aspects, 246; history, 246, 247; population, 247; agriculture, 247, 248; land tenures, 248; natural calamities, 248; manufactures, 248; trade, 248, 249; roads and railways, 249; administration, 249; meteorological aspects, etc., 249, 250.
- Amráoti, *tahsil* in Berár, i. 250.
- Amráoti, town in Berár, i. 250, 251; history, 250, 251; population, 251.
- Amrápur. *See* Umrapur.
- Amrápur, town in Madras, i. 251.
- Amrápur, petty State in Bombay, i. 251.
- Amrávati, river in Madras, i. 252.
- Amrávati, town in Madras with ruined temples, i. 252.
- Amrávati or Chatíá Hill, tank and hill in Bengal, i. 252, 253.
- Amreli, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amri, village in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amrita Bázár or Magura, village in Bengal, i. 253.
- Amrit Ráo, son of Raghubái Peshwá, lived at Tarahwán on a pension, xiii. 207.
- Amritsar, Division in Punjab, i. 253, 254.
- Amritsar, District in Punjab, i. 254-263; physical aspects, 254-256; history, 256, 257; population, 257-259; agriculture, 259-261; natural calamities, 261; commerce and trade, etc., 261, 262; administration, 262, 263; sanitary aspects, 263.
- Amritsar, *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 263.
- Amritsar, city in Punjab, i. 263-266; history, 263-265; commerce and trade, 265; population, 266.
- Amroha, historic town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 266.
- Amsin, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 266, 267.
- Amura Bhauriári, village in Bengal, i. 267.
- Amurnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 267. *See* Amarnáth.
- Amwa, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 267.
- Amyatt, Mr., murdered near Kasimbázár, xi. 95.
- An, or Aeng, pass over the Arakan Yoma Mountains in Burma, vi. 6.
- An, or Aeng, river in Burma, i. 267.
- An, or Aeng, town and township in Burma, i. 267, 268.
- Anagundi, capital of the Narapathi dynasty of Southern India in the 14th century. *See* Vijayanagar.
- Anábadgarh, town in Punjab, i. 268.
- Anaimúdi, plateau in Madras, i. 268.
- Anakápalé, estate, town, and *táluk* in Madras, i. 268, 269.
- Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*, by P. Auber, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 364, 365 (foot-notes).
- Analysis of Indian foreign import and export trade, principal staples, article 'India,' vi. 565-581.
- Anamalai, range of hills in Madras, i. 269-271.
- Anamalai, town in Madras, i. 271.
- Anamasamúdrampet, village in Madras, i. 271, 272.
- Anand, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 272.
- Anandápur, Christian village in Coorg, i. 272.
- Ananda Ráz Gajapati, Rájá of Vizianagram (1757), surrendered the Northern Circars to the Company, iii. 469; accompanied Col. Forde in his march on Masulipatam, xiii. 500.
- Anandpur, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 272.
- Anandpur, town in Punjab, i. 272, 273.
- Anandpur, village in Bengal, i. 273.
- Anand Ráo Paur, received grant of State of Dhár from Bájí Ráo Peshwá, iv. 247.
- Anang Bhím Deo, king of Orissa (1174-1205), built temple of Jagannáth at Purí, x. 441, 442.
- Anang Pál, made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás (*circa* 736), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál II., a second time made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás on being driven from Kanauj (1052), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál III., last Tuár Rájá, driven from Delhi by the Chauhans of Ajmere (1154), iv. 190.
- Anantágiri, village in Madras, i. 273.

- Anantápur, ancient town in Mysore, i. 273.
- Anantápur, District in Madras, i. 273-279; physical aspects, 273, 374; history, 274, 275; population, 275, 276; agriculture, 276, 277; natural calamities, 277, 278; commerce and trade, 278; administration, 278, 279; medical aspects, 279.
- Anantápur, *táluk* in Madras, i. 279, 280.
- Anantápur, town in Madras, i. 280.
- Anawrata, Emperor of Pagan, destroyed the Talaings in the 11th century, iii. 174; conquered Hanthawadi, v. 313.
- Anchittai-durgam, hill fort in Madras, i. 281.
- Ancient capitals: Chandravati, near Mount Abú, i. 8; Ahár, i. 81; Ajodhya, i. 134, 135; Amber, i. 228, 229; Anagundi, i. 268; Aror, i. 332; Asarúr, i. 337; Bidar, ii. 419; Bijápur, ii. 423-425; Birúdankaráyapuram, iii. 13; Bráhma-nábád, iii. 91; Champáner, iii. 333; Combaconum, iv. 24; Conjevaram, iv. 26; Dacca, iv. 89-92; Daulatábád, iv. 158-160; Dausa, iv. 161; Delhi, iv. 189; Deogarh, iv. 202; Deolia, iv. 204; Dimápur, iv. 289, 290; Dipálpur, iv. 303, 304; Dúnwon, iv. 325; Ellichpur, iv. 347, 348; Fatehpur Sikri, iv. 433-435; Garhá, v. 12; Garhgáon, v. 14, 15; Gauháti, v. 34, 35; Gaur, v. 35-41; Golconda, v. 143, 144; Gorághát, v. 163; Halebid, v. 295; Hampi, v. 306-308; Hastinapur, v. 352; Humcha, v. 501, 502; Ikkeri, v. 508; Jaunpur, vii. 159, 160; Kalingápatam, vii. 330; Kanauj, vii. 386, 387; Karúr, viii. 51, 52; Káshipur, viii. 82; Khajuráhu, viii. 140, 141; Lahore, viii. 415; Madura, ix. 133-135; Maibang, ix. 187, 188; Mandáwar, ix. 292, 293; Mándogarh, ix. 308, 309; Mandor, ix. 309; Martaban, ix. 349, 350; Mro-haung, ix. 523, 524; Murshidábád, x. 31-39; Nadiyá, x. 141, 142; Nagar, x. 155; Nagar (Bednúr), x. 155; Old Udaipur, x. 422; Paithan, x. 530, 531; Panduah (Húglí), xi. 39; Panduah (Maldah), xi. 39-42; Parendá, xi. 62; Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Pegu, xi. 125-128; Rájágríha, xi. 380, 381; Rájámahendri, xi. 382, 383; Rájmahál, xi. 390; Rámnagar, xi. 453; Rangpur, xi. 501, 502; Sábhar, xii. 88; Sahet Mahet, xii. 126; Sankisa, xii. 223, 224; Seringapatam, xii. 318-320; Simráon, xii. 501, 502; Sitpur, xiii. 39; Sonárgáon, xiii. 59; Sopára, xiii. 65; Talkad, xiii. 167, 168; Tamlúk, xiii. 171-173; Tándán, xiii. 175, 176; Tanjore, xiii. 194-196; Thána, xiii. 258, 259; Thātun, xiii. 275; Udayagiri (Madras), xiii. 415; Ujjain, xiii. 417, 418; Umattúr, xiii. 421; Vijayanagar, xiii. 473; Wala, xiii. 514; Warangal, xiii. 521; Ya-theth-myo, xiii. 549.
- Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian*, by Mr. J. M'Crin-dle, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 168 (footnote 1), 356 (footnote).
- Ancient kingdoms: Andhra, i. 287; Chera, iii. 390, 391; Chola, iii. 455, 456; Kalingá, vii. 328-330; Kanauj, vii. 386, 387; Mahāráshtira, ix. 166-168; Pándya, xi. 42; Tuluva, xiii. 375; Vijayanagar, xiii. 473; Walabhi, xiii. 514.
- Ancient land system of India, vi. 438.
- Ancient mingling of castes, vi. 195, 196.
- Ancient stone circles. *See* Stone monuments, Ancient.
- Andaman Islands, in Bay of Bengal, i. 281-287; physical aspects, 282, 283; history, 283, 284; population, 284, 285; agriculture, 285, 286; medical aspects, etc., 286, 287; assassination of Lord Mayo at Port Blair, vi. 425.
- Andaman Islanders, The, article 'India,' vi. 55.
- Andar, *ghát* or pass in Madras, i. 287.
- Andaw, pagoda in Burma, i. 287.
- Anderson, Col., connected the Sutlej and Upper Sohág Canal, xiii. 46.
- Anderson, Dr., member of commission to open trade route through Burma, iii. 228.
- Anderson, Lieut., murdered at Múltán, obelisk to, x. 12.
- Andhargáon, town in Central Provinces, i. 287.
- Andhra, ancient kingdom in S. India, i. 287.
- Andhra, estate in Madras, i. 287.
- Andhs, aboriginal tribe in Berár, xiii. 541.
- Andipatti, range of hills in Madras, i. 287, 288.
- Andipatti, town in Madras, i. 288.
- Andiyúr, town in Madras, i. 288.
- Andra. *See* Andhra.
- Anecdota Oxoniensia*, Aryan series, vi. 102 and footnote.
- Anechankur, toll station in Coorg, i. 288.
- Anekál, town and *táluk* in Mysore, i. 288.
- Angátipuram, town in Madras, i. 288, 289.
- Angarbári, detached peak in Bengal, i. 289.
- Anghad, petty State in Bombay, i. 289.
- Angrezábád. *See* English Bazar.
- Angria, Maráthá pirate dynasty, strongholds stormed by Clive and Watson (1756), iii. 38; took Jaigarh (1713), vii. 46; in Kolába, viii. 263, 264; ravages on the Malabar coast, ix. 221; held Rájápur, xi. 385; their history in

- Ratnágiri, xii. 6; their capital Vizadrúg, xiii. 499.
- Angul, Government estate in Orissa, i. 289, 290.
- Angul, village in Orissa, i. 290.
- Anhilwára dynasty, Rájput (746-1300), Broach, a flourishing port under, iii. 113.
- Anicuts or Dams, on the Amrávati, i. 252; at Bezwáda, ii. 336; at Bukkach-erla, iii. 129; on the Cauvery, iii. 277, 279; on the Coleroon, iv. 22; Corteliar, iv. 43; Adniamáyapalli in Cudda-pah, iv. 53, 54; Dowlaishvaram, iv. 316; on the Godávari, v. 53; on the Honnuhole, v. 441; Kampli, vii. 354; at Sunkesala in Karnúl, viii. 34; on the Kistna at Bezwáda, viii. 237; in the Madras Presidency, ix. 41, 42, 43; Nellore, x. 261, 267; on the Noyil, x. 416; on the Pálár, x. 541; on the Penner, xi. 133, 134; on the Poini, xi. 194; Sangam (under construction), xii. 214, 215; at Dehri-on-Son in Sháhábád, xii. 325; across the Shamsa near Maddúr, xii. 376; across the Sháradánadí, xii. 376; across the Sharavati, xii. 377; the Dehri, xiii. 54, 55; the Srívaikantham, xiii. 170, 171; in Tanjore, xiii. 189, 190; in Tenkási, xiii. 241; across the Tungabhadra, xiii. 383; across the Varada, xiii. 463; across the Varáhanadi, xiii. 464; Vellar, xiii. 467; across the Yagachi, xiii. 547; Yelán-dur, xiii. 552.
- Animals, wild and domestic, article 'India,' vi. 652-659. *Local notices*—See section Physical Aspects under each District article, and especially Afghánistán, i. 36, 37; Bhután, ii. 414; Bom-bay, iii. 45, 46; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Kashmír, viii. 68; Madras, ix. 88-91; Nepál, x. 277, 278; Oudh, x. 483; Punjab, xi. 259; Sind, xii. 507.—For special notices, see also Antelopes, Asses (wild), Bears, Bison, Buffaloes, Camels, Cattle, Cheetahs or Hunting Leopards, Deer, Dogs, Elephants, Foxes, Gazelles, Goats, Hogs (wild), Horses, Hyænas, Ibex, Leopards, Lions, *Mithún* or Wild Cows, *Nilgdi* or Blue Cows, Otters, Ponies, Porcupines, Rats, Rhinoceros, Sheep, Tigers, Wolves, and Yaks.
- Animals, hospital for—*Panjrápols*—a survival of the Buddhistic tenderness for animals, article 'India,' vi. 159. *Local notices*—Ahmadábád, i. 97; Broach, iii. 105; Surat, xiii. 134, 135.
- Aniseed, found in Máler Kotla, ix. 255.
- Anjangón, town in Berár, i. 290.
- Anjangón Bári, town in Berár, i. 290.
- Anjanwel, seaport in Bombay, i. 290.
- Anjár, town in Bombay, i. 290, 291.
- Anjengo, town in Madras, i. 291, 292.
- Anji, town in Central Provinces, i. 292.
- Anjinád, tract in Madras, i. 292.
- Anjnas, cultivating race in Málwá, ix. 269.
- Ankewalliá, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 292.
- Ankleswar, town and Sub-division in Bom-bay, i. 292.
- Ankola, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 293.
- Ankola, town and seaport in Bombay, i. 293.
- Annals and Antiquities of Rájasthan*. See Tod, Col.
- Annamarázpét, village in Madras, i. 293.
- Annigeri, town in Bombay, i. 293.
- Anta Dhúra, pass in N.-W. Provinces, i. 293.
- Antelope, or Black Buck, article 'India,' vi. 657. *Local notices*—Ajmere, i. 119; Akola, i. 141; Allahábád, i. 185; Amritsar, i. 255; Anantápur, i. 274; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bándá, ii. 47; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 242; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Broach, iii. 102; Budáun, iii. 117; Buland-shahr, iii. 132; Buldána, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Cudda-pah, iv. 48; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Faizá-bád, iv. 381; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Firozpur, iv. 439; Gayá, v. 45; God-ávati, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Goona, v. 159; Gwalior, v. 229; Hamirpur, v. 298; Hardoi, v. 322; Hassan, v. 346; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Hoshiárpur, v. 452; Jálándhar, vii. 85; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kaira, vii. 300; Kaládgi, vii. 315; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karnál, viii. 20; Karnúl, viii. 35, 36; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khán-desh, viii. 150; Kheri, viii. 190; Kistna, viii. 226; Kotah, viii. 304; Lahore, viii. 405; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 91; Mánpuri, ix. 203; Mallání, ix. 261; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Montgomery, ix. 495; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Násik, x. 228; Nellore, x. 262; Oudh, x. 483; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Purniah, xi. 323; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rámpur, xi. 455; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Salem, xii. 152; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 344; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Siálkot, xii. 441; Sind, xii. 507; Sirsá, xiii. 10; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Surat, xiii. 120; Wardhá, xiii. 524.

- Anthracite coal, found in Ráwal Pindi, xii. 2.
- Antimony, found in Afghánistán, i. 36, 37; Anantápur, i. 274; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bellary, ii. 241; Lower Burma, iii. 201, 202; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Hazáribágh, v. 379; Kángra, vii. 412; Kúlu, viii. 337; Lakhi Mountains, viii. 424; Madras Presidency, ix. 6; Bajaur, xi. 146; Sandúr Hills, xii. 209; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430.
- Antimony, sulphide of, found in Bálághát, i. 454.
- Antimony, sulphuret of, found in Bhágalpur, ii. 345.
- Antiquarian remains; in Mount Abú, i. 8; Achala Basanta, i. 12; in Afghánistán, i. 52, 53; in Afghán-Türkistán, i. 56; at Ahár, i. 81; Ahmadábád, i. 97; Ahmadgarh, i. 98; Ahobalam, i. 110; Ajaigarh, i. 112; Ajmere, i. 132; Ajodhya, i. 134, 135; Akola, i. 141; Allahábád, i. 196, 198; Amarnáth, i. 210, 211; Amber, i. 228, 229; Amrávati, i. 252; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Araráj, i. 306; Asáurur, i. 337; Assia, i. 375; Atranji Kherá, i. 379, 380; Ava, i. 389; Azamgarh, i. 395; Bádamí, i. 407; Badrihát, i. 410; Bagherhát, i. 417; Bahraich, i. 427; Baidyanáth, i. 436; Balihri, ii. 13; Balkh, ii. 14; Bánda, ii. 55; Bannu, ii. 90; Bara Banki, ii. 107; Barábar Hills, ii. 115; Bareilly, ii. 141; Barkúr, ii. 156, 157; Bassein, ii. 191, 192; Belagávi, ii. 230; Benares, ii. 266; Bezvada, ii. 336; Bhacheswar, ii. 340; Bhágalpur, ii. 348; Bhainsror, ii. 356; Bhándak, ii. 359; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhilsa, ii. 393, 394; Bhuj, ii. 408; Bilgrám, ii. 455, 456; Bishnupur, iii. 17; Borám, iii. 88; Bráhmañabád, iii. 91; Buddh Gayá, iii. 125-127; Bulandshahr, iii. 141; Bundelkhand, iii. 154; Burhánpur, iii. 164; Champáner, iii. 333; Champáran, iii. 334, 335, 340, 341; Chándá, iii. 352; Chandragiri, iii. 363; Harchoka in Cháng Bhakár, iii. 367; Charsadda, iii. 373; Chaul, iii. 376, 377; Chitor, iii. 431; Coorg, iv. 35, 36; Dálmi, iv. 100; Udainagar, near Dárapur, iv. 122; Darauti, iv. 122; Tezpur, near Darrang, iv. 143; Daulatábád, iv. 158; Debi Patán, iv. 164; Delhi, iv. 189; Dheri Shahán, iv. 269, 270; Dimápur, iv. 289, 290; Dipálpur, iv. 304; Elephanta, iv. 341; Eran, iv. 354, 355; Farukhábád, iv. 410; Gaur, v. 38-40; Gayá, v. 47-49; Gházipur, v. 62, 63; Giriya, v. 85; Gurnár, v. 85, 86; Gobardhán, v. 121; Gujrát, v. 189; Gwalior, v. 234-236; Halebid, v. 295; Hampi, v. 307, 308; Harappa, v. 320; Hardwár, v. 331-333; Harrand, v. 342; Hasan Abdál, v. 342; Hassan, v. 346; Ikanua, v. 507; Jaintiapur, vii. 50; Jalálpur, vii. 81; Jaunpur, vii. 159, 160; in Jehlam, vii. 169; Jerruck, vii. 182; Kachola, vii. 278; Káfrkot, vii. 292; Kalingápatam, vii. 330; Kálinjar, vii. 333-337; Kanarak, vii. 384, 385; Kanauj, vii. 387; Káral, vii. 463; Karanja, vii. 467; Kasia, viii. 79; Katás, viii. 87; Khajuráhu, viii. 140, 141; Kora, viii. 295; Kudarkot, viii. 329; Lahore, viii. 415; Mahábalipur, ix. 143-149; Mahim, ix. 181; Mahobá, ix. 183; Mandar Hill, ix. 292; Mándogarh, ix. 308, 309; Mánikíala, ix. 319, 320; Meerut, ix. 393; Mehkar, ix. 399; Mergui, ix. 408; Múnj, x. 15; Muttra, x. 53, 54; Nadol, x. 142, 143; Palmá, xi. 14; Panduah, (Húgli), xi. 39; Panduah (Maldah), xi. 39-42; Anhilwára Patán, xi. 82; Pataná, xi. 84; Pehoa, xi. 129; Penukonda, xi. 135; Rájágríha, xi. 380, 381; Rájamahál, xi. 390; Rámgarh Hill, xi. 447; Rángamati, xi. 469; Rání-núr, xi. 507, 508; Tsandavolu in Repullu, xii. 44; in Rohri, xii. 64, 65; Rohtásagarh, xii. 78; Rúpbás, xii. 83; Sahet Mahet or Sravasti, xii. 126-134; Sakráyapatna, xii. 148; Salsette, xii. 169; Sanchi, xii. 194-196; in Sandoway, xii. 201; Sangála, xii. 214; Sankisa, xii. 223, 224; Sará Aghat, xii. 249; Sárnáth, xii. 269, 270; Sayyidpur (N.-W. P.), xii. 300; Sewán, xii. 322; in Sháhábád, xii. 328; in Sháhpur, xii. 361; Shimoga, xii. 400; Shorkot, xii. 424; Siálkot, xii. 451; Simráon, xii. 501, 502; Sindkher, xii. 527; in Singhbhúm, xii. 536; on the Singmáti River, xii. 541; Sivasamudram, xiii. 42; Somnáth, xiii. 50; Sonárgáon, xiii. 59; Sonpat, xiii. 62; Soron, xiii. 67; Sumerpur, xiii. 107; Syria, xiii. 158; Talamba, xiii. 163; Talkad, xiii. 167; Tamlúk, xiii. 172; Tezpur, xiii. 244; Thán, xiii. 248, 249; Tharand Párkar, xiii. 267; Tinneveli, xiii. 305; Tirumúrtikovil, xiii. 325; Tosham, xiii. 340; Uchh, xiii. 400; Ujjain, xiii. 417, 418; Ventipur, xiii. 471; Wala, xiii. 514; Yusufzai, xiii. 558.
- Antivilli, village in Bombay, i. 293.
- Antora, seaport in Bombay, i. 293, 294.
- Antrávedi, shrine in Madras, i. 294.
- Antri, *paragard* in Central India, i. 294.
- Anumákonda, historic capital in Deccan, i. 294. See Telingana.
- Anúppgarh, town in Rájputána, i. 294.
- Anúppshahr, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 294.

- Anwa, town in Nizám's Dominions, i. 295.
- Anwar-ud-dín, Nawáb of Arcot, defeated by Muzaffar Jang at Ambúr, i. 230; granted the Northern Circars, iii. 468.
- Aonla, ancient town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 295, 296.
- Aornos, Mount, mentioned by Arrian, different identifications of, xi. 506.
- Apá Sáhib (Mahdúf Bhonsla), Rájá of Nágpur, sent his ladies and jewels to Bhandará, ii. 361; Sagar and Narbadá annexed on his deposition, iii. 302; his history, x. 167; his attack on the Resident at Nágpur, x. 167; his defeat and deposition, x. 168.
- Appcherlá, town in Madras, i. 296.
- Appekondú, village in Madras, i. 296.
- Apples; grown in Afghánistán, i. 38; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Ghazni, v. 72; Kalhatti, vii. 325; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kángra, vii. 412; Kashmír, viii. 71; Khairpur, viii. 136; Kumáun, viii. 369; Manipur, ix. 331; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Mysore, x. 103; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; Pesháwar, xi. 159; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sind, xii. 520; Sukkur, xii. 91.
- Apricots, grown in Balkh, ii. 15; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Ghazni, v. 72; Gilghit, v. 80; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kángra, vii. 312; Kashmír, viii. 71; Kháb, viii. 122; Khábul, viii. 122; Kohát, viii. 242; Kúlu, viii. 336, 338; Pesháwar, xi. 156; Sind, xii. 520.
- Ar. See Ahar.
- Arab expeditions to Bombay and Sind (636-828), vi. 268.
- Arabs—in Aden, i. 18; their tribes near Aden, i. 24 (see Abdális, Akrábis, Fadhlis); in Bombay Presidency, iii. 49; City, iii. 81; plundered Diu, 1670, iv. 308; Haidarábád, v. 253; South Kánara, vii. 379; their defence of Málegáon, May 1818, ix. 254; their colony and power at Ránder, xi. 468; Ratnágiri, xii. 7; their attack on Songlr, xiii. 61; Tinneveli, xiii. 304. See also Labbays.
- Aráchálúr, village in Madras, i. 296.
- Arágonda, village in Madras, i. 296, 297.
- Arail, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 297.
- Araíns, market gardeners and cultivators in Jehlam, vii. 171.
- Arakan, Division in Lower Burma, i. 297, 298.
- Arakan. See Mro-haung.
- Arakanese. See Maghs.
- Arakan Hill Tracts, District in Lower Burma, i. 298-304; physical aspects, etc., 298, 299; history, 299; population, 299-301; agriculture, etc., 301, VOL. XIV. 302; manufactures, 302, 303; administration, 303, 304; climate, 304.
- Arakan Oil Company, vi. 626, 627.
- Arakan Yoma, or Roma, range of hills, with important passes running down Burma, i. 304, 305; article 'India,' vi. 3.
- Arakere, tract in Mysore, i. 305.
- Arakhs, aboriginal tribe in Gonda, v. 151.
- Aral River, channel in connection with the Indus, i. 305, 306.
- Arameri, village in Coorg, i. 306.
- Arán, river in Berár, i. 306.
- Arang, town in Central Provinces, i. 306.
- Araráj, village in Bengal, i. 306.
- Arariyá, village and Sub-division in Bengal, i. 306.
- Arásalár, estuary in Madras, i. 307.
- Araun, *pargana* in Central India, i. 307.
- Aravá-Kúrichi, village in Madras, i. 307.
- Arávalli Hills, range of mountains in Rájputána, i. 307, 308.
- Arázi, village in Bombay, i. 308.
- Arbuthnot, Sir A. J., acting Governor of Madras (1872), ix. 67.
- Arbuthnot, Messrs. & Co., rented the estate of Pálakonda, ix. 534; their introduction of indigo, and attempt to introduce cotton, xiii. 492.
- Archæological Survey of Western India*, Mr. E. Thomas' Papers in, quoted, vi. 147 (footnotes); 172 (footnotes); 175 (footnote 3); 182 (footnotes 1 and 4); 185 (footnote 4).
- Archæology of India. For *Local notices* see Antiquarian Remains, Architecture, Buddhist Antiquities, Coins, Mosques, and Temples.
- Architecture, ancient Indian, article 'India,' vi. 112, 170; under the Mughal Emperors, 294, 304. *Local notices*:—
- (1) Buddhist architecture—Ajanta, i. 114-116; Amrávati, i. 252; Bágh, i. 414; Bara Banki, ii. 107; Barkúr, ii. 157; Benares, ii. 268; Bezváda, ii. 336; Bhánder, ii. 338; Bhilsa, ii. 393, 394; Buddh Gayá, iii. 126, 127; Champáran, iii. 340, 341; Ellora, iv. 349; Eran, iv. 354, 355; Junágarh, vii. 263; Kánúm, vii. 438; Kasia, viii. 79; Khandgiri, viii. 159; Mahabálipur, ix. 143-149; Pandrinton, xi. 38, 39; Rání-núr, xi. 507, 508; Sánchi, xii. 194-196; Sankisa, xii. 223, 224; Sárnáth, xii. 269, 270; Udayagiri, xiii. 414, 415.
- (2) Burmese architecture—Amarápúra, i. 210; Amherst, i. 236; Ava, i. 389; Upper Burma, iii. 217; Kyaikauk, viii. 382; Kyaik-ti-yo, viii. 383; Mahámuni, ix. 156; Mandalay, ix. 289; Shwe-Dagon, xii. 426, 427; B

Shwe-maw-daw, xii. 436; Shwe-nat-taung, xii. 437; Shwe-san-daw, xii. 438; Shwe-theik-lut, xii. 439.

(3) Dutch architecture—Cochin, iv. 11, 12; Coringa, iv. 42; Sadras, xii. 94.

(4) English and modern architecture—Agra, i. 70, 75; Alipur, i. 179, 180; Allahábád, i. 198; Ambála, i. 225; Bangalore, ii. 67; Baroda, ii. 171; Benares, ii. 266; Bombay, iii. 78, 79; Calcutta, iii. 250-253; Cawnpur, iii. 290; Dárjiling, iv. 140, 141; Delhi, iv. 196; Ganjám, v. 9; Haidarábád, v. 253, 254; Karáchi, vii. 454; Lahore, viii. 417, 418; Madras, ix. 105, 106; Meerut, ix. 393; Patná, xi. 109; Poona, xi. 213, 214; Rangoon, xi. 483, 484; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 37, 38; Simla, xii. 147; Surat, xiii. 134, 135.

(5) Hindu architecture—Ahmadábád, i. 97, 98; Ajodhya, i. 135; Allahábád, i. 196, 198; Amarnáth, i. 210, 211; Amber, i. 228; Arsikere, i. 355; Bardwán, ii. 157; Baroda, ii. 170; Belagávi, ii. 230; Benares, ii. 266, 268; Bhuvaneswar, ii. 417, 418; Bikaner, ii. 443; Brindaban, iii. 100; Chilambaram, iii. 413, 414; Conjevaram, iv. 26; Dlg, iv. 286; Elephanta, iv. 341-343; Ellora, iv. 349-351; Gangaikandapur, iv. 465; Gingi, v. 82, 83; Gwalior, v. 235; Halebid, v. 295; Jambukeswaram, vii. 120, 121; Kanarak, vii. 384, 385; Kárlí, viii. 13-16; Kerá, viii. 116; Khajuráhu, viii. 140; Kofáe, viii. 302, 303; Madura, ix. 133, 134; Mandhata, ix. 295, 296; Matan, ix. 360, 361; Muttra, x. 54; Nanjangad, x. 196; Puri, x. 447, 448; xi. 316, 317; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Patan, xi. 82, 83; Ráneswaram, xi. 443-445; Ramtek, xi. 466, 467; Sandúr, xii. 208, 209; Srirangam, xiii. 80, 81; Tanjore, xiii. 195, 196; Tinneveli, xiii. 311; Tirupati, xiii. 326; Udaipur, xiii. 410, 411.

(6) Jain architecture—Mount Abú, i. 8-12; Ahmadábád, i. 97, 98; Ajodhya, i. 134; Bhadreswar, ii. 340; Bikaner, ii. 442; Boram, iii. 88; Budhpur, iii. 128; Charra, iii. 372; Datia, iv. 157; Ellora, iv. 349; Girnár, v. 86; Gwalior, v. 235; Kalinjara, vii. 337; Kapadwanj, vii. 440; Kárákal, vii. 463; Khúrja, viii. 212; Mandhata, ix. 296; Múdbidri, ix. 525; Nadol, x. 142, 143; Satrunjaya hill, Pálitána, xi. 4-10; Palmá, xi. 14; Rakabdeo, xi. 439; Rámpurá, xi. 461, 462; Sanganer, xii. 217; Shravan-belgola, xii. 425; Srípur, xiii. 8; Yenúr, xiii. 554.

(7) Muhammadan architecture, including Mughal and Pathán—Agra, i. 71-75; Ahmadábád, i. 97, 98; Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Ajmere, i. 132, 133; Allahábád, i. 198; Aurungábád, i. 387; Bahraich, i. 435; Balkh, ii. 14; Baroda, ii. 170; Benares, ii. 268; Bijápur, ii. 424; Burhánpur, iii. 164; Dábbhol, iv. 77; Delhi, iv. 186-188, 191, 192; Fatehpur Sikri, iv. 464; Gaur, v. 40; Jaunpur, vii. 159, 160; Lahore, viii. 415, 416; Lucknow, viii. 506-510; Mándogarh, ix. 308; Meerut, ix. 393; Murshidábád, x. 33, 34; Narnála, x. 213; Panduab, xi. 41, 42; Patná, xi. 110; Rájmahál, xi. 390; Seringapatam, xii. 320; Sikandra, xii. 481; Surat, xiii. 135.

(8) Nepalese architecture—Benares, ii. 265; Khátmandu, viii. 183.

(9) Portuguese architecture—Bassein, ii. 191; Cochin, iv. 12, 13; Diu, iv. 307; Goa, v. 107, 108; Salsette, xii. 169.

(10) Sikh architecture—Amritsar, i. 335; Lahore, viii. 417, 418; Rámdás, xi. 441; Siálkot, xii. 451, 452; Tarn Taran, xiii. 215.

Arcot, *tdluk* in Madras, i. 308.

Arcot, town in Madras, i. 308-311; history, 308-311; defence of, by Clive (1751), i. 309, 310, vi. 379; rival French and English nominees for the throne of, vi. 379.

Arcot, North, District in Madras, i. 311-319; physical aspects, 311, 312; history, 312-314; population, 314, 315; agriculture, 315-317; natural calamities, 317; commerce and trade, 317, 318; administration, 318, 319; medical aspects, 319.

Arcot, South, District in Madras, i. 319-328; physical aspects, 320, 321; history, 321, 322; population, 322, 323; agriculture, 323-325; natural calamities, 325, 326; commerce and trade, 326, 327; administration, 327, 328; medical aspects, 328.

Ardabak, village in Bengal, i. 329.

Area, towns, villages, houses, population, etc., of British India, article 'India,' vol. vi., appendix I. p. 689.

Areca nut or betel nut palms, in Akyab, i. 155, 156; Amalápuram, i. 207; Amherst, i. 239; Arkalgad, i. 330; Assam, i. 362; Atúr, i. 383; Bakarganj, i. 441, 445; Bangalore, ii. 63; on the Beliapátam, ii. 239; at Bellary, ii. 245; Bombay, iii. 45; Cherra, iii. 392; Chiknáyakanhalli, iii. 411; Chitaldrug, iii. 426; Cochin, iv. 5; Dacca, iv. 85; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 328, 333; Faridpur, iv. 394; Goa, v.

- 92, 93; Godávári, v. 122; Hájiganj, v. 290; Hassan, v. 349; Howrah, v. 463; Jalpaiguri, vii. 108; Kadúr, vii. 286; Kalasa, vii. 324; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 380; Karnúl, viii. 38; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kolába, viii. 260; the Konkan, viii. 291; Lakvalli, viii. 444; Madras, ix. 30, 87; Malabar, ix. 230; Mertigudda, ix. 415; Mysore State, x. 100, 101, District, x. 119; the Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Noákháíl, x. 339, 345, 347; Ságar (Mysore), xii. 111; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Shellá, xii. 378; Shimoga, xii. 400, 403; Shwe-gyin, xii. 432; Sibságar, xii. 466; Tavoy, xiii. 232; Tipperah, xiii. 317, 318; Travancore, xii. 342, 349; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Tümkúr, xiii. 378, 381; Vengurla, xiii. 469; Yedator, xiii. 550; Yellápur, xiii. 553.
- Argáum, town in Berár, i. 329; battle of (1803), vi. 323, 398.
- Arghún dynasty, The, in Sind (16th century), xii. 510.
- Arhar. *See* Pulses.
- Arhar Nawargáon, town in Central Provinces, i. 329.
- Ariádahá, village in Bengal, i. 329.
- Ariákúpam, fort in Madras, i. 329.
- Ariál Khán, river in Bengal, i. 329.
- Ariankáon, village, pass, and shrine in Madras, i. 329.
- Ariapad, shrine in Madras, i. 329, 330.
- Arikod, town in Madras, i. 330.
- Arisillár. *See* Arasalar.
- Arjun, Sikh Guru, son of Rám Dás, founded Kartárpur, where his descendants have an estate, viii. 50; died in prison at Lahore, where his shrine is, viii. 415; founded Srígovindpur, xiii. 75; built town, temple, and tank of Tarn Taran, xiii. 214, 215.
- Arjúni, estate in Central Provinces, i. 330.
- Arjunpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 330.
- Arkalgad, town and *taluk* in Mysore, i. 330.
- Arkavati, river in Mysore, i. 330.
- Arkonam, town in Madras, i. 330, 331.
- Armagon, shoal and lighthouse in Madras, i. 331; East India Company's factory established at (1625-26), vi. 368.
- Armenians in Bengal, ii. 295; Bombay, iii. 52; Calcutta, iii. 256; Dacca, iv. 90, 91; Surat, xiii. 134.
- Armori, town in Central Provinces, i. 331.
- Army of India, its constitution, article 'India,' vi. 470, 471; the armies of the three Presidencies, 471; strength, 471; health and vital statistics, 675-684. *Local notices*—in Bengal, ii. 319; Bombay, iii. 67; Haidarábád Contingent, v. 252, xii. 302; Madras, ix. 74, 75; Punjab, xi. 290; the Haidarábád reformed troops, xii. 302. *See* also *Arsenals*, *Cantonments*, and *Military Forces of Native States*.
- Arna, river in Berár, i. 331.
- Arnála, island in Bombay, i. 331.
- Arni, town and estate in Madras, i. 331.
- Aror, historic town in Bombay, i. 332.
- Aroras. *See* Trading Castes.
- Arpallí, *pargana* in Central Provinces, i. 332.
- Arrah, town in Bengal, i. 333, 334; population, 333; history, 333, 334.
- Arrah Canal, branch of the Son Canal, Bengal, i. 334, 335.
- Arrian, Greek historian, quoted or referred to—on Alexander's march through Balúchistán, ii. 28; on the defence of a chief of Pushkalavati against Hephais-tion, iii. 373; on Taxila, iv. 270; on Astes, identified with Háshtnagar, v. 344; on Muttra, x. 43; preserved Megasthenes' account of Palibothra (Patná), xi. 107; on Penkelas or Pushkalavati, xi. 147; the different identifications of his Mount Aornos, xi. 506; calls the Rávi, the Hydraotes, xii. 14, and the Sambus a tributary of the Jumna, xii. 139; on Ságala, xii. 214; the Erranobos, identified with the Son, xiii. 51; the Port of Alexandra, identified with Sonmiáni, xiii. 61.
- Arrowsmith's old map of India referred to, on the River Sai, xii. 139.
- Arsenals—Ahmadábád, i. 97; Allahábád, i. 198; Bangalore, ii. 66; Bellary, ii. 261; Firozpur, iv. 448; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 287; Madras, ix. 107; Merkára, ix. 414; Mhow, ix. 420; Nágpur, x. 174, 175; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 35, 37; Secunderábád, xii. 301; Thayet-myo, xiii. 287; Trivandrum, xiii. 369; Vizagapatam, xiii. 498.
- Arshed Beg, revenue officer of Tipú Sultán, made *ráyatwári* settlement in Malabar, ix. 46.
- Arsikere, village in Mysore, i. 335.
- Art and architecture in ancient India, vi. 112; 170, 171. *See* also *Architecture*.
- Arts and manufactures, article 'India,' vi. 112, 113, also chap. xx. pp. 598-617. English competition with native art-work, 598; native rural industries, 599; fortified weaving settlements of the East India Company, 599; cotton-weaving an indigenous industry in India, 599; its decline, but still a domestic industry supplying three-fifths

- of the Indian consumption, 600; cotton-weaving in different Provinces, 600, 601; special Indian cotton fabrics, 601-603; Indian silk-weaving in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, 602; classes of silk fabrics, 602, 603; steam silk factories, 603; embroidery, 603; Kashmir shawls, 603; leather work, 603; velvet work, 603; jewelled embroidery, 604; carpets and rugs, 604, 605; goldsmith's work and jewellery, 605, 606; precious stones, 606; iron work and cutlery, 606; chain armour and damascene work, 606, 607; brass, copper, and bell-metal work, 607, 608; pottery and tile work, 608; sculpture, 608, 609; wood carving, 609; inlaying and ivory carving, 609; European industries, cotton mills, 610-615; jute mills, 614-616; breweries, 616, 617; paper mills, 617; leather factories, 617.
- Arúndangi, tract and fortress in Madras, i. 335.
- Arúnuthmangalam, village in Madras, i. 335.
- Aruppakotai, town in Madras, i. 335.
- Arvi, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, i. 335, 336.
- Arwal, produce *dépot* in Bengal, i. 336.
- Arwal, village in Oudh, i. 336.
- Aryalúr, town in Madras, i. 336.
- Aryan and Turanian migrations from Central Asia, vi. 174, 175; 130, 131.
- Aryan races of India, number in 1881, vi. 51. Also chap. iv. pp. 75-131. The Aryan stock, its European and Eastern branches, 75; the Aryans in their primitive home, 75, 76; European and Indian languages merely varieties of Aryan speech, 76; Indo-European words, 76; common origin of European and Indian religions, 76; the Indo-Aryans on the march, and in their new settlements, 76, 77; the Rig-Veda, its supposed dates, 77; Vedic hymns, 78; caste and widow burning unknown to the Rig-Veda, 78; Aryan civilisation in the Veda, 79; eastern spread of the Aryans, 79; the gods of the Veda, 79; Indra, the Cloud Compeller or rain-bringer, and Agni, the God of Fire, 80, 81; other Vedic gods, 81; the Bráhmanical triad, 81; blood-loving deities of Hinduism scarcely known in the Veda, 82; the Horse Sacrifice a substitution for Human Sacrifice, 82; Vedic conceptions of the Deity, 82; a Vedic hymn, 82, 83; primitive Aryan burial, 84; burning of the dead, 84, 85; Vedic legend of Yama, the King of Death, 85; Vedic farewell to the dead, 85; Vedic conception of immortality, 86; Aryan advance towards the Jumna and Upper Ganges, 86; Aryan tribes organized into kingdoms, 87; origin of priestly families, 87; growth of the priesthood, 87, 88; the four Vedas, 88; the Bráhmanas, 88, 89; the Sûtras or sacred traditions, 89; formation of the Bráhman caste, 89; growth of the warrior or Kshattriya caste, 89, 90; the cultivating caste (Vaisya), 90; the four Hindu castes, 90, 91; increase of Bráhman, Kshattriya, and Sûdra castes, 91; decrease of Vaisyas, 91, 92; struggle between the priestly and warrior castes, 92; rising pretension of the Bráhmans, 92; well-known prehistoric legends of Kshattriyas attaining Bráhmanhood, 92, 93; the Middleland, the focus of Bráhmanism, 93; Aryan tribes outside the Bráhmanical pale, 93; establishment of Bráhman supremacy, 94; four stages of a Bráhman's life, 95; the Bráhman rule of life and its hereditary results on the caste, 96; work done by Bráhmans for India, 97; Bráhman theology, 97; the post-Vedic gods, 97, 98; the Hindu triad, 98; Bráhman philosophy, its six *darsanas* or schools, 98, 99; summary of Bráhman religion, 100; Bráhman science, 100; Sanskrit grammar, 100, 101; Sanskrit and Prákrit speech, 101; Sanskrit manuscripts, 102; the Indian alphabets, 102, 103; Sanskrit writings almost entirely in verse, 103; prose, a forgotten art, 103, 104; Sanskrit dictionaries, 104; Bráhman astronomy, 104-106; Bráhman mathematics, 106; Bráhman medicine, 106-110; Indian surgery, 107, 108; Buddhist public hospitals, 108, 109; decline of Hindu medicine, 109; English Medical Colleges, 108, 109; vernacular medical publications, 110; Hindu art of war, 110; Indian music, 110-112; Indian architecture, 112; Indian decorative art and painting, 112, 113; Bráhman law, 113-118; code of Manu, 113, 114; code of Yajñavalkya, 114, 115; scope of Indian law, its rigid caste system, 115, 116; growth of Hindu law, 116; its incorporation of local customs, 117; perils of modern codification, 117, 118; secular literature of the Hindus, 118-129; the Mahábhárata, 118-122; the Rámáyana, 122-125; age of the Sanskrit drama, 125, 126; Sakuntala and other Hindu dramas, 126, 127; the Hindu novel, 127; Beast stories, 127; Sanskrit lyric poetry, 128; the Puráṇas, 128, 129; Indian modern vernacular litera-

- ture, 129; intellectual and religious development of the early Aryans, 129, 130; the Bráhmans in Indian history, and attacks on Bráhmanism from the 6th to the 19th century, 130, 131.
- Aryan influences on the Dravidian races, vi. 329, 330; the modern Aryan vernaculars of India, 334-355.
- Asa, the Ahir, story of, as told by Firishta, iii. 301.
- Asaf Jáh, Nizám-ul-Múlk (Chin Kilich Khán), Governor of the Deccan (1720-48), defeated and killed Mubáriz Khán, the Imperial General at Fatehkhelda, iii. 144, iv. 422; lived at Burhánpur, where he died, iii. 164; took Chicacole, iii. 406; granted the Northern Circars to Anwár-ud-dín and Rustám Khán, iii. 468; obtained Daulatábád at death of Aurungzeb, iv. 160; his history, v. 248, 249, 257, 258; appointed Nizám-ul-Múlk by Faruk-siyyar, v. 257; founded reigning dynasty of Haidarábád, v. 258.
- Asaf Khán, brother of Núr Jahán, Viceroy of Kara Mánikpur, conquered Garhá, vii. 31; tomb at Sháh-dara, viii. 416, xii. 341; defeated Raní Durgavati of Garhá-Mandlá at Mandlá, ix. 301, 302, xii. 259; stormed Chaurágarh, x. 218.
- Asafpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 336, 337.
- Asaf-ud-daulá, Nawáb of Oudh (1775-98), ceded Benares to the East India Company, ii. 255, and Gházipur, v. 64, and Jaunpur, vii. 153; took the materials for his buildings at Lucknow from Karra, viii. 48; built the Imámbara and other edifices at Lucknow, viii. 506-508; his subsidiary treaty with the English, x. 367; his reign and transactions with the East India Company, x. 490, 491.
- Asaish, village in Oudh, i. 337.
- Asansol, village in Bengal, i. 337.
- Asarúr, village in Punjab, i. 337.
- Asásuni, village in Bengal, i. 337.
- Asbestos, found in Chitaldrúg, iii. 423; Kumáun, viii. 394; Mysore District, x. 114.
- Ashtitas, a sect of the Kumbhipáthiás, in the Central Provinces, iii. 315.
- Ashta, town in Central India, i. 337.
- Ashta, town in Bombay, i. 337, 338.
- Ashtagrám, Division in Mysore, i. 338.
- Ashtagrám, *tdluk* in Mysore, i. 338.
- Ashti, historic town in Central Provinces, i. 338.
- Asiatic non-Indian population of British India, article 'India,' vi., appendix, vi. p. 694.
- Asin, town in Rájputána, i. 338.
- Asirgarh, fortress in Central Provinces, i. 338, 339.
- Asiwán, town and *pargand* in Oudh, i. 339, 340.
- Aska, town and *samindart* in Madras, i. 340.
- Asláná, village in Central Provinces, i. 340.
- Asoba Parsandan, *pargand* in Oudh, i. 340.
- Asoha, village in Oudh, i. 340, 341.
- Asoka, Buddhist King of Magadha or Behar (257 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 144-147; his Great Council (244 B.C.), 144; his Rock and Cave Edicts, 145 and footnote; his Department of Public Worship, 145; his missionary efforts and doctrinal code, 145; character of the Rock Edicts, 146, 147 and footnote. *Local notices*—Built temple at Buddh Gayá, iii. 125; ruled over Káthiáwár, viii. 90; his reign, x. 362, 363; ruled over the Punjab, xi. 260; put down rebellion at Taxila, xii. 23; built tower at Surnáth, xii. 270; sent relics to Taung-ngu, xiii. 221; had his capital at Ujjain when Viceroy, xiii. 417; built *stupas* at Asarúr, i. 337; Bara Banki, ii. 107; Taxila, iv. 270; Gházipur, v. 63; Sákala, vii. 207; Kasia, viii. 79; Súngala, xii. 214; Sankisa, xii. 224; Edicts and Inscriptions, copies of, on rocks, caves, and pillars at—Sháhbázgarhi in Afghánistán, i. 53; Allahábád, i. 86; Araráj, i. 306; Benares, ii. 266; near Lauriyá in Champáran, iii. 334-341; Kálsi near Haripur in Dehra Dún, iv. 170, vii. 344; Delhi, iv. 192; Girmár, v. 85; between Junágarh and Girmár, viii. 90; Purushottapur, xi. 333.
- Aspari, town in Madras, i. 341.
- Assam, Province in N.-E. India, i. 341-374; history, 342-346; physical aspects, 346, 347; soil, 347; minerals, 347, 348; forests, 348, 349; wild animals, 349; population, 350, 351; population, regarded ethnically, 351-353; religion—Hindus, 353; Bhuiyás, 354; Kalitás, 354, 355; Kaibarttás, 355, 356; Kátanis, 356; Chandáls, 356; Borias, 356, 357; Nábits, 357; Bhumiij, 357; Muhammadans, 357; Christians, 358, 359; Buddhists, 359; Jains, 359, 360; Bráhmans, 360; distribution of the population into town and country, 360; occupations of the people, 360, 361; material condition of the people, 361; agriculture, 361-364; natural calamities, 364; tea cultivation, 364-366; importation of coolies, 366; manufactures, etc., 367; commerce,

- 367, 368; communications, 368, 369; administration, 369; police force, 369-371; military force, 371; education, 371, 372; medical aspects, 372-374.
- Assam, unsuccessful invasion of, by Aurangzeb's general, Mír Jumlá, article 'India,' vi. 309; expulsion of the Burmese from, and annexation of Assam to British territories (1826), 404; yearly settlement of the land revenue, 445; frontier trade of, 588-590.
- Assaye, village and battle-field in Nizám's Dominions, i. 374, 375; battle of (1803), vi. 323, 398.
- Asses, Wild, found in Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bombay, iii. 45; Cutch, iv. 59; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Jhang, vii. 207; Ladákh, viii. 397; Sind, xii. 507; the Párkar, xiii. 264.
- Assia, range of hills in Bengal, i. 375.
- 'Assisted' railways in India, vi. 548.
- Astronomy, Bráhmānical system of, vi. 104-106; astronomy of the Vedas, 104; Greek influences on Indian astronomy, 105; decay of astronomical science under Muhammadan rule, 105; Rájá Jai Singh's observatories in the 18th century, 105, 106. *See also* Observatories.
- Asurgarh, historic fort in Bengal, i. 375.
- Aswamedha* or Great Horse Sacrifice of ancient India, vi. 82; connection of the Horse Sacrifice with the Man Sacrifice of pre-Buddhistic times, 175, 176.
- Asylums. *See* Leper, Lunatic.
- Atak. *See* Attock.
- Atári, village in Punjab, i. 375.
- Atásarái, trading village in Bengal, i. 375.
- Atcháveram, village in Madras, i. 375.
- Atcheepore. *See* Achipur.
- Ateha, *pargand* in Oudh, i. 376.
- Athaide, Dom Luis de, successfully defended Goa against Alí Adil Sháh, v. 101.
- Athárabanká, river in Bengal, i. 376.
- Athára-nurá, range of hills in Bengal, i. 376.
- Atharva-Veda, The, article 'India,' vi. 88.
- Athgarh, tributary State in Orissa, i. 376, 377.
- Athgarh, village in Orissa, i. 377.
- Athirála, shrine in Madras, i. 377.
- Athmallik, tributary State in Orissa, i. 377, 378.
- Athni, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 378.
- Athpádi, town in Bombay, i. 378.
- A-thút, tidal river in Burma, i. 378.
- Atiá, Sub-division in Bengal, i. 378.
- Atmakúr, town and *taluk* in Madras, i. 378, 379.
- Atmospheric conditions. *See* Medical Aspects section under each District, and Meteorological Statistics.
- Atner, town in Central Provinces, i. 379.
- Atpádi, town in Bombay, i. 379.
- Atrái, river in Bengal, i. 379; its changes of course, vi. 30.
- Atranji Kherá, prehistoric mound in N.-W. Provinces, i. 379, 380.
- Atrauli, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 380.
- Atrauli, town in Oudh, i. 380.
- Atri, village in Bengal, i. 380.
- Atsanta. *See* Achanta.
- Attaran, river in Burma, i. 380, 381.
- Attari, village in Punjab, i. 381.
- Attigada, estate in Madras, i. 381. *See* Kallikot.
- Attikuppa, village in Mysore, i. 381.
- Attili, town in Madras, i. 381.
- Attock, town, fortress, and *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 381, 382.
- Atúr, *taluk* in Madras, i. 382, 383.
- Atúr, town in Madras, i. 383, 384.
- Atwa Pipária, *pargand* in Oudh, i. 384.
- Auber's *Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 364, 365 (footnotes).
- Auckland, Lord, Governor-General of India (1836-42), article 'India,' vi. 406-409; Afghan affairs and our early dealings with Kábul, 406, 407; Dost Muhammad, Afghan dynastic wars, 407; Russian influence in Afghánistán and the installation of Sháh Shujá and occupation of Kábul by a British force, 407, 408; rising of the Afghan people, and massacre of the British army on its retreat to India, 408. *Local notices*—Encouraged tea-planting in Assam, i. 365; sanctioned relief works during famine of 1838 in N.-W. Provinces, x. 391; declared it necessary to break agreement with Mírs of Sind about the Indus, xii. 514.
- Auckland Bay, in Burma, i. 384.
- Augási, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 384.
- Augusto, Dom, brother of King of Portugal, sent to put down revolt at Goa (1871), and disbanded the native army there, v. 106.
- Aundh, town and petty State in Bombay, i. 384, 385.
- Aundhi, estate in Central Provinces, i. 385.
- Auráiyá, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 385.
- Auranga, river in Bombay, i. 385, 386.
- Aurangábád, village and Sub-division in Bengal, i. 386.
- Aurangábád, town and *pargand* in Oudh, i. 386.

- Aurangábád, town in the Nizám's Dominions, i. 387, 388.
- Aurangábád Sayyid, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 388.
- Aurangzeb, sixth Mughal Emperor of India (1658-1707) article 'India,' vi. 305-312; his rebellion and usurpation of the throne, 305, 306; chief events of his reign, 306, 307 and footnote; murder of his brothers, 307; conquest of Southern India, 307; rise of the Maráthá power, 307, 308; Aurangzeb's Grand Army and twenty years' war with the Maráthás, 308, 309; his despair and death, 309; unsuccessful expedition to Assam, 309; his bigotry and persecution of the Hindus, 309; revolt of the Rájputa, 309, 310; revenue of his Empire, 310, 311; Aurangzeb's character, 312. *Local notices*—His generals took Adoni, i. 26; defeated his brother Dará at Ajmere, i. 21; ruins of palace and mausoleum to his wife at Aurangábád, i. 385; in Bellary, ii. 242; took Bijápur, ii. 424; destroyed walls of Broach and rebuilt them, iii. 112, 113; built mosque at Burhánpur, iii. 164; had temple of Debi Patán destroyed, iv. 164; conquered the Deccan, iv. 166; had his capital at Delhi, iv. 193; took Dhárwar, iv. 226; defeated his brother Murád at Ranka Chabutra, near Dholpur, iv. 276; restored fort of Dohad, iv. 312; built mosque at Fatehabád, iv. 419; took Golconda, v. 144; his wars with Abdullá Kutab Sháh, King of Golconda, and annexation of that kingdom, v. 255, 256; joined by the Sidi of Janjira, vii. 140; invaded Márwár, and plundered Jodhpur, vii. 241; took Kondapalli, vii. 287; built the Jámá Masjid at Lahore, viii. 416; built mosque at Lucknow, viii. 504, 505; his visit to Mánikpur, ix. 321; destroyed temples at Muttra, x. 54; restored Poona to Sivají, xi. 212; took Purandhar, xi. 298; took Raigarh, xi. 364; at first employed Rájput chieftains, but eventually invaded Rájputána, xi. 405; took Sátána, xii. 274; obtained Sholápur from Alí Adíl Sháh, of Bijápur, xii. 412; took Singhgarh, xii. 544; increased the importance of Surat, as port for Mecca, xiii. 122; defeated Dará at Ujjain, xiii. 417.
- Aurás, village in Oudh, i. 388.
- Aus, autumn rice crop. *See* Rice cultivation.
- Augráin, village in Bengal, i. 388.
- Austen, Col. Godwin, surveyed Muztagh range of the Himálaya Mountains, v. 404.
- Australia, India's trade with, vi. 578, 579.
- Ava, ancient capital of the Burmese Empire, i. 388-390.
- Avalanches, frequent in Kumáun, viii. 335.
- Aváni, village in Mysore, i. 390.
- Avatárs or Incarnations of Vishnu, article 'India,' vi. 215, 216 (footnote 3).
- Aváti, village in Mysore, i. 390.
- Avchár, petty State in Bombay, i. 390.
- Avináshi, town in Madras, i. 390.
- Avitable, Sikh general, Governor of Pesháwar, xi. 149; built wall round Pesháwar, xi. 158; re-built Wazirábád, which he made his head-quarters, xiii. 535.
- Avúlapali, range of hills in Madras, i. 391.
- Awah, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 391.
- Awáns, Muhammadan tribe, numerous in Hazára, v. 363, 364; Jehlam, vii. 168-170; Pesháwar, xi. 151; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 27; Siálkot, xii. 444.
- Awar, *pargana* in Central India, i. 391.
- Ayakottá, town in Madras, i. 391.
- Ayakúdi, town and *samláddri* in Madras, i. 391.
- Ayub Khán, defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán (June 1881), vii. 275; his victory at Maiwand (26th July 1880), vii. 396; defeated by Gen. Roberts at Kandahár (1st Sept. 1880), vii. 397; captured Kandahár (27th July 1881), but again defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán there (22nd Sept. 1881), vii. 398.
- Ayyankere, artificial lake in Mysore, i. 391.
- Azamgarh, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 391-401; physical aspects, 392, 393; history, 393-395; archaeology, 395; population, 395-397; agriculture, 397-399; natural calamities, 399; commerce and trade, 399; administration, 400; medical aspects, 400, 401.
- Azamgarh, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 401.
- Azimábád. *See* Patná.
- Azimganj, village in Bengal, i. 402.
- Azim, son of Aurangzeb, Nawáb of Bengal (1697-1704), ii. 278; sold three villages on site of Calcutta to the East India Company, iii. 240; defeated and slain by his brother Muazim in Dholpur, iv. 276.
- Azim Khán, Duráni leader, defeated by Ranjít Singh at Pesháwar, xi. 149.
- Azim Khán, brother of Amír Sher Alí Khán, defeated him at Khelát-i-Ghilzai, vii. 395.
- Azim Sháh, son of Sikandar Sháh, King of Bengal, proclaimed his independence

at Sonargaon, and invited the poet Hafiz to his court, xiii. 59.
Azmeriganj, village in Assam, i. 402.

B

Bába Búdan, range of mountains in Mysore, i. 402, 403.
Bába Jagjiwán Dás, founder of the Sat-námis, born at Daryábád, iv. 151.
Bába Sáhíb. *See* Bhákar Rao.
Babái, town in Central Provinces, i. 403.
Bábar, first Mughal Emperor of Delhi, (1526-30), early life, defeat and overthrow of Ibráhím Lodi at Pánpát; conquest of Northern India, article 'India,' vi. 290, 291. *Local notices*—His description of Afghánistán, i. 31; made Agra his capital, and died there, i. 69; took Allahábád, i. 196; took Biána, and defeated Ráná of Udaipur there, ii. 418; invaded India, and after victory of Pánpát, entered Delhi, iv. 192, 193; took Dholpur, iv. 277; his mention of Dipálpur, iv. 303; conquered Etáwáh, iv. 371; Fatehpur, iv. 424; and Gházipur, v. 64; took fort of Gwalior by stratagem, v. 236; mentions Hangu, v. 310; his tomb at Kábul, vii. 268; boasts of the commerce of Kábul, vii. 271; on the Káfirs, vii. 292; took Kandahár, vii. 392; defeated the Rájput princes at Khánna, viii. 164; on the Bangash tribe, viii. 243; defeated Ibráhím Lodi near Lahore, viii. 405; mentions Mahában, ix. 150; occupied Rápri in Máinpuri, ix. 203; his victory over Ibráhím Lodi at Pánpát, xi. 44, 45; subdued the Patháns in Pesháwar, xi. 149; his invasions of the Punjab, xi. 261; defeated the Rájputs at Fatehpur Sikri, xi. 404; defeated the Ghakkars, and took Pharwála, xii. 24; planted colonies in Saháranpur, xii. 45; marched through Sibi, xii. 457; invaded Mewár and defeated Ráná Sanga, xiii. 403, 404.
Babbála, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 403.
Baber, H., introduced coffee planting into the Wainád, ix. 231.
Baberu, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 403.
Babhans or Military Bráhmans, especially numerous in Behar, ii. 225; Champáran, iii. 338; Darbhanga, iv. 124; Gayá, v. 46, where many of them are *nakáíts*, v. 52; Lohárdagá, viii. 481; Monghyr, ix. 484; Muzaffarpur, x. 79; Patná, xi. 99; Purniah, xi. 325; Santál Parganá, xii. 229; Sáran, xii. 253; Sháhábád, xii. 327.

Bábhar, town and petty State in Bombay, i. 403, 404.
Babhnipáir, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 404.
Babington, Dr., quoted on the inscriptions at Mahábalipur, ix. 149.
Bablá, river in Bengal, i. 404, 405.
Babrá, petty State in Bombay, i. 405.
Bábriás, tribe in Káthiáwár, now principally to be found in Bábriáwár, i. 405.
Bábriáwár, tract of country in Káthiáwár, i. 405.
Bábuábera, trading village in Bengal, i. 405.
Babúli trees and reserves, Akola, i. 141; Allahábád, i. 190; Anantápur, i. 274; Azamgarh, i. 392; Bara Banki, ii. 106; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bombay, iii. 44, 45; Broach, iii. 102; Buldana, iii. 143; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Damán, iv. 102; Etáwáh, iv. 369; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Gwalior, v. 227; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 275; Indore, vii. 2; Jaipur, vii. 51; Jámner, vii. 130; Jerruck, vii. 180; Karáchi, vii. 444; Káthiáwár, viii. 89; Lárkhána, viii. 462, 463; on the Lonár lake, viii. 489; Madras, ix. 30; Máinpuri, ix. 202; Mohar, ix. 396; Mughalbhín, ix. 529; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380, 381; Panhán, xi. 43; Rái Bareli, xi. 353; Rámeswaram, xi. 443; Sholápur, xii. 412; Sibi, xii. 454; Sind, xii. 505, 506; Sirohi, xiii. 1; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Surat, xiii. 120; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 177; Tásgaon, xiii. 216; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Utrás, xiii. 431; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 439.
Bábu Ráo, chief of Monumpalli, mutinied in 1858, executed at Chandá, iii. 351.
Babúlgáon, village in Berár, i. 405.
Bachhráon, rural town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 405.
Bachhráwán, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 405, 406.
Bachireddipálem, village in Madras, i. 406.
Backergunge. *See* Bakarganj.
Badágara, town in Madras, i. 406, 407.
Badagas or Vadagas, aboriginal tribe on the Nilgiri Hills, x. 310, 311.
Badakshán, tract of country in Afghán-Túrkistán, i. 407.
Badakshis, tribe akin to the Tajiks, and grouped with them as Galchas, in Badakshán, i. 407.
Bádámi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 407.
Badan Singh, father of Suráj Mall of Bhartpur, formally declared leader of the Játs (1712), ii. 373, x. 45; his palace at Sahár, xii. 113.
Badarganj, trading village in Bengal, i. 407, 408.

- Badári, river in Mysore, i. 408. *See* also Yagachi.
- Badáryá, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Badarpur. *See* Badrpur.
- Badansa, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Badesar, village in Rájputána, i. 408.
- Badgújars, landowning clan of wealthy Rájputs, in Bulandshahr, iii. 135.
- Badhalgáon, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Bádin, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, i. 408, 409.
- Badipúdi, historic *tdluk* in Bombay, i. 409.
- Badnera, town in Berár, i. 409.
- Badnúr, town in Central Provinces, i. 409, 410.
- Bado Sarái, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 410.
- Badráchalám. *See* Bhadrachalam.
- Badrihat, police outpost in Bengal, i. 410.
- Badrínáth, mountain peak in N.-W. Provinces, i. 410, 411.
- Badrpur, village in Assam, i. 411.
- Badsháhpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 411.
- Bádscháhpur, hill torrent in Punjab, i. 411.
- Bádúria, town in Bengal, i. 411, 412.
- Badvel, town and *tdluk* in Madras, i. 412.
- Baffa, town in Punjab, i. 412.
- Bágalkot, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 412, 413.
- Bagáspur, town in Central Provinces, i. 413.
- Bagásra, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 413.
- Bagásra, town in Bombay, i. 413.
- Bagat. *See* Land tenures.
- Bagand, *parganá* in Central India, i. 413.
- Bagdis, semi-Hinduized aborigines in Bengal, generally fishermen, numerous in Bánkúrá, ii. 81; Bardwán, ii. 129; Bengal, ii. 296; thieves in Húgli, v. 491; coolies in Jalpáiguri, vii. 112; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nadiyá, x. 133.
- Bagdogra, town in Bengal, i. 413.
- Bagepalli, village in Mysore, i. 413, 414.
- Bagesar, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 414.
- Bágewádi, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 414.
- Bágh, river in Central Provinces, i. 414.
- Bágh, town and *parganá* in Central India, i. 414.
- Bághal, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415.
- Baghá, offshoot of the river Indus, i. 415.
- Bághát, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415, 416.
- Bághbanpur, village in Punjab, i. 416.
- Bághdangá, village in Bengal, i. 416.
- Baghelas, a branch of the Sisodhiya Rájputs, which once ruled in Gujarát, i. 416; in Central India, iii. 295.
- Baghelkhand, tract in Central India, i. 416, 417.
- Bágherbát, village and Sub-division in Bengal, i. 417.
- Bághjála, town in Bengal, i. 417.
- Bághmati, river in Behar, i. 418.
- Bághmati, Little, river in Behar, i. 418.
- Bághmúndi, plateau and hill range in Bengal, i. 418.
- Bagirhát. *See* Bágherbát.
- Bagirji, village in Bombay, i. 418.
- Bágli, petty State in Central India, i. 418, 419.
- Bagor, town in Rájputána, i. 419.
- Bágpát, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 419.
- Bágrási, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bágru, town in Rájputána, i. 420.
- Bagula, village in Bengal, i. 420.
- Bahádrán, town and district in Rájputána, i. 420.
- Bahádurganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bahádurgarh, town in Punjab, i. 420, 421.
- Bahádúr Khel, salt mine in Punjab, i. 421.
- Bahádurpur, village in Assam, i. 421.
- Bahádúr Sháh, Mughal Emperor (1707-12), defeated his brother Azim in Dholpur, iv. 276; took Haidarábád with Khán Jahán, v. 256; defeated his brother Kám Baksh, v. 256; campaign against the Sikhs, xi. 263.
- Bahádúr Sháh, King of Gujarát (1526-37), allowed Portuguese to build a fort at Diu, where he was killed, iv. 307; defeated by the Emperor Humáyún, viii. 91; overthrew Ghori dynasty of Málwá, ix. 267; invaded Mewár, and took Chittor, xiii. 404.
- Bahádúr Sháh, last Muhammadan king of Ahmadábád, tried to take Surat (1609), xiii. 121.
- Bahádúr Sháh, Regent of Nepál (1786-95), x. 286.
- Bahárágarha, market village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Baháwa, village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Baháwalpur, Native State in Punjab, i. 421-424; physical aspects, 421; population, 421, 422; commerce, 422; history and administration, 423, 424.
- Baháwalpur, city in Punjab, i. 424.
- Baherá, market village in Bengal, i. 424.
- Baheri, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 424, 425.
- Bahilwára, town in Bengal, i. 425.
- Báhli, mountain range in Punjab, i. 425.

- Bahlol Lodi, Emperor. *See* Lodi.
 Bahlolpur. *See* Bhilolpur.
 Báhmání, Muhammadan dynasty in Southern India (1347-1525), article 'India,' vi. 287. *Local notices*—Its later capital at Bidar, ii. 419; its earlier capital (1347-1432) at Kulbarga, viii. 352, 353; took Masulipatam (1478), ix. 353; its history, xi. 201, 202; ruled over Sátára, xii. 277.
 Bahraich, District in Oudh, i. 425-433; physical aspects, 425, 426; history, 426-429; population, 429, 430; agriculture, 430-432; commerce and trade, 432; administration, 432, 433; medical aspects, 433.
 Bahraich, *tahsil* in Oudh, i. 433, 434.
 Bahraich, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 434.
 Bahraich, town in Oudh, i. 434, 435.
 Bahramghát, town in Oudh, i. 435.
 Bahrámpur. *See* Berhampur.
 Bahrámpur, town in Punjab, i. 435, 436.
 Bahsúma. *See* Bisambhar.
 Bahu, river in Madras, i. 436.
 Bahu Begam of Oudh, lived at Faizábád (1798-1816), where her mausoleum is, iv. 388.
 Bahuleshwar, village in Bombay, i. 436.
 Bai, estate in Central India, i. 436.
 Baiádgí, town in Bombay, i. 436.
 Baidesar, village in Orissa, i. 436.
 Baidúr, town in Madras, i. 436.
 Baidyabátí, market town in Bengal, i. 436.
 Baidyanáth, village in Bengal, i. 436.
 Baidyás, numerous caste in Bengal, ii. 296.
 Baigas, priests of the Gonds, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Bálaghát, i. 455; Central Provinces, iii. 310; Manulá, ix. 303, 304; Sambalpur, xii. 182.
 Baikal. *See* Bekal.
 Baikanthpur, town in Bengal, i. 436, 437.
 Baila Bhela, town in Oudh, i. 437.
 Bailgáon, village in Oudh, i. 437.
 Bailhongal. *See* Hongal.
 Baillie, Col., defeat of, by Haidar Ali, at Pullálur or Perambákam (1780), iv. 27, 43, ix. 13, xi. 136.
 Baillie, Major, took Aden (1839), i. 17.
 Bainchi, village in Bengal, i. 437.
 Bairágis, Vishnuite ascetics and mendicants in the Eastern Dwáras, iv. 332; Madras, ix. 20.
 Bairagnia. *See* Bhairagnia.
 Bairám Ghát, place of sanctity in Berár, i. 437.
 Bairám Khán, regent during the early years of Akbar's reign, vi. 291, 292.
 Bairath, town in Rájputána, i. 437.
 Baird, Sir David, prison of, at Bangalore, ii. 67.
 Bairia. *See* Biria.
 Baitarani, river in Orissa, i. 437, 438.
 Baiza Bái, widow of Daulat Ráo Sind'a, removed from Gwalior for creating disturbances, v. 230, 231.
 Bajána, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 438.
 Bajána, town in Bombay, i. 438.
 Baj-baj, village in Bengal, i. 438.
 Báji Ráo, second Peshwá (1721-40); his conquest of the Deccan and Málwá, from the Mughals, and capture of Bassein from the Portuguese, article 'India,' vi. 320. *Local notices*—Established the Maráthá authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; received part of Damoh from Chhatar Sál, iv. 109; at Delhi and on the Jumna, x. 366, 367; died at Ráver, where is his cenotaph, xii. 14; exacted *chauth* from the Ráná of Mewár, xiii. 405, 406.
 Báji Ráo II., seventh and last Peshwá (1795-1818), article 'India,' vi. 323; second and third Maráthá wars, and annexation of the Peshwá's territories, 323, 324. *Local notices*—Banished to Bithur, iii. 20; attack on the Resident, defeat and deposition, iii. 39; defeated at Kirki, viii. 221; and at Korigáum, viii. 298, 299; placed on the throne by the treaty of Mahád, ix. 154; surrendered to Malcolm at Nimár, x. 331; defeated at Pandarkanra, xi. 35, xiii. 540; his three defeats, xi. 212, 213.
 Bájitpur, town in Bengal, i. 438, 439.
 Bajrangarh, district in Central India, i. 439.
 Bajwára, village in Punjab, i. 439.
 Bakaner, *parganá* in Central India, i. 439.
 Bákarganj, District in Bengal, i. 439-449; physical aspects, 439-442; administrative history, 442; population, 442-444; agriculture, 444-446; land tenures, 446; natural calamities, 446, 447; commerce and trade, 447; administration, 447, 449; medical aspects, 449.
 Bákarganj, ancient town in Bengal, i. 449.
 Baker, Aaron, first Governor of Madras (1653-59), ix. 66.
 Baker, Sir T. D., sent from Kábul to disperse Afgháns, vii. 274; marched against Achakzai tribe in Pishín (1880), xi. 189.
 Bákeswar, river in Bengal, i. 449.
 Bakhar. *See* Bukkur.
 Bakhra, village in Bengal, i. 449, 450.
 Baksh, Sir Hardeo, sheltered English officers at Dharmpur (1857), iv. 255.
 Bakhshi Khal, water channel in Bengal, i. 450.

- Bakht Balí, Rájá of Sháhgarh, rebelled 1857, seized Bánda, and was defeated by Rose, xii. 103.
- Bakht Buland, Gond Rájá of Deogarh, extended his territories, iii. 399; his reign and foundation of Nágpur, x. 166; obtained Seonl, xii. 309; ravaged Wún, xiii. 539, 540.
- Bakht Khán, mutineer leader in Bareilly, iv. 411.
- Bakhtgarh, petty State in Central India, i. 450.
- Bakhtiarpur, village in Bengal, i. 450.
- Bakkaráyasamúdrum, village in Madras, i. 450.
- Bakloh, town in Punjab, i. 450.
- Bakra River, stream in Berár, i. 450.
- Baksar, village in Oudh, i. 450, 451.
- Bákud Creek, branch of the Mahánadí, in Orissa, i. 451, 452.
- Bálaganj, village in Assam, i. 452.
- Bálagarh, town in Bengal, i. 452.
- Bálaghát, name given to certain Districts in the Karnatic of the Vijayanagar kingdom, i. 452.
- Bálaghát, the upland country of Berár, i. 452.
- Bálaghát, District in Central Provinces, i. 452-457; physical aspects, 452-454; history, 454; population, 454, 455; division into town and country, 455; agriculture, 455, 456; commerce and trade, 456; administration, 457; medical aspects, 457.
- Báláhera, village in Rájpútána, i. 457.
- Balahi, hill range in Central Provinces, i. 457.
- Bálaji Báji Ráo, third Peshwá (1740-71); his expeditions to Bengal and the Punjab; defeat of, by Ahmad Sháh Durání at the third battle of Páinpat, article 'India,' vi. 320, 321. *Local notices*—Annexed part of Hoshungábád, v. 443; took Mandlá, ix. 302, 307. *See also* Maráthás.
- Bálaji Lakshman, Maráthá governor of Khándesh, massacred 7000 Bhils at Kopárgáo (1804), viii. 293.
- Bálaji Viswanáth, first Peshwá (1718-20), extorts *chauth* from the Delhi emperor for the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 320; built hill fort of Visápur, xiii. 480. *See also* Maráthás.
- Bálak Dás, successor of Ghási Dás as high priest of Satnámis, murdered (1860), iii. 313.
- Bálakot, town in Punjab, i. 458.
- Bálakot, fortified village in Central Provinces, i. 458.
- Bálayan, town and *pargand* in Oudh, i. 458.
- Balance sheet of British India, vi. 465, 466.
- Balance of trade (India's), vi. 558, 559; Sir R. Temple's Minute on, vi. 581-583.
- Bálapur, *idluk* in Berár, i. 458, 459.
- Bálarámpur, town in Bengal, i. 459.
- Bálasan, river in Bengal, i. 459.
- Bálasinor, Native State in Bombay, i. 459, 460.
- Bálasinor, town in Bombay, i. 460.
- Balasor, District in Orissa, ii. 1-10; physical aspects, 1, 2; rivers, 2, 3; ports and harbours, 3, 4; history, 4-6; population, 6, 7; agriculture, 7; natural calamities, 7, 8; manufactures, 8, 9; trade, 9; administration, 9, 10; medical aspects, 10.
- Balasor, Sub-division in Orissa, ii. 10, 11.
- Balasor, town and port in Orissa, ii. 11; East India Company's factory started at (1642), vi. 369.
- Balasor, peak in Madras, ii. 11.
- Balban, the last King but one of the Slave dynasty (1265-87); his cruelties to the Hindus; Rájpút revolts and Mughal inroads; his fifteen royal pensioners, article 'India,' vi. 280. *Local notices*—Cleared Etah of banditti, iv. 359; built fort of Kampil, vii. 353; subdued Mewát, ix. 418; invaded Moradábád, ix. 505.
- Balbi, Gaspar, on Dagon, now Rangoon, in 1580, quoted, xi. 482.
- Balcha, pass in Garhwál, ii. 11.
- Balchri, island in Bengal, ii. 11.
- Baldeva or Baldeo, village and place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 11.
- Baldeva Singh, Rájá of Bhartpur, cenotaph of, at Gobardhán, v. 121.
- Báldiábari, village in Bengal, ii. 11, 12.
- Baleswar River, one of the principal distributaries of the Ganges, ii. 12.
- Bálí, town in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Bálí, market village in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Balia, village in Bengal. *See* Alawakhawa.
- Báliághátá, trading village in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Báliághátá, canal in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Báligan, suburb of Calcutta. *See* Ballygunge.
- Báligatiam, village in Madras, ii. 13.
- Balihri, town in Central Provinces, ii. 13.
- Bálpárá, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 13.
- Bálrangan, range of mountains in Madras. *See* Biligiri-Rangan.
- Balisna, town in Bombay, ii. 14.
- Balkh, Province of Afghánistán. *See* Afghán-Türkistán.
- Balkh, city of Afghán-Türkistán, ii. 14-16; city, 14, 15; country, 15, 16; history, 16.
- Ball, Vincent, on the geology of the Rájmahál Hills, xi. 390, 391; on the cave tunnel in Kámgarh Hill, xi. 447.

- Ballabgarh, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 16.
- Ballabhpur, suburb of Serampur, Bengal, ii. 17.
- Ballála, Hoysala, dynasty in Southern India, had their capital at Dorásamúdra, now Halebid, taken by Muhammadans (1310), v. 295; in Madras, ix. 11; in Mysore, x. 93; ruled over Salem, xii. 154; had a later capital at Talkad, xiii. 167; took refuge at Tonnúr, xiii. 338.
- Ballálpur, village in Central Provinces, ii. 17.
- Ballal-ayan-durga, village in Mysore, ii. 17.
- Ballantyne, Dr., *The Sánkhya Aphorisms of Kapila*, quoted, vi. 154 (footnote 1).
- Ballápal, forest reserve in Madras, ii. 17, 18.
- Ballia, District in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 18-23; physical aspects, 18, 19; history, 19; archæology, 19; population, 19, 20; agriculture, 20-22; commerce and trade, 22; administration, 22; sanitary aspects, 22, 23.
- Ballia, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 23.
- Ballia, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 22.
- Ballygunge, suburb of Calcutta, ii. 23, 24.
- Baloda, town in Central Provinces, ii. 24.
- Bálotra, town in Rájputána, ii. 24.
- Balrámpur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 24, 26.
- Bálsamand, village in Punjab, ii. 26.
- Balsan, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 26.
- Balsáne, village in Bombay, ii. 26.
- Balsár. See Búlsar.
- Baltis, tribe of Muhammadan Tibetans in the Himálayas, v. 412; the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Báltistán, administrative division of Kashmír. See also Iskardoh.
- Balúá, trading village in Bengal, ii. 27.
- Balúchís: in Afghánistán, i. 44; in Balúchistán, ii. 29; their manners and customs, ii. 38; in Bombay Presidency, iii. 49; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 213; Gurgáon, v. 218; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 276; plundered Kambar (1844), vii. 352; in Karáchi, vii. 447; Khairpur, viii. 135; in Kohistán, their blood-feuds, viii. 251, 252; in Lahore, viii. 407; Lárkhána, viii. 467; Malláni, ix. 260; Múltán, x. 6; Muzaffargarh, x. 60; Punjab, xi. 273; Rohtak, xii. 72; Sháhpur, xii. 364; Shikárpur, xii. 392; Sibi, xii. 455, 456; Sind, xii. 517, 518; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 266; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440, 441; tribes of, xiii. 440-445.
- Balúchistán, tract of country south of Afghánistán, ii. 27-40; boundaries, 27, 28; history, 28-33; physical aspects, 33-35; climate, productions, etc., 35, 36; towns, 36, 37; population, 37-39; revenue and military resources, 39, 40.
- Balwant Singh, Rájá of Benares, defeated at Baxar with Shuja-ud-daulá, ii. 255; took Chanár, iii. 347; seized Gházípur, v. 64.
- Balwant Singh, native soldier, defended Girishk (1841, 1842), i. 35.
- Bámanbor, petty State in Bombay, ii. 40.
- Bámanghátí, tributary State in Bengal, ii. 40, 41.
- Bámáni, mountain peak in Madras, ii. 41.
- Bamanri, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 41.
- Bamboos, special mention of, on Mount Abú, i. 6; in Akyab, i. 150; Amherst, i. 234; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Andaman Islands, i. 282; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299, 302; Athára-Murá, i. 376; Athgarh, i. 377; Bákarganj, i. 441; Bálághát, i. 453; Bánda, ii. 51; Bánda Hills, ii. 124; Bardwán, ii. 126; Bareilly, ii. 138; Belgaum, ii. 238; Bengal, ii. 271; Bijli, ii. 427; Biláspur, ii. 445; Birhar, iii. 12; Bombay, iii. 45; Lower Burma, iii. 204; Cachar, iii. 233; Cherra, iii. 392; Chichgarh, iii. 408; Chittagong, iii. 434; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuttack, iv. 65; Dalli, iv. 99; Darbhanga, iv. 122; Dharampur, iv. 249; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 328; Faizábád, iv. 381; Faridpur, iv. 394; Gauháti, v. 33; Western Gháts, v. 59; Godávari, v. 122; Goona, v. 159; Gyaing-than-lwin, v. 238; Berár, v. 260; Haliyál, v. 296; Haung-tharaw, v. 357; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Hoshiárpur, v. 452; Jalpaiguri, vii. 108; Kámrúp, vii. 355; North Kánara, vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 376; Kángra, vii. 411; Kuch Behar, viii. 318; Lakhimpur, viii. 426; Lalitpur, viii. 447; Langtáral Hills, viii. 460; Laun, viii. 467; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Madras, ix. 84, 87; Malabar, ix. 219, 229; Western Málwá, ix. 268; Manipur, ix. 325; Melagiri Mountains, ix. 401; the Melghát, ix. 403; Merkára, ix. 413; Mishmi Hills, ix. 463; Murshidábád, x. 36; Nepál, x. 276; Oel, x. 421; Oudh, x. 482; Pabná, x. 511; Pachamálai Hills, x. 521; Purl, xi. 401; Rampá, xi. 454; Ratnágiri, xii. 3; Ságar, xii. 101; on the Sálándi, xii. 149; Sáletekrí, xii. 167; Sátára, xii. 277; Seonl, xii. 309; Sháhábád, xii. 323; Sháhpur, xii. 360; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sibságar, xii. 460, 466; Sikkim, xii. 484; Sinchal Pahár Mountain, xii. 502; Sirohi, xii. 2; Sirsi, xiii. 21; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Siwálik Hills, xiii.

- 44; Sylhet, xiii. 144, 145; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thayet-myo, xiii. 277; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355; Vizagapatam, xiii. 482; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Bamboo-work made in Assam, i. 367; Chándá, iii. 355; Cherra, iii. 392; Damán, iv. 103; Mani Májra, ix. 322; Nádaun, x. 128; Shellá, xii. 378; Sylhet, xiii. 157.
- Bamhangáon, *samlindárl* in Central Provinces, ii. 41.
- Bamní, town in Central Provinces, ii. 41.
- Bamniáwás, town in Rájputána, ii. 41.
- Bamoni, town in Bengal, ii. 41.
- Bámra, State in Central Provinces, ii. 41, 42; physical aspects, 41; history, 41, 42; population, 42; division into town and country, 42.
- Bamrára, pass in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 42.
- Banaganapalli, estate in Madras, ii. 43, 44.
- Banaganapalli, town in Madras, ii. 44.
- Banarjī, Bábu Taradas, on the Kabír-panthís, iii. 313-315.
- Banáś, river of Rájputána, ii. 44.
- Banáś, river in Bengal, ii. 44, 45.
- Banáś, river in Bengal, ii. 45.
- Banása, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 45.
- Banávar, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, ii. 45.
- Banavási, town in Bombay, ii. 45.
- Bancoora. *See* Bankura.
- Bánda, District in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 45-55; physical aspects, 46, 47; history, 47-49; population, 49, 50; agriculture, 50-52; natural calamities, 52, 53; commerce and trade, 53; administration, 53, 54; medical aspects, 54, 55.
- Bánda, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 55.
- Bánda, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ii. 55, 56.
- Banda, leader of Sikh rebellion (1712), first preached Sikh religious war, i. 256; besieged in Gurdáspur, v. 214; his rebellion and death, xi. 263.
- Bandaján, pass in Punjab, ii. 56.
- Bandamúrlanka, hamlet in Madras. *See* Bandámulanka.
- Bandar, *tdluk* in Madras, ii. 56.
- Bandar. *See* Masulipatam.
- Bandárbán, village in Bengal, ii. 56, 57.
- Bandámulanka, village in Madras, ii. 57.
- Bandel, village in Bengal, ii. 57.
- Bandhalgotís, clan of Kshattriyas, worshipping the *bánka*, and inhabiting Amethi *parganá*, Oudh, i. 231.
- Bandipallam, hill and stream in Madras, ii. 57.
- Bandra, town in Bombay, ii. 57, 58.
- Bandullá Khán, Bijápur general, took Gingi (1638), v. 83.
- Banga, town in Punjab, ii. 58.
- Bangáhal, valley in Punjab, ii. 58.
- Bangáli, river in Bengal, ii. 58, 59.
- Bangalore, District in Mysore, ii. 59-66; physical aspects, 59, 60; history, 60, 61; population, 62, 63; agriculture, 63, 64; manufactures, etc., 64; administration, 64, 65; medical aspects, 65, 66.
- Bangalore, city in Mysore, ii. 66-72; general appearance, 66-68; history, 68, 69; population, 69, 70; manufactures and trade, 70, 71; administration, 71, 72; medical aspects, 72.
- Banganapalli. *See* Banaganapalli.
- Bángangá, river of Rájputána, ii. 72.
- Bángangá, hill stream in Oudh, ii. 72.
- Bangáon, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 72, 73.
- Bangar, *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 73.
- Bángarman, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 73.
- Bangash, Afghán clan in the Kohát, Kúram, and Miranzái valleys, i. 42; viii. 246, 368.
- Baniáchang, village in Assam, ii. 74.
- Banian trees, sacred, at Allahábád, i. 196; Bhím-láth, ii. 357; Broach, iii. 102.
- Banihal, pass in Punjab, ii. 74.
- Baniharg, class of day-labourers in Sháhábád, xii. 330.
- Baniyás. *See* Trading Castes.
- Banjáras, pack bullock drivers, often thieves, in North Arcot, i. 315; Biláspur, ii. 452; Borásámbar, iii. 89; Chhatisgarh, iii. 397; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Ghes, v. 73; Khándesh, viii. 155; Kistna, viii. 230; Kolába, viii. 265; Lohára, viii. 474; Madras Presidency, ix. 21; Nallamalái Hills, x. 186; their manners and customs, Wún, xiii. 541, 542.
- Bánká, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 74, 75.
- Bánká Canal. *See* Rúpnaráyan.
- Bankaner, town in Central Provinces, ii. 75.
- Bankápur, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 75.
- Bankheri, town in Central Provinces, ii. 75.
- Bankí, estate in Orissa, ii. 75, 76.
- Bánpur, civil station of Patná District, Bengal, ii. 76.
- Bánpur, village in Bengal, ii. 77; old settlement of the Ostend East India Company on the Húglí between Calcutta and Chinsurah; its destruction by the Muhammadans (1753), vi. 374.
- Bánkomundí, peak in Orissa, ii. 77.
- Bánkot, seaport in Bombay, ii. 77, 78.

- Banks and Bankers (native), special mention of, at Ahmadábád, i. 92; Ahmadnagar, i. 104; Ajmere, i. 133; Allahábád, i. 192; Bakarganj, i. 447; Barot, ii. 173; Benares, ii. 259, 266; Beri, ii. 325; Bhiwápur, ii. 401; Bidesir, ii. 419; Cawnpur, iii. 288; Chaprá, iii. 370; Faridpur, iv. 405; Farukhabád, iv. 414; Gujrát, v. 197; Hariána, v. 338; Jaipur, vii. 53, 60; JhalraPátan, vii. 201, 205; Kishangarh, viii. 224; Murshidábád, x. 39; Paintepur, x. 530; Rájputána, xi. 420, 421; Rámgarh, xi. 448; Ranchi, xi. 468; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; Rewári, xii. 56; Sháhápur, xii. 338; Siálkot, xii. 452; Umrer, xiii. 423.
- Banks of Rivers, changes in the. *See* Alluvion and Diluvion.
- Banks, Major, succeeded Sir H. Lawrence in civil command at Lucknow (4th July), killed (21st July 1857), viii. 513.
- Bánkurá, District in Bengal, ii. 78-87; physical aspects, 78-80; history, 80, 81; population, 81-83; agriculture, 83, 84; natural calamities, 84, 85; commerce and trade, etc., 85; administration, 85, 86; medical aspects, 86, 87.
- Bánkurá, town in Bengal, ii. 87.
- Bannawási. *See* Banavási.
- Bannu, District in Punjab, ii. 87-97; physical aspects, 87-90; history, 90-92; population, 92, 93; agriculture, 93-95; land tenures, wages, prices, etc., 95; commerce and trade, etc., 95, 96; administration, 96, 97; medical aspects, 97.
- Bannu, *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 97.
- Bannu. *See* Edwardesábád.
- Bannuchis, most numerous tribe in Bannu, their appearance and manners, ii. 93.
- Bampás, village in Bengal, ii. 97.
- Bámpur. *See* Bhanpur.
- Bánsa, town in Oudh, ii. 97, 98.
- Bansa, village in Central Provinces, ii. 98.
- Bánsbárá, town in Bengal, ii. 98.
- Bánsdá, town and petty State in Bombay, ii. 98, 99.
- Bansdih, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 99.
- Bánsgáon, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 100.
- Bánsgáon, agricultural village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 100.
- Bánsgáon, town in Bengal, ii. 100.
- Bansi, village in Rájputána, ii. 100.
- Bánsi, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 100, 101.
- Bánskhál, village in Bengal, ii. 101.
- Bánsloi, river in Bengal, ii. 101.
- Bánsror. *See* Bhainsror.
- Bánsura, town in Oudh, ii. 101.
- Bánswára, State in Rájputána, ii. 101-103.
- Bánswára, capital of State in Rájputána, ii. 103.
- Bantam, Presidency of the East India Company in Java, vi. 368, 369.
- Banthar, town in Oudh, ii. 103.
- Banthly. *See* Wanthli.
- Bántwa, town and petty State in Bombay, ii. 103, 104.
- Bántwál, town in Madras, ii. 104.
- Banúr, town in Punjab, ii. 104.
- Báoli, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 104.
- Baoni, State in Bundelkhand, ii. 104, 105.
- Báori. *See* Kali Báori.
- Baorias. *See* Moghiás.
- Baoris. *See* Bauris.
- Bapatla, town and *tahsil* in Madras, ii. 105.
- Bappa Ráwal, took Chitor and made it his capital (728), iii. 431; founded the dynasty of Udaipur, xiii. 403.
- Bappu Gokla, Maráthá general, defeated at Kirki (1817), viii. 221.
- Baptist Mission of Carey, Marshman, and Ward at Serampur, vi. 260.
- Baptist Missions. *See* Missions.
- Baptiste, Col. Jean, officer in Sindia's service, defeated Rája of Garhákota at Nágpur, v. 13; his campaigns in Chanderi (1811-14, 1829), viii. 448, 449; surprised by Jai Singh in Seopur (1816), xii. 316.
- Bará, river in Punjab, ii. 105.
- Bara, village in Oudh, ii. 105.
- Bara Banki, District in Oudh, ii. 105-114; physical aspects, 106, 107; history, 107-109; population, 109, 110; agriculture, 110-112; natural calamities, 112; commerce and trade, 113; administration, 113, 114; medical aspects, 114.
- Bara Banki, *tahsil* in Oudh, ii. 114, 115.
- Bara Banki, town in Oudh, ii. 115.
- Barábár, hills in Bengal, ii. 115, 116.
- Barábati, fort in Bengal, ii. 116.
- Baráchati, village in Bengal, ii. 116.
- Bará Dehi, peak in Bengal, ii. 116, 117.
- Barágáí, hill in Bengal, ii. 117.
- Barágáon, town in Oudh, ii. 117.
- Barágári, town in Bengal, ii. 117.
- Bara Haldibari, town in Bengal, ii. 117.
- Barah, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 117.
- Barahtiya, town in Bengal, ii. 117.
- Barail. *See* Barel.
- Bárák, river of N.-E. India, ii. 118, 119; steam navigation on, vi. 552.
- Barákhar, river in Bengal, ii. 119.
- Barákhar coal seams, vi. 367.

- Barákhati, town in Bengal, ii. 119.
 Barákilá and Táhbunda, peaks in Madras, ii. 119, 120.
 Barákdú. *See* Godairi.
 Barákuliá Khál, river in Bengal, ii. 120.
 Barákzáis, numerous in Kandahár city, vii. 390; Sibi, xii. 455, 456.
 Baral, river in Bengal, ii. 120.
 Bára Láchá, mountain pass in Punjab, ii. 120.
 Bar Ali, raised road in Assam, ii. 120.
 Báramahal, historical division of Madras, ii. 120, 121.
 Báramati, town in Bombay, ii. 121.
 Barambá, tributary State in Orissa, ii. 121, 122.
 Baramula, mountain gorge in Punjab, ii. 122.
 Baran, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 122.
 Baran. *See* Bulandshahr.
 Baran, town in Rájputána, ii. 122.
 Baránagar, town in Bengal, ii. 122, 123.
 Bárá-polé, river in Madras, ii. 123.
 Bárásat, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 123.
 Barasiá, river in Bengal, ii. 123.
Bárú-singha, or swamp deer, article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—Cachar, iii. 234; Chamba, iii. 329; Dinájpur, iv. 291; Kashmír, viii. 68; Monghyr, ix. 481; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; the Sundarbans, xiii. 389.
 Baraunda, village and petty State in Bundelkhand, ii. 123, 124.
 Baraut. *See* Barot.
 Barbaspur, chiefship in Central Provinces, ii. 124.
 Bárbigá, town in Bengal, ii. 124.
 Barbosa, mentions Bombav as Mayambu (*circa* 1516), iii. 74; his description of Hampi, quoted, v. 307; quoted on Quilon, xi. 339, 340; Ránder, xi. 468; Surat, xiii. 120.
 Barclay, Col., expelled Khorás from Gujarát (1819), xi. 343.
 Bárdá, division of Káthiáwár, Bombay, ii. 124.
 Bárdá Hills, in Káthiáwár, ii. 124.
 Bárdhá, village in Central Provinces, ii. 124.
 Bardia, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 124.
 Bardoli, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 124, 125.
 Bardwán, Division in Bengal, ii. 512.
 Bardwán, District in Bengal, ii. 125-136; physical aspects, 126, 127; history, 127, 128; population, 128-130; agriculture, 130-132; natural calamities, 132; commerce and trade, 132, 133; coal, 133, 134; administration, 134, 135; medical aspects, 135, 136.
 Bardwán, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 136.
 Bardwán, town in Bengal, ii. 136, 137.
 Bardwán fever, described, ii. 135, 136.
See also Bírbbhúm, iii. 3, 11; Hugli, v. 498; Midnapur, ix. 426, 427, 430.
 Bardwár, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 137.
 Bareilly, District in N.-W. Provinces, 137-145; physical aspects, 137, 138; history, 138-140; population, 140-142; agriculture, 142, 143; natural calamities, 143; commerce and trade, etc., 143, 144; administration, 144, 145; medical aspects, 145.
 Bareilly, city in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 145-147.
 Bárel or Barail, hill range in Assam, ii. 147.
 Barelá, forest in Central Provinces, ii. 147.
 Barela, town in Central Provinces, ii. 147, 148.
 Bareli. *See* Bareilly.
 Barendá, mountain pass in Punjab, ii. 148.
 Bareng. *See* Bhareng.
 Barengi. *See* Bharengi.
 Baretha, town in Oudh, ii. 148.
 Barga, hill pass in Punjab, ii. 148.
 Bargah, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ii. 148, 149.
 Bárh, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 149.
 Bárhá, agricultural village in Central Provinces, ii. 149, 150.
 Barhaj, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 150.
 Barhalganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 150.
 Barhampur. *See* Berhampore.
 Barhi, village in Bengal, ii. 150.
 Barhi, town in Central Provinces, ii. 150.
 Bári, Sub-division (formerly) in Oudh, ii. 150.
 Bári, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 150, 151.
 Bári, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 151.
 Bári, town in Rájputána, ii. 151.
 Bária, town and petty State in Bombay, ii. 151, 152.
 Bári Doáb, tract of country in Punjab, ii. 152, 153.
 Bári Doáb Canal, in Punjab, ii. 153-155; article 'India,' vi. 29, 532, 533. *Local notices*—Amritsar, i. 259; Gurdáspur, v. 207; Lahore, viii. 404, 410; head-works at Mádhupur, viii. 543.
 Barid Sháhí, Muhammadan dynasty of India (1492-1657), article 'India,' vi. 288.
 Bárigura, town in Central Provinces, ii. 155.
 Barisál, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 155.
 Báriya. *See* Baria.

- Barkal Hills, in Bengal, ii. 155.
 Barkal Rapids, in Bengal, ii. 155, 156.
 Barkalúr, town in Madras, ii. 156.
 Barkhera, petty State in Central Provinces, ii. 156.
 Barking deer, *kakar*, article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—Bhután, ii. 414; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Chamba, iii. 329; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Kashmir, viii. 68; Madras Presidency, ix. 90; Manipur, ix. 325; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 23; Thayet-myo, xiii. 279; the Sundarbans, xiii. 389.
 Birkop, village in Bengal, ii. 156.
 Barkúr, former Sub-division in Madras, ii. 156.
 Barkur, village and port in Madras, ii. 156, 157.
 Barlaam and Josaphat, legend of, and its analogies with that of Buddha, vi. 151, 152.
 Barley, cultivation of, special mention of, in Mount Abú, i. 7; Afghánistán, i. 38; Agra, i. 64; Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Akalkot, i. 137; Akola, i. 143; Aligarh, i. 173; Amritsar, i. 259; Azamgarh, i. 398; Bahraich, i. 430; Ballia, ii. 21; Bannu, ii. 94; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bareilly, ii. 142; Basti, ii. 211; Belgaum, ii. 235; Benares, ii. 258; Bhután, ii. 413; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Bogra, iii. 29; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Budaun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Búndi, iii. 159; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Chamba, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 341; Chittagong, iii. 439; Cutch, iv. 61; Cuttack, iv. 71; Dehra Dún, iv. 174; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 224; Dholpur, iv. 274; Dungarpur, iv. 323; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 333; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwah, iv. 374; Faizábád, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 403; Farukhábád, iv. 416; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Fatehpur Chaurasi, iv. 432; Firozpur, iv. 443; Gayá, v. 49; Gházipur, v. 67; Gonda, v. 152; Goona, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gujrát, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gurgáon, v. 220; Hazára, v. 365; Hazáribágh, v. 375; Herát, v. 391; Hissár, v. 430; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Hüglí, v. 494; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jálándhar, vii. 88; Jalpáigari, vii. 113; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jessor, vii. 187; Jhang, vii. 210; Jodhpur, vii. 235, 238; Kábul, vii. 266; Káiti, vii. 310; Kángra, vii. 424; Karáchi, vii. 448; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnál, viii. 24; Kheri, viii. 193; Kohát, viii. 247; Koreá, viii. 297; Kúlu, viii. 342; Kumáun, viii. 354; Kuram, viii. 369; Lahore, viii. 410; Láhul, viii. 422; Lálitpur, viii. 452, 453; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdagá, viii. 483; Lucknow, viii. 497; Ludhiána, viii. 522; Máinpur, ix. 208; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánbhúm, ix. 283; Meerut, ix. 387; Midnapur, ix. 429; Mirzápur, ix. 458; Montgomery, ix. 498; Moradábád, ix. 509; Muttra, x. 48; Muzafargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Nadiyá, x. 135; Nepál, x. 276; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Pabná, x. 515; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Partábgarh, xi. 71; Patná, xi. 101; Pesháwar, xi. 153; Pilibhit, xi. 175; Pishin, xi. 190; Punjab, xi. 278; Káputána, xi. 418; Rájsháhí, xi. 433; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 29; Rohtak, xii. 73; Saápur, xii. 99; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 251, 255; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 349; Siálkot, xii. 446; Síli, xii. 455; Sikkim, xii. 486; Sind, xii. 520; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Sirsá, xiii. 16; Sítápur, xiii. 34; Spití, xiii. 73; Tarál, xiii. 209; Udaipur, xiii. 404; Yusufzái, xiii. 558.
 Barlow, Sir G. H., Governor of Madras (1807-13), ix. 67, *ad interim* Governor-General (1805-07); mutiny of Vellore, vi. 399.
 Bármuárá, State in Bombay, ii. 157.
 Bármúl Pass, mountain in Orissa, ii. 157.
 Barnadí, river in Assam, ii. 157.
 Bárnagar, town in Central India, ii. 157.
 Barnes, G. C., on *begár* or forced labour in Kángra, vii. 422.
 Baroda, Native State in Gujarát, ii. 157-170; physical aspects, 158; population, 158-160; history, 160-164; military force, 164; agriculture, 164; land tenures, 164-166; means of communication, 166; administration; 166-169; climate, 169, 170; article 'India,' vi. 322, 323; deposition of the late Gáekwár for an attempt to poison the British Resident, 323, 426.
 Baroda, division of State, ii. 170.
 Baroda, capital of State in Gujarát, ii. 170-173.
 Baroda, agricultural village in Punjab, ii. 173.
 Barodsair, town in Central India, ii. 173.
 Baronda. *See* Baraunda.
 Barot, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 173.
 Barots. *See* Bháts.
 Barpáli, town and estate in Central Provinces, ii. 174.
 Barpetá, town and Sub-division in Assam, ii. 174.
 Barrackpur, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 174.

- Barrackpur, town in Bengal, ii. 174-176.
 Barros, De, quoted on Sâtgaon, xii. 286;
 his map (1540) on the Twenty-four
 Parganas, xiii. 390.
 Barsána, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii.
 176.
 Barsi, town and Sub-division in Bombay,
 ii. 176.
 Bârsi-Takli, town in Berâr, ii. 176.
 Barsinghpur, town in Oudh, ii. 176, 177.
 Barsol, village in Bengal, ii. 177.
 Bartholomew the Apostle, his preachings
 in India certified by Pantænus the
 Alexandrian (2nd century), vi. 235;
 conversion of India proper ascribed
 to St. Bartholomew, and of Persia and
 Central Asia to St. Thomas, according
 to Hippolytus, vi. 235.
 Barth's *Religions of India*, quoted, vi.
 161 (footnote 2), and his *Revue de
 l'Histoire des Religions*, quoted, vi. 161
 (footnote 2).
 Bartolomeo, Fra Paolo, mentions canal
 at Alleppi, i. 200; protests against
 compulsory attendance of Christians
 at Hindu festivals, i. 230; his mention
 of Kanjarapalli, vii. 432; Kolâchel,
 viii. 272; Nârakal, x. 203.
 Bârûdpura. See Bharudpura.
 Bâruiপুর, Sub-division (formerly) in
 Bengal, ii. 177.
 Bâruiপুর, town in Bengal, ii. 177.
 Bârul, iron-ore field in Bengal, ii. 177,
 178.
 Bârûnbuntâ, hills in Bengal, ii. 178.
 Barur, town in Berâr, ii. 178.
 Bârwa, estate in Madras, ii. 178.
 Bârwa, town and port in Madras, ii. 178.
 Bârwai, *pargand* in Central India, ii. 178.
 Barwâla, town in Bombay, ii. 178, 179.
 Barwâla, town and *tahsil* in Punjab,
 ii. 179.
 Barwân, town and *pargand* in Oudh,
 ii. 179, 180.
 Bârwani, town and petty State in Central
 India, ii. 180, 181.
 Barwar, town in Oudh, ii. 181.
 Barwârs, thieving tribe in Gonda, v. 151,
 155, 156.
 Barwa Sâgar, town and lake in N.-W.
 Provinces, ii. 181, 182.
 Basâhârî, town in Central Provinces, ii.
 182.
 Basâlat Jang, brother of Nizâm Alî, made
 Adoni his capital (1757-82), i. 27;
 in Bellary, ii. 242; retained possession
 of Guntûr, guaranteed to him until his
 death, iii. 469, v. 205; assisted French
 intrigues, viii. 228.
 Basanta or cattle small-pox. See Cattle
 disease.
 Basantar, stream in Punjab, ii. 182.
 Basantiâ, village in Bengal, ii. 182.
- Basantpur, trading village in Bengal,
 ii. 182.
 Basera, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii.
 182.
 Bashahr, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 182,
 183.
 Bâsi, town in Punjab, ii. 183.
 Bâsim, District of Berâr, ii. 183-188;
 physical aspects, 183, 184; history,
 184, 185; population, 185, 186; agri-
 culture, 186, 187; manufactures and
 trade, 187; administration, 187, 188;
 meteorological aspects, 188.
 Bâsim, *tdluk* in Berâr, ii. 188.
 Bâsim, town in Berâr, ii. 188, 189.
 Basinakonda, rock in Madras, ii. 189.
 Basi Tang, mountain range in Bengal,
 ii. 189.
 Basket-making, special mention of, in
 Amritsar, i. 261; Anjengâon, i. 290;
 Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 302; Bengal,
 ii. 308; Damân, iv. 103; Dharampur,
 iv. 249; Faridpur, iv. 297; Goâlpârâ,
 v. 117; Hûgli, v. 496; Khâsi Hills,
 viii. 178; Kuch Behar, viii. 324;
 Lakhimpur, viii. 434; Lohârdagâ,
 viii. 485; Monghyr, ix. 487; Now-
 gong, x. 412; Pabná, x. 517; Poona,
 xi. 209; Rangpur, xi. 498; Sâwant-
 wâri, xii. 297; the Sundarbans, xiii.
 112; Tipperah, xiii. 319; Upper Sind
 Frontier, xiii. 447.
 Baskhârî, town in Oudh, ii. 189.
 Bâsoda, petty State in Central India,
 ii. 189.
 Basohli, tract of country in Punjab, ii. 189.
 Basorhi, *pargand* in Oudh, ii. 189.
 Bâsrâ, village in Bengal, ii. 190.
 Basrûr. See Barkalur.
 Bassein, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 190,
 191, 192.
 Bassein, town in Bombay, ii. 191, 192;
 capture of, from the Portuguese by
 the Marâthâs, article 'India,' vi. 320;
 treaty of, at the conclusion of the second
 Marâthâ war, vi. 323.
 Bassein, District in Lower Burma, ii.
 192-201; physical aspects, 192-194;
 history, 194, 195; population, etc.,
 195-197; agriculture, 197, 198; manu-
 factures, etc., 198; commerce, 198,
 199; revenue, etc., 199, 200; admini-
 stration, 200, 201; climate, etc., 201.
 Bassein, township in Lower Burma, ii.
 201.
 Bassein, town and port in Lower Burma,
 ii. 201-203; trade, 202, 203.
 Bassein, river in Lower Burma, ii. 203,
 204.
 Bastar, Native State in Central Provinces,
 ii. 204, 208.
 Basti, District in N.-W. Provinces, ii.
 208-214; physical aspects, 208, 209;

- history, 209; population, 209, 210; agriculture, 210, 211; land tenures, 211, 212; natural calamities, 212; commerce and trade, 212, 213; administration, 213; medical aspects, 213, 214.
- Basti, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 214.
- Basti Shekh, town in Punjab, ii. 214.
- Basurhāt, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 214, 215.
- Basva Patná, village in Mysore, ii. 215.
- Baswa, town in Rājputāna, ii. 215.
- Batāla, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 215.
- Batāla. *See* Merangi.
- Bates, Captain, quoted, on the view from the Matan Temple, ix. 360.
- Batesar, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 216.
- Bathing festivals, special mention of, at Allahābād, i. 199; Antravedi, i. 294; Anupshahr, i. 295; Badrpur, i. 411; Baksar, i. 450; Ballabhpur, ii. 17; Ballia, ii. 23; Batesar, ii. 216; Bausi, ii. 217; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Bithūr, iii. 20; Chāgdah, iii. 324; Cape Comorin, iv. 34; Machkund, near Dholpur, iv. 278; Dohari-ghāt, iv. 312; Soron in Etah, iv. 364; Shiurājpur in Fatehpur, iv. 429; Fatwā, iv. 435; Chochakpur in Ghāzipur, v. 69; Giryāk, v. 85; Gobardhān, v. 121; in the Godāvāri, v. 132; Hardwār, v. 333, 334; Jāipur, vii. 73; Kapilmuni, vii. 441; in the Lakshmantirtha, viii. 443; Mānikpur, ix. 321; Pariar, xi. 63; Pehoa, xi. 129; Purl, xi. 318; Pushkar, xi. 335; Rupār, xii. 83; Sadullāpur, xii. 97; Siddheswar, xii. 474; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Soron, xiii. 67; Sitākund, xiii. 99; Tale-kāveri, xiii. 166; Thanesar, xiii. 260; Tirthāhalli, xiii. 323; Tribenī, xiii. 354; Trimohini, xiii. 366; Sāgar Island, xiii. 390.
- Bathudis, semi-Hinduized tribe in Keunjhar, viii. 120.
- Batkāgarh, Chiefship in Central Provinces, ii. 216.
- Batten, J. H., Commissioner of Kumāun (1848-56), viii. 351; his reforms there, viii. 352; on the apparent prosperity of the Tarāi, xiii. 208.
- Battle-fields, sites of battles in which Europeans were engaged—Allgarh (1803), i. 170; Aliwāl (1846), i. 182; Ambūr (1750), i. 230; Argāum (1803), i. 329; Arni (1782), i. 332; Assaye (1803), i. 374, 375; Badrpur (1826), i. 411; Bārmūl Pass (1803), ii. 157; Baxar (1764), ii. 220; near Cawnpur (1857), iii. 282, 283, 292; Chaitpet (1782), iii. 325; Pandarkankrā, near Chānda (1818), iii. 350; Chatrā (1857), iii. 374, 375; Chengama Pass (1767), iii. 390; Chhota Udaipur (1858), iii. 405; Chilambaram (1749), iii. 412; Chilliānwāla (1849), iii. 414, 415; Pul-lalūr, near Conjevaram (1780), iv. 27; Dausa (1858), iv. 161; Badli-ka-Sarāi, near Delhi (1857), iv. 194; Deonthāl (1815), iv. 204; Dīg (1804), iv. 286; Donabyu (1825, 1853), iv. 313, xiii. 289; East Fatehganj (1774), iv. 418; West Fatehganj (1795), iv. 419, 420; Firozshāh (1845), iv. 449; Gheriā (1765), v. 73; Condore, in Godāvāri (1758), v. 124; Gujrat (1849), v. 190, 196; Kakrāla (1858), vii. 312; Kālpi (1858), vii. 342; Kandahār (1842), vii. 394, (1880), vii. 397; Kāveripāk (1752), viii. 105; Kirki (1817), viii. 221; Korīgāum (1818), viii. 298, 299; Laswān (1803), viii. 466; near Lucknow (1857, 1858), viii. 513-515; Mahārājpur (1843), ix. 166; Mālagarh, ix. 235; Malvalli (1799), ix. 266; Mangor (1843), ix. 316; Māngrol (1821), ix. 317; Mehidpur (1817), ix. 398; Miānganj (1857), ix. 421; Miāni (1843), ix. 422; Mirānpur Katra (1774), ix. 441; Mūdki (1845), ix. 528; Nagina (1858), x. 160; Nāgpur (1817, 1818), x. 167, 168; Najafgarh Jhāl (1857), x. 179; Nandarthān (1817), x. 189; Nargūd (1857), x. 211; Nawābganj (1857), x. 248; Nichlaval, x. 294; Padmanābham (1794), x. 525, xiii. 486; Pandarkaura (1818), xi. 35, xiii. 540; Pandharpur (1817), xi. 37; Panniar (1843), xi. 51; Patiali (1857), xi. 90; Pegu (1852, 1853), xi. 128; Perambākam (1780, 1781), xi. 136; Plassey (1757), xi. 193, 194; Ponāni (1782), xi. 197; Porto Novo (1781), xi. 222; Rāmghāt (1763), xi. 449; Rāmnagar (1848), xi. 452; Sadullāpur (1849), xii. 97; St. Thomas' Mount (1759), xii. 143, 144; Sandila (1857), xii. 198; Satyaman-galam (1790), xii. 291; Sholinghar (1781), xii. 422, 423; Shwe-maw-claw (1852), xii. 437; Sitābāldi (1818), xiii. 24; Sobrāon (1846), xiii. 45; Sūtī (1763), xiii. 140; Syriam (1824), xiii. 159; Tisud (1774), xiii. 334; Trichinopoly (1753), xiii. 357; Udhunālā (1763), xiii. 415; Umārker (1819), xiii. 420; Unao (1857), xiii. 437; Wandiwash (1760), xiii. 518. *See* also Sieges.
- Battle-fields, sites of battles in which Asiatics only were engaged—Akola (1790), i. 146; Ajmere (1659), i. 121, 122; Ammāyānāyakanūr (1741), i. 244; Amner, i. 244, 245; Balāpur (1721), i. 459; Baldiābāri (1756), ii. 11, 12;

- Belápatam, ii. 240; Bellary, ii. 251; Biána (1527), ii. 418; Bihár, ii. 421; Chausá (1539), iii. 378; Chilambaram (1750), iii. 412; Damalcherri Pass (1740), iv. 101; Delhi (1398), iv. 192; Derband (1827), iv. 229; Dhámpur (1750), iv. 241; Dubláná (1744), iv. 317; Fatehkhelda (1724), iv. 422; Gheria (1740), v. 73; Ghugus (1700), v. 75; Gopámau (1033), v. 162; Háláni (1781), v. 294; Jamrud (1837), vii. 133; Kálpi (1477), vii. 342; Kanauj (1540), vii. 386; Kandahár (1881), vii. 398; Kasmandi Kaláu (1030), viii. 83; Kátwá, viii. 102; Khánua (1526), viii. 164; Kharda (1795), viii. 166; Mandlá (1564), ix. 302; Mataundh, ix. 362; Máyakonda (1748), ix. 376, 377; Merta (1754), ix. 415; Muktsar (1705), ix. 534; Pálu-páre, xi. 20; Pandharpur (1774), xi. 37; Panduah (1340), xi. 39; Pánipat (1526, 1556, 1761), xi. 44-47; Rásan, xi. 513; Ratanpur (1705), xi. 516; Kattihalli (1764), xii. 14; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 36; Selu, xii. 307; Shimoga (1791), xii. 406; Sihonda (1630), xii. 475; Sikandarábád (1736), xii. 478; Singaurgarh, xii. 529; Sukkur (1833), xiii. 94; Súsúman, xiii. 139; Tálíkot (1565), xiii. 167; Tándán (1660), xiii. 176; Ujjain (1658), xiii. 417; Vattila-gundu (1768), xiii. 464; Vypin Island (1503), xiii. 504. *See also* Sieges.
- Banliári, seaport in Bombay, ii. 216.
- Bauphal, town in Bengal, ii. 216.
- Baupur. *See* Berhampore.
- Baurgarh, hill in Central Provinces, ii. 217.
- Bauris (Baoris), semi-Hinduized tribe in Bánkura, ii. 78, 81; Bardwán, ii. 127, 129; coal miners, ii. 133; Bengal, ii. 296; Karharbári coal-fields; viii. 9; Rániganj coal-fields, xi. 505; included with the Santáls in the Santál Parganá, xii. 230.
- Bausi, village in Bengal, ii. 217.
- Bávanapádu, town and port in Madras, ii. 217.
- Bávrá, petty Chiefship in Bombay, ii. 217, 218.
- Bávra, town in Bombay, ii. 218.
- Baw, river in Burma, ii. 218.
- Báwal, town in Punjab, ii. 218.
- Báwan, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 218, 219.
- Bawan Buzurg, town in Oudh, ii. 219.
- Bawigiri, village in Assam, ii. 219.
- Bawisi, tributary State in Bombay, ii. 219.
- Baxa, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 219.
- Baxa, cantonment in Bengal, ii. 219, 220.
- Baxár, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 220.
- Baxár, town in Bengal, ii. 220; defeat of the Mughal and Oudh armies at, by Major Munro, vi. 386.
- Baxár Canal, on the Son system, ii. 220, 221.
- Baxar. *See* Baksar.
- Bays, Agoada, i. 58, 59; Auckland, i. 384; Karáchi, vii. 452; Palk's, xi. 11, 12.
- Baynes' Hill. *See* Nundidrug.
- Bayrá, grain depôt in Bengal, ii. 221.
- Bayrá Bil, marsh in Bengal, ii. 221.
- Bázargáon, village in Central Provinces, ii. 221.
- Bazitpur. *See* Bajitpur.
- Beacons. *See* Lighthouses.
- Beadon, Sir Cecil, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1862-67), ii. 279.
- Beal, Samuel, *Si-yu-ki*, or *Buddhist Record of the Western World*, translated from the Chinese of Hiuen Tsiang, quoted, vi. 2 (footnote); 137 (footnote 2); 154, 155 (footnote 3); 155 (footnote 2); 175 (footnote 1); *Catena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese*, 142 (footnotes); 147 (footnote 2); 151 (footnote 1); 157 (footnote 2); (footnote 2); 204 (footnote 2).
- Beames, Mr. John, *Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India*, vi. 67 (footnote); 103 (footnote); 335 and footnote; 337 (footnote 2); 339 and footnote.
- Bears, special mention of, article 'India,' vi. 655. *Local notices*—Mount Abú, i. 6; Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Akola, i. 141; Anantápúr, i. 274; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 349; Bánkura, ii. 78, 79; Bannu, ii. 90; Bardwán, ii. 127; Básiin, ii. 184; Bellary, ii. 241; Bhután, ii. 414; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Buldána, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Chamba, iii. 329; Cháng Bhakar, iii. 366; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Chitaldrug, iii. 423; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dárljilling, iv. 130; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Dhar, iv. 246; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 329; Gayá, v. 45; Godávári, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Gwalior, v. 229; Hassan, v. 346; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Hindu Kush, v. 419; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kám-rúp, vii. 355; North Kánara, vii. 370; Kágra, vii. 413; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karauli, vii. 471; Kashmír, viii. 68; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kolába, viii.

- 261; Kolár, viii. 273; Kotah, viii. 304; Kote-betta, viii. 311; Kúlu, viii. 338; Kumáun, viii. 349; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 8, 89; Madura, ix. 121; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Malabar, ix. 220; Málwá, ix. 268; Mánbhúm, ix. 279; Manipur, ix. 325; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mírzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Mysore, x. 115; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Násik, x. 228; Nellore, x. 262; Nilgiri Hills, x. 307; Nimár, x. 328; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; Palní Mountains, xi. 17; Rájágrhá Hills, xi. 94; Patná State, xi. 115; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Pishín, xi. 188; Polúr, xi. 197; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rampá, xi. 454; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Salem, xii. 152; Sandúr, xii. 206; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sáranganarh, xii. 260; Sátára, xii. 277; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shimoga, xii. 400; Siháságar, xii. 460; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Sirmur, xii. 554; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Siwálik Hills, xiii. 43; Surat, xiii. 120; Tarái, xiii. 208; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Thayet-myo, xiii. 279; Travancore, xiii. 345; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355; Túngkúr, xiii. 376; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Beas, river in Punjab, ii. 221, 222.
 Beast stories and fables, vi. 127.
 Beast hospitals. *See* Animals, hospitals for.
 Beauléah. *See* Rámpur Beauléah.
 Beáwar, town in Rájputána, ii. 222.
 Bechráji, temple in Bombay, ii. 222.
 Bedám, estate in Madras, ii. 222.
 Bedanga, town in Bengal, ii. 222.
 Bedars or Bagas, hunting caste to which *palegárs* of Chitaldrug belonged, iii. 423; numerous in that District, iii. 425; Sandúr, xii. 208; Shorápur, xii. 423, 424.
 Beddadanol, village in Madras, ii. 223.
 Beddome, Col., his works on Indian botany, ix. 81.
 Bedi Khem Singh, founded girls' schools in Ráwal Pindi and Jehlam, xii. 34.
 Bedingfield, Lt., murdered by the Khásis (1829), viii. 171.
 Bedis, descendants of Bába Gúru Nának at Hujra, v. 501.
 Bediyás, semi-Hinduized gipsy clan in Lower Bengal, vi. 71.
 Bedla, town in Rájputána, ii. 223.
 Bednor, town in Rájputána, ii. 223.
 Beehea. *See* Bihiya.
 Beerbhoom. *See* Bírbbhúm.
 Beeswax and honey, jungle produce. *See* Honey.
 Beeswax-refining, in Hariána, v. 338.
 Begamábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 223.
 Beglar, J. D., quoted on temple at Buddh Gayá, iii. 126; on the identification of the Erannoboas, xiii. 51.
 Begu Sarái, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 223.
 Behar, Province in Bengal, ii. 223-227; physical aspects, 224; population, 225-227; history, 227.
 Behar, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 227, 228.
 Behar, town in Bengal, ii. 228.
 Behir, village and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ii. 228, 229.
 Behri. *See* Beri.
 Behror, town in Rájputána, ii. 229.
 Behti, village in Oudh, ii. 229.
 Behti Kalan, town in Oudh, ii. 229.
 Beja. *See* Bija.
 Bekal, town in Madras, ii. 229.
 Belá, town in Oudh, ii. 230.
 Belá, agricultural town in Central Provinces, ii. 230.
 Belágávi, village in Mysore, ii. 230.
 Belámárapalavalása, estate in Madras, ii. 230.
 Belápur, seaport in Bombay, ii. 230.
 Beldangá. *See* Bedanga.
 Belgáum, District in Bombay, ii. 230-238; physical aspects, 231, 232; history, 232; population, 232, 233; agriculture, 233-235; trade, etc., 235, 236; administration, 236, 237; medical aspects, 237, 238.
 Belgáum, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 238.
 Belgáum, town in Bombay, ii. 238, 239.
 Belgharia, village in Bengal, ii. 239.
 Belia Náráyanpur, village in Bengal, ii. 239.
 Beliápatam, river in Madras, ii. 239.
 Beliápatam, town in Madras, ii. 239, 240.
 Belikeri, seaport in Bombay, ii. 240.
 Belká, trading village in Bengal, ii. 240.
 Belkhera, village in Central Provinces, ii. 240.
 Bellágupá, village in Madras, ii. 240.
 Bellamkondá, hill in Madras, ii. 240.
 Bellary, District in Madras, ii. 240-250; physical aspects, 241; history, 241-243; population, 243, 244; agriculture, 245, 246; natural calamities, 246, 247; commerce and trade, 247; administration, 247-249; medical aspects, 249, 250.
 Bellary, *taluk* in Madras, ii. 250.
 Bellary, town in Madras, ii. 250, 251.
 Bellavi, village in Mysore, ii. 251.
 Bellew, Dr., on the population of Kandahár, vii. 390; of Khelát, viii. 188; of Ladákh, viii. 397; on the Mula Pass, ix. 536; on the Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 97.
 Bell-founding, article 'India,' vi. 607.

- Local notices*—Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper Burma, iii. 218; Dhámpur, iv. 241; Mandalay, ix. 290; Nepál, x. 284.
- Bell-metal ware, manufactured at Bhagwantnagar, ii. 355; Bhatgón, ii. 377; Dignagar, iv. 287; Jálór, vii. 107; Kora, viii. 295; Mandlá, ix. 307; Chichlí, x. 222; Nellore, x. 269; Nepál, x. 284; Nowgong, x. 412; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Rájsháhl, xi. 436; Sambalpur, xii. 183; Santál Parganá, xii. 234; Sib-ságar, xii. 468, 469; Bandhuá in Sultánpur, xiii. 101.
- Belo, village in Bombay, ii. 251.
- Belona, town in Central Provinces, ii. 252.
- Belsand Kalan, village in Bengal, ii. 252.
- Beluchí, town in Bengal, ii. 240.
- Belúr, village and *tdruk* in Mysore, ii. 252.
- Ben, stream in Punjab, ii. 252, 253.
- Benares, Division in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 253, 254.
- Benares, District in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 254-262; physical aspects, 254, 255; history, 255-257; population, 257, 258; agriculture, 258, 259; natural calamities, 259, 260; commerce and trade, etc., 260; administration, 260, 261; medical aspects, 261, 262.
- Benares, city in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 262-267; history, 263, 264; general appearance, architecture, etc., 264-266; manufactures, trade, etc., 266, 267.
- Benares, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 267.
- Benares, estate in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 267, 268.
- Bandamúrlanka. *See* Bandamurlanka.
- Bennett, W. C., *Introduction to the Oudh Gazetteer*, used, x. 484-496; on Sahet Mahet, xii. 129-134.
- Benfey, Prof., article 'India' (published in Ersch and Gruber's *Encyclopadie*), quoted, vi. 110 (footnote 2); believes Sopára to be Solomon's Ophir, xiii. 65.
- Bengal, Presidency in British India, ii. 268.
- Bengal, Province of British India, ii. 269-323; physical aspects, 270, 271; rivers, 271-273; mineral products—coal, 273, 274; salt manufacture, 274; iron, 274, 275; history, 275, 276; early Muhammadan governors of, 276; independent Muhammadan kings, 277; under the Afghán or Pathán dynasty, 277; governors of, under the Mughal dynasty, 278; governors of and governors-general of India under the East India Company (1765-1854), 279; under lieutenant-governors, 279; English connection with, 279-281; population—administrative divisions, 281-284; general survey of the population, 284-288; popular religions, 288-290; theistic movements, 290, 291; aboriginal creeds, 291, 292; early estimates of population, 292; density, 292, 293; nationalities, 293; Muhammadans, 293, 294; Europeans and Eurasians, 294, 295; Asiatics, other than natives of India, 295; Christians, 295; aboriginal tribes, 295-297; recognised Hindus, 296, 297; classification according to sex and age, 297, 298; urban and rural population, 298-300; condition of the people, 300-302; agriculture, 302-308; rice, 302, 303; oil-seeds, 303; jute, 303; indigo, 303, 304; tea, 304; opium, 304, 305; cinchona, 305; forests, 305, 306; system of land tenures, 306; rates of rent, 306, 307; Government estates, 307; wards' estates, 307; surveys, 307, 308; settlements, 308; manufactures, 308, 309; silk, 309; sugar, 309; saltpetre, 309; steam-mills, 309, 310; internal trade, 310, 311; foreign trade, 311, 312; roads, 312, 313; railways, 313-315; canals, 315; administration, 315, 316; revenue and expenditure, 317-319; military force, 319; police and criminal and civil justice, 319, 320; education, 320, 321; newspapers, 321; climate, 321, 322; medical aspects, vital statistics, 322; conclusion, 322, 323.
- Bengal, early English settlements in, vi. 368-385; first permission to trade (1634), 368; factories at Húglí, Balasor, and Kásimbázár, 369, 370; Bengal separated from Madras, 370; English in Bengal and their early factories, 380; native rulers of Bengal (1707-56), Murshid Kúli Khán, Ali Vardi Khán, and Siráj-ud-daulá, 380, 381; capture of Calcutta, the 'Black Hole,' and battle of Plassey, 381, 382; Mir Jafar (1757-60), 383, 385; Permanent Settlement of (1793), 441-445.
- Bengali literature and authors, vi. 340-354; geographical area and linguistic features of the Bengali language, 347; Sanskritizing tendency of Bengali, 347; the three periods of Bengali literature, 347, 348; court poets of Bengal in the 14th and 15th centuries, 348; Vishnuite and Sivaite religious poetry, 349, 350; Makunda Rám and the stories of Kálketu, and the Srimanta Sadágar, 350, 351; Kási Rám Das, the translator of the Mahábhárata, 351; Rám Prasád, court poet of Nadiyá in the 18th century, 352; Bengali prose in the 19th century, and modern Bengali poets and authors, 353, 354.
- Beni, town in Central Provinces, ii. 323.

- Beniganj, town in Oudh, ii. 323.
- Beni-Israel, tribe of Jewish descent, chiefly oil-pressers in Janjirā, vii. 138; described in Kolāba, viii. 265, 266.
- Beni Rasulpur, village in Bengal, ii. 323.
- Bentinck, Lord William, Governor-General of India (1828-35), article 'India,' vi. 404-406; his financial reforms, abolition of *Sati*, suppression of *Thagi*, 405; the renewal of the Company's Charter, 405, 406; Mysore taken under British administration, and Coorg annexed, 406. *Local notices*—Encouraged tea-planting in Assam, i. 365; his statue at Calcutta, iii. 250; intervened in Coorg, iv. 30; purchased Darjiling, iv. 131; Governor of Madras (1803-07), ix. 67; demanded reforms in Oudh, x. 491.
- Benugarh, fort in Bengal, ii. 323.
- Benyon, Richard, Governor of Madras (1735-43), ix. 66.
- Berārs, The, handed over to the British by the Nizām, as a territorial guarantee for arrears of subsidy and for the pay of the Haidarābād contingent, v. 415. *See* Hyderābād Assigned Districts.
- Berdi, town in Central Provinces, ii. 323.
- Berhampur, *tdluk* in Madras, ii. 324.
- Berhampur, town and cantonment in Madras, ii. 324.
- Berhampur, town in Bengal, ii. 324, 325.
- Beri, petty State in Central India, ii. 325.
- Beri, town in Punjab, ii. 325, 326.
- Beri-beri*, a rheumatic affection prevalent in Godāvāri, v. 130; Maldive Islands, ix. 252; Vizagapatam, xiii. 497.
- Beria, town in Central Provinces, ii. 326.
- Beridi, estate in Madras, ii. 326.
- Bernard, Sir C., Chief Commissioner of British Burma (1880), iii. 176.
- Berni, agricultural town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 326.
- Bernier, M., describes retreat of Dārā's troops after their defeat by Aurangzeb (1659), i. 122; his account of the conquest of Sandwip Island (1665), xii. 210.
- Beronda, State. *See* Baraunda.
- Berul, village in Central Provinces, ii. 326.
- Beryl, found in Mysore, x. 92.
- Beschi, Father, Jesuit missionary and Tāmīl scholar, article 'India,' vi. 245, 253, 333. *Local notices*—In Madras, ix. 25; the last of the Madura Jesuits, ix. 126; lived some time at Kayatār in Tinneveli, xiii. 303.
- Betāgāon, village in Oudh, ii. 326. *See* Bhetāgāon.
- Betangā, trading village in Bengal, ii. 326.
- Betāwad, town in Bombay, ii. 326.
- Betel-leaf or *pān*, cultivation of, at Ahmad-nagar, i. 103; Akola, i. 143; Akyab, i. 156; Anantāpur, i. 277; Anjengāon, i. 290; North Arcot, i. 316; Assam, i. 362; Badnera, i. 409; Bākarganj, i. 445; Balihiri, ii. 13; Bānkurā, ii. 83; Bardwān, ii. 130; Bāruipur, ii. 177; Bengal, ii. 271, 304; Bogra, iii. 29; Būndi, iii. 159; Chāndā, iii. 352; Chittagong, iii. 439, 440; Cochin, iv. 5; Cuttack, iv. 71; Dacca, iv. 85; Dinājpur, iv. 294; Eastern Dwarā, iv. 333; Faridpur, iv. 403; Garhbori, v. 14; Gāro Hills, v. 31; Gayā, v. 49; Goalpārā, v. 116; Hasilpur, v. 344; Hazaribagh, v. 375; Howrah, v. 463; Hūgli, v. 494; Jalgaon, vii. 105; Jalgaon-Jambod, vii. 106; Jessor, vii. 187; North Kānara, vii. 372; Karkamb, viii. 13; Khāsi Hills, viii. 177; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kolār, viii. 276; Lalitpur, viii. 453; Lohārdagā, viii. 483; Madras, viii. 28, 30; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Ratlām in Western Mālwa, ix. 269; Mānbhūm, ix. 283; Midnapur, ix. 429; Mirzāpur, ix. 458; Nadiyā, x. 135; Neotini, x. 274; Nowgong, x. 411; Orissa, x. 459; Pabnā, x. 516; Pārseoni, xi. 67; Partabgarh, xi. 71; Puri, xi. 306; Rāmtek, xi. 465; Rangpur, xi. 496; Sāran, xii. 255; Savanūr, xii. 293; Shāhābād, xii. 329; Sibsāgar, xii. 466; Sinnar, xii. 545; Sitāpur, xiii. 35; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Tūmkūr, xiii. 381.
- Betel nut. *See* Areca palms.
- Betgāri, trading village in Bengal, ii. 326.
- Bethlen, Count, his estimate of the population of Upper Burma, iii. 213.
- Beti, village in Oudh. *See* Behti.
- Betigeri, town in Bombay, ii. 326, 327.
- Betmangala, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, ii. 327.
- Bettādpur, mountain in Mysore, ii. 327.
- Bettīā, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 327.
- Bettīā, town in Bengal, ii. 327, 328.
- Bettur, village in Mysore, ii. 328.
- Betūl, District in Central Provinces, ii. 329-333; physical aspects, 328, 329; history, 329, 330; population, 330, 331; division into town and country, 331; agriculture, 331, 332; commerce and trade, 332; administration, 332, 333; medical aspects, 333.
- Betūl, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ii. 333, 334.
- Betūl, town in Central Provinces, ii. 334.
- Betūlpindangadi, town in Madras, ii. 334.

- Betwá, river in Bundelkhand, ii. 334.
 Betwá Canal, famine insurance work in Bundelkhand, vi. 533.
 Bevan, Major, first grew coffee in the Vainád, as a curiosity, ix. 31.
 Beypur, town and port in Madras, ii. 335.
 Beypur, river in Madras, ii. 335, 336.
 Beyt, island in Bombay, ii. 336.
 Bezwáda, town and *tdluk* in Madras, ii. 336.
 Bgai, principal tribe of the Karens, viii. 3.
 Bhábhár, State and town. *See* Bábhár.
 Bhabuá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 337.
 Bháchav, town in Bombay, ii. 337.
 Bhádársa, town in Oudh, ii. 337.
 Bhádárwa, petty State in Bombay, ii. 337.
 Bhadaur, town in Patiala State, ii. 337.
 Bhadaurá, petty State in Central India, ii. 337, 338.
 Bhádbhút, village and place of pilgrimage in Bombay, ii. 338.
 Bhadgón, town in Bombay, ii. 338.
 Bhodli, petty State in Bombay, ii. 338.
 Bhadorá. *See* Bhadaurá.
 Bhadrá, river in Mysore, ii. 338, 339.
 Bhadra, Chiefship in Central Provinces, ii. 339.
 Bhadra Báhu, Jain leader, died at Shravan-belgola when taking colony from Ujjain, vii. 425.
 Bhadráchalám, town, *tdluk*, and estate in Madras, ii. 339, 340.
 Bhadrákh, village and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 340.
 Bhadreswar, village in Bombay, ii. 340.
 Bhadreswar, town in Bengal, ii. 340, 341.
 Bhadri, town in Oudh, ii. 341.
 Bhádrón, town in Bombay, ii. 341.
 Bhadwa, petty State in Bombay, ii. 341.
 Bhadwáná, petty State in Bombay, ii. 341.
Bhag. See Land tenures.
 Bhága, mountain river in Punjab.
 Bhagabatipur, village in Bengal, ii. 341.
 Bhágalpur, Division in Bengal, ii. 341-343.
 Bhágalpur, District in Bengal, ii. 343-352; physical aspects, 343-345; history, 345, 346; population, 346, 347; division of the people into town and country, 347; demon-worship, 347; antiquities, 348; agriculture, 348, 349; natural calamities, 349, 350; commerce and trade, etc., 350; administration, 350, 351; medical aspects, 351, 352.
 Bhágalpur, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 352.
 Bhágalpur, town in Bengal, ii. 352, 353.
 Bhágalpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 353.
 Bhágamandal, village in Madras, ii. 353.
 Bhagats, Bháll ascetics in Mahi Kántha, ix. 178.
 Bhágrathi, offshoot of Ganges, in Lower Bengal, ii. 353, 354.
 Bhágrathi, river in Garhwál State, N.-W. Provinces, ii. 354; the source and headwaters of the Ganges, vi. 16.
 Bhagtia Thapa, Gurkhá general, killed in the attack on Deonthál (1815), iv. 204.
 Bhágwa, seaport in Bombay, ii. 354.
 Bhagwángolá, river mart in Bengal, ii. 354, 355.
 Bhagwantnagar, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 355.
 Bhagwant Singh, Oudh bandit, had his fort at Atwá, i. 384; operations against (1841), x. 492-494.
 Bhai, town in Oudh, ii. 355.
 Bhaimias. *See* Baigas.
 Bhainsror, town and fort in Rájputána, ii. 355, 356.
 Bhainswál, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 356.
 Bhairabí, river in Assam, ii. 356.
 Bhairagníá, village in Bengal, ii. 356.
 Bhairogháti, temple and pass in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 356, 357.
 Bhaisaunda, Chiefship in Central India, ii. 357.
 Bhajji, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 375.
 Bhakkar, *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 357.
 Bhakkar, town in Punjab, ii. 357, 358.
 Bhakta-Mala, the Hindu *Acta Sanctorum*, vi. 208.
 Bhalalá, petty State in Bombay, ii. 358.
 Bhalgám Buldhoi, petty State in Bombay, ii. 358.
 Bhalgamra, petty State in Bombay, ii. 358.
 Bháls, a Rájput clan, part Hindu, part Muhammadan, in Bulandshahr, iii. 135.
 Bhálusná, chiefship and town in Bombay, ii. 358.
 Bhám, town (deserted) in Berár, ii. 358, 359.
 Bhámboore, ruined city in Bombay, ii. 359.
 Bhamgarh, town in Central Provinces, ii. 359.
 Bhamráguri. *See* Bhomoraguri.
 Bhán, village in Bombay, ii. 359.
 Bhándak, *parganá* in Central Provinces, ii. 359.
 Bhándak, town in Central Provinces, ii. 359, 360.
 Bhandará, District in Central Provinces, ii. 360-367; physical aspects, 360, 361; history, 361, 362; population, 362-364; agriculture, 364, 365; commerce and trade, 365, 366; administration, 366, 367; medical aspects, 367.

- Bhandára, town in Central Provinces, ii. 367, 368.
 Bhandária, petty State in Bombay, ii. 368.
 Bhandar, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 368.
 Bhandeswar, hill in Bengal, ii. 368.
 Bhándup, seaport in Bombay, ii. 168.
 Bhángá, trading village in Bengal, ii. 168.
 Bhangarbat, village in Bengal, ii. 368, 369.
 Bhangha, town in Oudh, ii. 369.
 Bhangoda, estate in Madras, ii. 369. *See* Bissemkatak.
 Bhángrya, celebrated *dakait* leader, captured at Pandharpur (1849), xi. 37, 38.
 Bhánpura, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 369.
 Bhánpura, town and *parganá* in Central India, ii. 369.
 Bhánrer, hill range in Central Provinces, ii. 369.
 Bhanus, Hindu robber tribe, wandering in gangs in Budáun, iii. 120.
 Bhanwád, town in Káthiáwár, ii. 369.
Bhaoli, land tenure in Monghyr, ix. 485.
 Bharat Chandra Rái, Bengali poet of the 18th century, vi. 352.
 Bharáwán, town in Oudh, ii. 369.
 Bhardagarh, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 369, 370.
 Bhárejda, petty State in Bombay, ii. 370.
 Bhareng, valley and *parganá* in Kashmír, ii. 370.
 Bharengi, river of Kashmír, ii. 370.
 Bhárgavi, river of Bengal, ii. 370.
 Bhars, aboriginal and formerly dominant race in Oudh, now a crushed tribe, article 'India,' vi. 71, 187; present descendants of, 187. *Local notices*—Specially numerous or noteworthy in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Bara Banki, ii. 107; Benares, ii. 253; Búrbapára, iii. 165; Farukhábad, iv. 410; Gházípur, v. 66; Gonda, v. 151; Gorakhpur, v. 168, 169; their history in Lucknow, viii. 495; Mánbhúm, ix. 280; Mírzápúr, ix. 456; their history in Oudh, x. 485, 486; numbers there, x. 498.
 Barthna, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 370.
 Bhartpur, State in Rájputána, ii. 371-375; history, 372-375; administration, 375.
 Bhartpur, town and fortress in Rájputána, ii. 375, 376; repulse of Lord Lake before, vi. 398; capture of, by Lord Combermere, 404.
 Bhárádpura, petty State in Central India, ii. 376.
 Bháskar Rao (Bábh Sahib), chief of Nar-gúnd, rebelled (1857) and murdered Mr. Masson, x. 211.
 Bhasmangi, hill in Mysore, ii. 376.
 Bhatálá, village in Central Provinces, ii. 376.
 Bhátgáon, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 376.
 Bhátgáon, village in Central Provinces, ii. 376.
 Bhátgáon, town in Bengal, ii. 376, 377.
 Bhátgáon, town in Nepál, ii. 377.
 Bhathan, petty State in Bombay, ii. 377.
 Bháti, coast-strip of the Sundarbans, ii. 377.
 Bhatkal, town in Bombay, ii. 377, 378.
 Bhátkuli, town in Berár, ii. 378.
 Bhatnair, town and fort in Rájputána, ii. 378.
 Bhátpur, village in Oudh, ii. 378.
 Bháts or Barots, genealogists of the Rájputs. *See* Jodhpur, vii. 237; Kaira, vii. 302, 303; Ráipur, xi. 372; Rájputána, xi. 408.
 Bhatti Rájputs, especially numerous in Firozpur, iv. 440, 442; Gujránwála, v. 183; Hissár, v. 428, 429; Jaisalmer, vii. 67; Jehlam, vii. 170; Jhang, vii. 209; Sirsá, xiii. 11, 12, 14.
 Bhattiána, tract of country in Punjab, ii. 378, 379.
 Bhattús, wandering tribe, generally thieves, in N. Arcot, i. 315.
 Bháturiá, village in Bengal, ii. 379.
 Bhaun, town in Punjab, ii. 379.
 Bhaunagar, Native State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, ii. 379-381.
 Bhaunagar, town and port in Bombay, ii. 381, 382.
 Bhausingh, market village in Bengal, ii. 382.
 Bhavání, river in Madras, ii. 382.
 Bhavání, town and *taluk* in Madras, 382, 383.
 Bhavsars or Chhipias, name given to calico printers in Kaira, vii. 306.
 Bhaw, river in Lower Burma, ii. 383. *See* Baw.
 Bháwál, village in Bengal, ii. 383.
 Bháwan, town in Oudh, ii. 383.
 Bhawánandpur, village in Bengal, ii. 383, 384.
 Bhawání, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 384. *See* Bhiwani.
 Bhawánípatná, village in Central Provinces, ii. 384.
 Bhawánípur, suburb of Calcutta, ii. 384.
 Bháyáwadar, town in Bombay, ii. 384.
 Bhedau, chiefship in Central Provinces, ii. 384, 385.
 Bheel 'Agency.' *See* Bhilwara.
 Bheeleng, river and town in Lower Burma, ii. 385. *See* Bilin.

- Bheeleng-kyaik-hto, township in Lower Burma, ii. 385. *See* Bilin-kyaik-to.
- Bheeloo-Gywon, island in Lower Burma, ii. 385. *See* Bilu-Gywon.
- Bheels. *See* Bhils.
- Bheláni, town in Bombay, ii. 385.
- Bhenglaing, river in Lower Burma, ii. 385. *See* Binlaing.
- Bhensdelú, village in Central Provinces, ii. 385.
- Bhera, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 385, 386.
- Bheraghát, village in Central Provinces, ii. 368.
- Bheren, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 386.
- Bherí, petty State. *See* Beri.
- Bhetárgaon, town in Oudh, ii. 387.
- Bhián, village in Bombay, ii. 387.
- Bhidanwála, village in Punjab, ii. 387.
- Bhikoriá, village in Rájputána, ii. 387.
- Bhlálás, cross between Bhils and Rájputs, their marriage ceremonies, ii. 391. *See* Bhils.
- Bhils, aboriginal tribe of Khándesh and Rájputána, formerly a predatory clan, now largely converted into peaceable cultivators and loyal soldiers, article 'India,' vi. 72, 73. *Local notices*—Formerly dominant in Mewár, Málwá, Khándesh, and Gujarát, ii. 387-392; their manners, customs, and ceremonies, ii. 388-391; their numbers, ii. 392; found in Ali-Rájpur, i. 181; Bánswára, ii. 102; Baroda, ii. 159; Barwáni, ii. 180; Broach, iii. 103; Búndi, iii. 159; Central India, iii. 295; Chhota Udaipur, iii. 405; Chikhli, iii. 409; the Dangs, iv. 114-116; Dhár, iv. 247; Dhi-Dharamrai, iv. 270; Dhotia-Baisola, iv. 278; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Edar, iv. 336; Garh, v. 12; Hoshang-ábád, v. 445; Indore, vii. 3; Jhábua, vii. 194; Jhálod, vii. 203; Jobat, vii. 233; Káthiwára, viii. 97; Khándesh, viii. 150, 154, 155; massacre of, at Kopárgaon (1803), viii. 293; Mahi Kántha Agency, ix. 178, 179; Maksú-dangarh, ix. 215; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánpur, ix. 339; Máthwár, ix. 365; Mehwas, ix. 400; Merwára, ix. 416; Narsinghgarh, x. 215; Násik, x. 229, 231; Nimar, x. 332; Panch Maháls, xi. 30, 31; Pimpalner, xi. 181; Poona, xi. 205; Rájgarh, ix. 386; Rájpipla, xi. 391; Rájputána, xi. 408, 409; Ratlám, xii. 1; Rewá Kántha, xii. 51, 52; Sanjell, xii. 221; Sháhpura, xii. 369; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Thar and Pákar, xiii. 266; Tonk, xiii. 337; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Wún, xiii. 541. *See also* Bhlwára and Dang States.
- Bhláuri, town in Bombay, ii. 392.
- Bhléng, river and town in Burma, ii. 392. *See* Bilin.
- Bhléng-kyaik-hto, township in Lower Burma, ii. 392. *See* Bilin-kyaik-to.
- Bhlígarh, town in Central India, ii. 392.
- Bhillang, feeder of the Bhágrathí river, N.-W. Provinces, ii. 392.
- Bhilolpur, town in Punjab, ii. 392.
- Bhiloría, petty State in Bombay, ii. 392.
- Bhilsa, fortified town in Central India, ii. 392-394.
- Bhlú-Gywon, island near Salwín river, Lower Burma, ii. 394.
- Bhlwára, tract of country in Central India, ii. 394, 395.
- Bhlwára, town in Rájputána, ii. 395.
- Bhímá, river in Deccan, ii. 395.
- Bhímágná, pass in Madras, ii. 395.
- Bhímar, village in Rájputána, ii. 395.
- Bhímávaran, *láluk* in Madras, ii. 395, 396.
- Bhímávaran, village in Madras, ii. 396.
- Bhímbándh, hot springs in Bengal, ii. 396.
- Bhimdar, torrent in Punjab, ii. 396.
- Bhím-Ghorá, place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 396, 397.
- Bhím-láthí, village in Central Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhim Singh's *lálhí* or club, monolith near Sarya, xii. 272.
- Bhímora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 397.
- Bhím Tál, small lake in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhimthádi, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 397.
- Bhínal, town in Rájputána, ii. 397.
- Bhind, town in Central India, ii. 397.
- Bhindar, town in Rájputána, ii. 397.
- Bhinga, *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 397, 398.
- Bhingár, town in Bombay, ii. 398, 397.
- Bhir, village in Central Provinces, ii. 399.
- Bhiria, town in Bombay, ii. 399.
- Bhisi, town in Central Provinces, ii. 399.
- Bhit Sháh, town in Bombay, ii. 399.
- Bhita Sarkhandi, village in Bengal, ii. 399.
- Bhitanli, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 399.
- Bhiwandi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 399, 400.
- Bhiwání, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 400.
- Bhiwání, town in Rájputána, ii. 401.
- Bhiwápúr, town in Central Provinces, ii. 401.
- Bhochan, town in Bombay, ii. 401.
- Bhogái, river in Assam, ii. 401.
- Bhogarmang, mountain valley in Punjab, ii. 401.
- Bhogdabári, town in Bengal, ii. 401.
- Bhoginpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 401.

- Bhográi, embankment in Bengal, ii. 402.
- Bhogtás, aboriginal tribe, exorcisers of demons in Hazáribágh, v. 373.
- Bhoika, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
- Bhoja-kheri, estate in Central India, ii. 402.
- Bhojawaddar, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
- Bhojpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 402.
- Bhojpur, town in Bengal, ii. 402.
- Bhombadi, township in Lower Burma. *See* Bhumawadi.
- Bhomoráguri, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 402.
- Bhongáon, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, 402, 403.
- Bhonsla, family name of the Maráthá Chiefs of Nágpur, lapsed to the British for want of heirs in 1853, article 'India,' vi. 322.
- Bhonsla, Jánoji, 2nd Rájá of Nágpur (1755-72), his policy and defeat at Nágpur, x. 166, 167.
- Bhonsla, Mahduji, 3rd Rájá of Nágpur (1772-88), defeated Sábáji Bhonsla at Panchgáon, x. 167; lived at Umrer, where he built the fort, xiii. 423.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji I., 1st Rájá of Nágpur (1755), conquered Bhandará (*circa* 1738), ii. 361; took Chándá and annexed that kingdom, iii. 349; defeated governor of Ellichpur at Bhúgáon, iv. 346; conquered most of Hoshangábád, v. 443; his intervention in Deogarh and reign at Nágpur, x. 166; his war with Kanoji Bhonsla, xiii. 540.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji II. (1788-1816), 4th Rájá of Nágpur, defeated at Assaye with Sindia, i. 374; annexed Betúl, ii. 330; besieged Garhákota, but was defeated by Gen. Baptiste, iv. 13; his reign and the treaty of Deojsón, x. 167; conquered Sambalpur, xii. 180.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji III. (1818-53), 6th Rájá of Nágpur, kingdom lapsed on his death, iii. 302; his life and reign, x. 168.
- Bhonsla, Venkaji, Nágpur general, defeated by Sir A. Wellesley at Argaum (1803), i. 329.
- Bhoommawadee, township in Lower Burma. *See* Bumawadi.
- Bhoon-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Bumaw.
- Bhopál, Native State in Central India, ii. 403-405.
- Bhopál, capital of State in Central India, ii. 405, 406.
- Bhopál Agency, group of Native States in Central Provinces and Central India, ii. 406.
- Bhor, Native State in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor, town in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor Ghát, pass over the Western Gháts, Bombay, ii. 406-408; article 'India,' vi. 36, 550.
- Bhotiyas, Tibetan race in Dharma, carrying on trade with pack-sheep, iv. 252; Kumáun, viii. 353.
- Bhotmári, trading village in Bengal, ii. 408.
- Bhragu, founder of Broach, 1st century A.D., where his descendants, the Brágav Bráhmans, still live, iii. 113.
- Bhuban, range of hills in Assam, ii. 408.
- Bhúgtis, tribe of Balúchis in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Bhuinhárs, cross between Bráhmans and Rájputs (perhaps same as Babbhans), a landholding caste in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Benares, ii. 257. *See* Babbhans.
- Bhuiyás or Bára Bhuiyás (perhaps identical with Bhuinhárs), their history and numbers in Assam, i. 354.
- Bhuiyás, aboriginal tribe, in Bámrá, ii. 42; Bhágálpur, ii. 346; dominant tribe in Bonáí, iii. 85, 86; in the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 462, 463, 464; Cuttack, iv. 69; Gángpur, iv. 478; Gayá, v. 46; Hazáribágh, v. 373; Karharbári coal-fields, viii. 9; Keunjhar, viii. 120; Lohárdagá, viii. 480; Maldah, ix. 243; Mánbhúm, ix. 280; Midnapur, ix. 427; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; Santál Parganáas (called *ghátwáls*), xii. 229, 230; Singhbhúm, xii. 536.
- Bhúj, capital of Cutch, Bombay, ii. 408.
- Bhukar. *See* Chang Bhukar.
- Bhukarheri, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 408, 409.
- Bhúksas, aboriginal tribe, who, with the Thárus, can alone live in the Taráí, xiii. 208, 209.
- Bhullooh, District in Bengal. *See* Noákháíl.
- Bhum. *See* Chamardi.
- Bhúm Bakeswar, group of hot sulphur springs in Bengal, ii. 409.
- Bhumawadl. *See* Bumawadi.
- Bhumíás, aboriginal tribe in Ráipur, xi. 371.
- Bhumíjs, aboriginal tribe, numerous in Assam, where they are tea-garden coolies, i. 357; in Balasor, ii. 6; Bánkura, ii. 81; Bhágálpur, ii. 346; in the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 463-465; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Faridpur, iv. 400; Mánbhúm, ix. 280, 281; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nilgiri (Orissa), x. 325; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa

- Tributary States, x. 472; Santál Par-
ganás, xii. 230; Sibságar, xii. 464;
Singhbhúm, xii. 535.
- Bhúng Bara, tract in Baháwalpur, ii. 409.
- Bhunjyas, aboriginal tribe in Raipur,
xi. 371.
- Bhún-maw. *See* Bun-maw.
- Bhupálpátnam, estate in Central Pro-
vinces, ii. 409.
- Bhúpál Singh Ráo, set up by the
Chauhans as Rájá at Khair (1857), but
taken and hanged, viii. 127, 128.
- Bhur, *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 409, 410.
- Bhurtpore. *See* Bhatpur.
- Bhusáwal, town and Sub-division in
Bombay, ii. 410.
- Bhután, Independent State in the Eastern
Himálayas, ii. 411-417; physical as-
pects, 411, 412; people, 412-414;
natural products, 414; manufactures,
etc., 414, 415; meteorology, 415;
history, 415-417.
- Bhutána. *See* Bhatnan.
- Bhután war (1864-65), article 'India,' vi.
424, 425. *Local notices*—Bhután, ii.
417; annexation of Dhálingkot, iv.
131; check of British troops at
Diwángiri, iv. 308; annexation of the
Eastern Dwárs, iv. 330; Jalpáiguri,
vii. 110; British head-quarters during
the war at Rángia, xi. 471.
- Bhutás, The, in Bhután, ii. 412-414;
Biáns Pass, ii. 419; Dárijiling, iv. 130,
133; Darrang, iv. 132, 133; Diwángiri,
iv. 308; the Eastern Dwárs, iv. 329,
330; Garhwál, v. 20, 22; Himálaya
Mountains, v. 413; the Juhar valley,
vii. 253; Kámráp, vii. 355; Khagra-
párá fair, viii. 123; Kherkheria fair,
viii. 199; driven out of Kuch Behar by
Warren Hastings, viii. 320; in Láhul,
viii. 421; Milam, ix. 438; Nepál, x.
279; Sikkim, xii. 485.
- Bhuvaneswar, temple city in Orissa, ii.
417, 418.
- Bhwot-lay. *See* Pa-de.
- Biána, town in Rájputána, ii. 418.
- Biáns, Himálayan pass in N.-W. Pro-
vinces, ii. 418, 419.
- Biás. *See* Beas.
- Biás, river in Central Provinces, ii. 419.
- Bichrand, estate in Central India, ii.
419.
- Bickaneer. *See* Bikaner.
- Bidar, town in Haidarábád, ii. 419.
- Bidar, Muhammadan Kingdom of South-
ern India (1492-1657), vi. 288.
- Bidarí work, damascening of silver on
bronze, article 'India,' vi. 607. *Local
notices*—Made at Bidar, ii. 419;
Purniah, xi. 328.
- Biddulph, Major, quoted on slavery in
Káfiristán, vii. 291.
- Bidesir, town in Rájputána, ii. 419.
- Bidhúna, village and *tahsil* in N.-W.
Provinces, ii. 419, 420.
- Bidi, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 420.
- Bidie, Dr., his official papers on the
Fauna and Flora of S. India, used,
ix. 80-102.
- Bidyádhari, river in Bengal, ii. 420.
- Bidyápatí Thákur, court poet of Tirhút in
the 14th century, vi. 348.
- Bigandet, Bishop, *Life or 'Legend of
Gaulama*, quoted, vi. 137 (footnote):
160 (footnote 3).
- Bihár, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii.
420, 421.
- Bihár, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 421.
- Bihár, river in Central India, ii. 421.
- Bihári Lál, Hindi poet of the 17th
century, and composer of the Satsai,
vi. 345.
- Bihat, petty State in Bundelkhand, ii.
421.
- Bihat, town in Oudh, ii. 421, 422.
- Bihiyá, village in Bengal, ii. 422.
- Bihiyá, canal on the Son system, Bengal,
ii. 422.
- Bihora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 422.
- Bihta Gosáin, town in N.-W. Provinces,
ii. 422.
- Bíja, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 422.
- Bijágarh, ruined hill fort in Central India,
ii. 422.
- Bijaigarh, ruined fort in N.-W. Provinces,
ii. 422, 423.
- Bijaigarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii.
423.
- Bijapur, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 423.
- Bijapur, town and historic capital in
Bombay, ii. 423-425.
- Bijapur, Muhammadan Kingdom of
Southern India (1489-1688), vi. 288.
- Bijapur, estate in Central Provinces, ii.
425.
- Bijar, Mír, Talpur chief, rebelled against
Ghulám Nabí Khán Kalhora (1777),
then minister, his career, xii. 512, 513.
- Bijawar, Native State in Central India,
ii. 425.
- Bijaya, pass in Madras, ii. 425.
- Bijáyanagar. *See* Vijáyanagar and Hampi.
- Bíjbahár. *See* Bijbharn.
- Bijbani, town in Bengal, ii. 426.
- Bijbharn, town in Ka-hmír, ii. 426.
- Bijegarh. *See* Bijaigarh.
- Bíjepur, town in Rájputána, ii. 426.
- Bijérághoghar, tract of country in Central
Provinces, ii. 426.
- Bijérághoghar, village in Central Pro-
vinces, ii. 426.
- Bijipur, estate in Madras, ii. 426.
- Bijil, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 426,
427.
- Bijli, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 427.

- Bijna, *jāgtr* in Bundelkhand, ii. 427.
 Bijna, town in Central India, ii. 427.
 Bijnaur, District in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 427-435; physical aspects, 428, 429; history, 429, 430; population, 430, 431; agriculture, 431-433; natural calamities, 433; commerce and trade, etc., 433, 434; administration, 434; medical aspects, 435.
 Bijnaur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 435.
 Bijnaur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 435.
 Bijnaur, town and *parganā* in Oudh, ii. 436.
 Bijni, *dvār* in Assam, ii. 436, 437.
 Bijni, village in Assam, ii. 437.
 Bijnor. *See* Bijnaur.
 Bijoli, village in Rājputāna, ii. 437.
 Bikaner, State in Rājputāna, ii. 437-440.
 Bikaner, capital of State in Rājputāna, ii. 440-443.
 Bikapur, town and *tahsil* in Oudh, ii. 443.
 Bikkavolu, village in Madras, ii. 443, 444.
 Birkampur, village in Bengal, ii. 444.
 Bilāigarh, chiefship in Central Provinces, ii. 444.
 Bilāri, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 444.
 Bilāspur, District in Central Provinces, ii. 444-453; physical aspects, 445, 446; history, 446-449; population, 449, 450; agriculture, 450, 451; natural calamities, 451; commerce and trade, 451, 452; administration, 452, 453; medical aspects, 453.
 Bilāspur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ii. 453.
 Bilāspur, town in Central Provinces, ii. 453, 454.
 Bilāspur, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 454.
 Bilāspur. *See* Kahlur.
 Bilāspur, capital of Kahlur State, Punjab, ii. 454.
 Bilandā, estate in Central India, ii. 454.
 Bilehri, village in Central Provinces, ii. 454.
 Bilga, town in Punjab, ii. 454.
 Bilgrām, town, *tahsil*, and *parganā* in Oudh, ii. 454-456.
 Bilhaur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 456.
 Biliapatam, East India Company's factory, started at (1661), vi. 370.
 Biligiri-Rangan, range of hills in Mysore, ii. 457.
 Bilihra, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 457.
 Bilimora, town in Bombay, ii. 457, 458.
 Bilin, river in Burma, ii. 458.
 Bllin, town in Lower Burma, ii. 458.
 Bllin-kyaik-to, township in Lower Burma, ii. 458, 459.
 Bilrām, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 459.
 Bilri, petty State in Kāthiāwār, ii. 459.
 Bilsī, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 459.
 Biluchis, criminal clan in Karnāl, viii. 26.
 Bilū-Gywon, island in Lower Burma, ii. 459, 460.
 Bimlipatam, estate in Madras, ii. 460.
 Bimlipatam, town in Madras, ii. 460, 461.
 Bindki, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 461.
 Bindrāban, sacred city of the Hindus. *See* Brindaban.
 Bindrānawāgarh, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 461.
 Binds, aboriginal tribe, in Maldah, ix. 243; Mirzāpur, ix. 456; included with the Santāls in the Santal Parganās, xiii. 230.
 Binginapalli, village in Madras, ii. 461.
 Binjwārs, aboriginal tribe, in Borāsāmbār, iii. 89; Deorī, iv. 205; Kharsal, viii. 168; Patnā State, xi. 116; Rāipur, xi. 371.
 Binlaing, river in Burma, 461, 462.
 Bīr, village in Punjab, ii. 462.
 Bīr Bandh, embankment in Bengal, ii. 462.
 Birānganta, town in Madras, ii. 462.
 Bīrbhūm, District in Bengal, iii. 1-11; physical aspects, 1, 2; history, 2, 3; population, 3, 4; material condition of the people, 4, 5; agriculture, 5, 6; natural calamities, 6; commerce and trade, 6; manufactures, silk, 6-10; administration, 10, 11; medical aspects, 11.
 Bīrchigāon, mountain pass in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 11, 12.
 Birda Hills. *See* Barda Hills.
 Bird, Miss, *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*, quoted, vi. 152 (footnote 3); 202 (footnote 1); 224 (footnote 3).
 Birds, birds of prey, and game birds, article 'India,' vi. 659. *Local notices*—Bākarganj, i. 442; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Dārjiling, iv. 131; Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 220; Firozpur, iv. 439; Hardoi, v. 322; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Jalpāiguri, vii. 109; Jerruck, vii. 180; North Kānara, vii. 370; Kāngra, vii. 414; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnāl, viii. 35, 36; Kashmir, vii. 69; Kistna, viii. 226; Kotah (parrots), viii. 304; Kūlu, viii. 338; Lahore, viii. 405; Lohārdagā,

- viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 91-94; Mainpuri, ix. 203; Montgomery, ix. 495; Moradábád, ix. 505; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Nepál, x. 278; Nimár, x. 328; Pabná, x. 512; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Patná, xi. 94; Pesháwar, xi. 147; Pilibhit, xi. 172; Punjab, xi. 259; Purniah, xi. 323; Rájsháhí, xi. 429; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49, 50; Sháhábád, xii. 325; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 344; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383, 384; Sind, xii. 507; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109, 390; Surat, xiii. 120; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 264; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 389.
- Birds' nests, Edible, found in, and exported from the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Madras, ix. 92; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Pigeon Island, xi. 169.
- Birdwood, Sir G., *Handbook to the British Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition of 1878*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 163 (footnote 2); *Report on the Miscellaneous Old Records in the India Office*, quoted, 359 (footnote 2); 360; 364 (footnotes 1 and 2); 368 (footnote); 370 (footnote); discovered origin of the name of James and Mary Sands, vii. 123.
- Birganj, village in Bengal, iii. 12.
- Birhar, *parganá* in Oudh, iii. 12.
- Birhors, aboriginal tribe, in Hazáribágh, v. 373.
- Biría, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 12.
- Birkul, village in Bengal, iii. 12, 13.
- Birkul, embankment in Bengal, iii. 13.
- Birnagar, town in Bengal, iii. 13.
- Birpur, village in Bengal, iii. 13.
- Birsilpur, town in Rájputána, iii. 13.
- Bir Singh Deo, ruler of Orchha, submitted to the Mughal Emperor, iii. 155; built fort of Jhánsi, and murdered Abul Fazl, Akbar's minister, vii. 217; defeated (1602), but again rebelled (1627), vii. 228.
- Birúdankaráyapúram, ancient city in Madras, iii. 13.
- Birupa, river in Bengal, iii. 13.
- Birúr, town and mart in Mysore, iii. 13, 14.
- Bisaldeo or Visaldeva, Chauhan ruler of Ajmere, took Delhi (1154), and left both thrones to Prithwí Rájá, iv. 190.
- Bisáli, pass in Madras, iii. 14.
- Bisalnagar, town and Sub-division of Baroda, iii. 14.
- Bisalpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 14.
- Bisambha, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 15.
- Bisanli, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 15, 16.
- Bisauli. See Basohli.
- Bisáwar, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 16.
- Bishangarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 16.
- Bishanpur Narhan Khás, village in Bengal, iii. 16.
- Bishenpur. See Bishnupur.
- Bishkhálí, river of Bengal, iii. 16.
- Bishnois, curious sect in Hissár, v. 429.
- Bishnupur, Sub-division of Bengal, iii. 16.
- Bishnupur, ancient capital of Bánkura, Bengal, iii. 16, 17.
- Bismuth, found in Upper Burma, iii. 211.
- Bison, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 656. *Local notices*—Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Andipatti Hills, i. 288; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; North Arcot, i. 312; Bálághát, i. 453; Biligiri-rangan, ii. 457; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Bonái, iii. 85; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15-21; Coorg, iv. 32; Darrang, iv. 142; Gángpur, iv. 478; Western Gháts, v. 59; Godávári, v. 123; Hassan, v. 346; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Indore, vii. 2; Kadúr, vii. 283; North Kánara, vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 377; Karnúl, viii. 35; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kotah, viii. 304; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras, ix. 8-91; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 220; Mánbhúm, ix. 279; Mysore, x. 115; Nellore, x. 262; Nimár, x. 328; Palasgáon, x. 542; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Polúr, xi. 197; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rampá, xi. 454; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Ságur (Mysore), xii. 111; Salem, xii. 152; Sátára, xii. 277; Sávatwári, xii. 296; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tharawaá, xiii. 272; Travancore, xiii. 345; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Bison Range, hills in Madras, iii. 17.
- Bisrámpur, village in Chutiá Nágpur, iii. 17.
- Bisrámpur, coal-field in Chutiá Nágpur, iii. 17, 18.
- Bissan, town in Rájputána, iii. 18.
- Bissemkatak, town in Madras, iii. 18.
- Bissemkatak, estate in Madras, iii. 18.
- Biswán, town, *tahsil*, and *parganá* in Oudh, iii. 18, 19.
- Bithar, town in Oudh, iii. 19.
- Bithúr, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 19, 20.
- Bitraganta, village in Madras, iii. 20.
- Blacker's, Col., *Account of the Maráthá Wars*, quoted on Asirgarh, i. 339.
- Black Hole, The tragedy of the, at Calcutta (1756), article 'India,' vi. 381.

- 'Black Mountain Expedition,' The, (1868). *See* Hazára, v. 362, 363.
- Black Pagoda. *See* Kanarak.
- Black-Skins or Non-Aryans, described by the Aryans, article 'India,' vi. 53, 54.
- Blackwood trees, found in the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Belgáum, ii. 232; Bombay, iii. 44, 45; Cochin, iv. 2; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Western Gháts, v. 59; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 275; Haliyál, v. 296; Hassan, v. 346; Jhábuá, vii. 194; South Kánara, vii. 376; Karjat, viii. 11; Kolába, viii. 261; Kollamalai Hills, viii. 286; Madras, ix. 7; Malabar, ix. 229; Monghyr, ix. 480; Mysore, x. 114; Nilgiri Hills, x. 305, 323; Pachamálai Hills, x. 521; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Rájpipla, xi. 391; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Sávat-wári, xii. 296; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Surat, xiii. 120; Surgána, xiii. 136; Travancore, xiii. 345; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355; Wainád, xiii. 510.
- Blair, Lieut. Archibald, made first survey of the Andaman Islands (1789-90), i. 281.
- Blair, Port, harbour in the Andaman Islands, described, i. 281, 282.
- Blake, Martin, Assistant to the Agent in Rájputána, murdered in a riot at Jaipur (1835), vii. 57.
- Blandford, Mr., on the Ráńganj coal-fields, quoted, xi. 504.
- Blane, Capt., commenced the new works of the Western Jumna Canal, vii. 261.
- Blankets and rugs, manufacture of, at Ahmadábád, i. 87; Anúpsahr, i. 295; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 302; Athni, i. 378; Charda in Bahraich, i. 432; Balrámpur, ii. 26; Bangalore, ii. 64; Básim, ii. 187; Bellary, ii. 247; Bhánder, ii. 368; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhután, ii. 414; Bikaner, ii. 439, 442; Cachar, iii. 237; Champáran, iii. 343; Chitaldrúg, iii. 426, 428; Dáúdagar, iv. 158; Devangere, iv. 161; Dindigal, iv. 301; Dodderi, iv. 311; Fatehpur Sikri, iv. 435; Firozpur, iv. 445; Gayá, v. 51; Godávári, v. 129; Gubbi, v. 176; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282; Hariána, v. 338; Hassan, v. 349; Hoshiárpur, v. 456; Húnsúr, v. 502; Jaisalmer, vii. 69; Jamkhandi, vii. 127; Kadúr, vii. 287; Kaládgi, vii. 319; Kángra, vii. 426; Kánúm, vii. 438; Karjat, viii. 13; Karnál, viii. 29; Karra, viii. 49; Kashmír, viii. 73; Khemkarn, viii. 188; Kodumúr, viii. 240; Kolar, viii. 277-279; Kong-noli, viii. 288; Kúlu, viii. 344; Lohárdagá, viii. 485; Madgiri, viii. 540; Mandya, ix. 311; Mysore, x. 120; Najibábád, x. 179; Yeola, x. 233; Náte-puta, x. 240; Páńpat, xi. 47; Párner, xi. 66; Partábgarh, xi. 73; Poona, xi. 209; Púdúkattái, xi. 238; Purniah, xi. 328; Fatehjang and Pindi Gheb, xii. 32; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; Rayachoti, xii. 39; Rojhan, xii. 79; Sadalgi, xii. 91; Sáifganj, xii. 141; Sangamner, xii. 216; Sankeswar, xii. 222; Sátára, xii. 282; Sehwan, xii. 305; Sháhábád, xii. 332; Sháhpur, xii. 366; Shimoga, xii. 404; Sholápur, xii. 418; Sira, xii. 546; Songlr, xiii. 61; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 178, 179; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 270; Túngkúr, xiii. 379; Turavanúr, xiii. 384; Wardhá, xiii. 527; Wún, xiii. 544.
- Blindness, prevalent in Ambála, i. 224.
- Blochmann, H., translation of the *Ain-i-Akbari*, article 'India,' vi. 272 (footnote); 291 (footnote 1); 295 (footnotes); on the tomb of Zafar Khán at Tribeni, xiii. 353.
- Block, Mr. A., murdered at Sultánpur (1857), xiii. 98.
- Blyth, Mr., murdered by Nágás (1880), x. 146.
- Blue Mountain, peak in Lower Burma, iii. 20.
- Boa Constrictors, grow to great size in Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Manipur, xi. 326.
- Boálmári, trading village in Bengal, iii. 20.
- Boats, Bridges of, article 'India,' vi. 551. *See* Bridges.
- Boat-building, carried on at Barháj, ii. 150; in Lower Burma, iii. 198; the Eastern Dwárs, iv. 334; Jehlam, vii. 175, 178; Narsápur, x. 215; Nellore, x. 269; Pind Dádan Khán, xi. 183; the Sundarbans, xiii. 397; Wazirábád, xiii. 535.
- Bobbili, estate in Madras, iii. 20-22.
- Bobbili, town in Madras, iii. 22.
- Bod, Tributary State in Orissa, iii. 22, 23.
- Bodá, estate in Bengal, iii. 23.
- Bodánoness, petty State in Káthiáwár, iii. 23.
- Bodaw Payá, succeeded Alaung-payá (1781) as King of Burma, put down Talaing insurrection in Pegu, iii. 176; changed capital from Rangoon to Pegu, xi. 127.
- Bodhan, village in Bombay, iii. 23.
- Bodh Gayá. *See* Buddh Gayá.
- Bodináyakanúr, estate in Madras, iii. 23, 24.
- Bodináyakanúr, town in Madras, iii. 24.
- Bodo, race in Assam, to which belong Hájungs, Kácháris, Lalungs, Mechs, and Rábhas, i. 351.

- Bodwad, town in Bombay, iii. 24.
- Boerensen, Rev. H. P., report on the Santál Settlements in Assam, xii. 230, 231.
- Boggerú, river in Madras, iii. 24.
- Bogle, crossed the Himálayas, east of the Mariamla Pass, v. 406; calls Sikkim, Demojong, xii. 484.
- Bogoola. *See* Bagula.
- Bográ, District in Bengal, iii. 24-32; physical aspects, 25, 26; history, 26, 27; population, 27-29; agriculture, etc., 29-31; administration, 31, 32.
- Bográ, town in Bengal, iii. 32, 33.
- Boigne, M. de, French general in Sindia's service, raised siege of Agra (1788), i. 70; took Ajmere, i. 122; organized Sindia's troops at Allgarh, i. 170; bombarded Báláhera fort, i. 457.
- Boileau, Col., Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, killed by a bandit named Fazl Ali, v. 149.
- Boisragon, Lt., defeated Fathná Rájá at Gangoh (1857), iv. 477.
- Boja*, a beer made from *ragi*, in the Palni Mountains, xi. 18.
- Bokáro, coal-field in Bengal, iii. 32, 33.
- Bolán, pass leading to Balúchistán, article 'India,' vi. 6; iii. 33, 34.
- Boláram, cantonment in Haidarábád, iii. 34.
- Bolpur, village in Bengal, iii. 34.
- Bolúndra, petty State in Bombay, iii. 34.
- Bomanahilli, village in Madras, iii. 34.
- Bombadi. *See* Bumawadi.
- Bombay Presidency, iii. 34-73; boundaries, 35; history, 35-40; physical aspects, 40, 41; districts of the Presidency—Sind Districts, Gujarát Districts, Konkán Districts, Deccán Districts, Western Kárnatic or South Maráthá Districts, 41; mountains, 41, 42; rivers, 42, 43; bays and lakes, 43, 44; minerals, 44; forests, 44, 45; fauna, 45, 46; population, 46-49; ethnology and language, 49-51; religions, 52; houses, etc., 52, 53; agriculture, 53, 54; cotton, 54, 55; irrigation, 55-57; famine, 57, 58; manufactures, 58-60; cotton mills, 60, 61; roads and railways, 61, 64; foreign trade, 62, 63; commerce and trade, 64, 65; administration, 65, 66; political relations, 66, 67; army, 67; marine, 67, 68; police, 68; jails, 68; revenue and expenditure, 69, 70; education, 70-72; medical aspects, 72; diseases, 72, 73.
- Bombay, city and seaport in Western India, iii. 73-84; history, 74-77; general aspect, 77-79; population, 79-81; administration, 82, 83; newspapers, 83; medical aspects, 83, 84.
- Bombay, ceded to the East India Company (1661), 370; made a Presidency (1684-87), 370; the main centre of Indian foreign trade, 560.
- Bomorí, town in Central India, iii. 84.
- Bomráj, estate in Madras, iii. 84.
- Bonái, Tributary State in Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal, iii. 84-87; physical aspects, 84, 85; history, etc., 85; population, 85, 86; agriculture, 86, 87; trade, etc., 87.
- Bonái Garh, town in Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal, iii. 87.
- Bonái Hills, range in Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal, iii. 87, 88.
- Bondáda, village in Madras, iii. 88.
- Bongong. *See* Bangaon.
- Bonito* fishery, in the Maldive Islands, ix. 251.
- Boura, marsh in Bengal, iii. 88.
- Book, First, printed in India, by the Jesuits at Ambalkota, viii. 241; and published at Cochin (1577), iv. 12.
- Bookbinding and illumination, article 'India,' vi. 112, 113.
- Boondee. *See* Bundi.
- Borágári, trading village in Bengal, iii. 88.
- Borahs, Muhammadan class. *See* especially Ahmadábád, i. 85; Bombay Presidency, iii. 52; Bombay City, iii. 81; Broach, iii. 103; Dhandhúka, iv. 243; Bérár, v. 267; Ránder, xi. 469; Surat, xiii. 133.
- Borám, village in Bengal, iii. 88.
- Borásámbar, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 88, 89.
- Borax, found in the Himálaya Mountains, v. 412; refined at Jagádhrí, vii. 40.
- Border tribes. *See* Hill and border tribes.
- Bore, The, or tidal wave, in the Húglí and Meghná, article 'India,' vi. 30, 31. *Local notices*—Bakarganj, i. 441; Bánkura, ii. 78; the Biliñ, ii. 458; Biliñ-kyaik-to, ii. 458; Cambay, iii. 274; Coringa, iv. 43; Dakshin Sháhábzpur, iv. 96; the Húglí, v. 488; the Mahi, ix. 174; the Meghná, ix. 394, 395; Noákháñ, x. 340; the Pegu, xi. 129; the Phení, xi. 166; the Rúpñáyáñ, xii. 84; the Sit-taung, xii. 430; xiii. 40; Sudhárám, xiii. 87; the To, xiii. 335.
- Borí, town in Central Provinces, iii. 89.
- Boria, seaport in Bombay, iii. 89.
- Boriás, agricultural caste in Assam, offspring of Bráhmañ widow by man of any other caste, i. 356.
- Boro*. *See* Rice.
- Boronga Oil-Refining Company in Akyab, vi. 627.
- Borsad, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 89, 90.
- Borthwick, Mr., laid out town of Jáora and built bridge there, vii. 143.

- Boscawen, Admiral, his ineffectual siege of Pondicherry (1748), vi. 379; xi. 198.
- Boswell, Mr., his description of the fort at Kondavir, in the *Indian Antiquary*, referred to, viii. 288.
- Botád, fortified town in Káthiáwár, iii. 90.
- Botanical Gardens. *See* Gardens.
- Botany of India, article 'India,' vi. 662-664; of the Madras Presidency, ix. 81-88.
- Botáwad, town in Bombay. *See* Botwad.
- Botwas, aboriginal tribe in Pádinakná, x. 525.
- Boulderson, C. E., his revision of the revenue settlement of the Taráí, xiii. 208.
- Boulnois, Lt., murdered by the Mohmands, while constructing Fort Michni (1852), ix. 423.
- Boundaries of India, article 'India,' vi. 3, 4.
- Bourchier, Charles, Governor of Madras (1767-70), ix. 67.
- Bourchier, Sir George, led column against Lusháís from Cachar (1870-71), iii. 448; viii. 531.
- Bourquien, French general in Sindia's service, expelled George Thomas from Hariána, v. 337; defeated by Lord Lake at Delhi (1803), x. 368.
- Bowring, Lewin, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, founded Bowring-pet (1864), iii. 90.
- Bowring-pet, village in Mysore, iii. 90, 91.
- Bows and arrows, made at Kot Adu, viii. 302.
- Bowyear, Mr., placed in charge of the Syriam factory on its re-establishment (1698), xiii. 158.
- Boyaráni, town in Madras, iii. 91.
- Boyas. *See* Bedars.
- Boyd, Maj., killed by Cacharis at Máibang (1882), ix. 188.
- Boyle, Vicars, superintended defence of Arrah (1857), i. 333; xii. 328, 329.
- Braganza, Dom Constantino de, conquered Damán (1559), iv. 101.
- Brahma, The Creator, the first person in the Hindu triad, vi. 98.
- Bráhmagiri, range of hills in Madras, iii. 91.
- Bráhmanábád, historic city in Sind, iii. 91.
- Bráhmanakraka, village in Madras, iii. 91.
- Bráhmanbáriá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, iii. 91, 92.
- Bráhman founders of Hinduism, vi. 207.
- Bráhmanas, sacred Sanskrit writings explanatory of the sacrifices and duties of the priests, etc., vi. 88, 89.
- Bráhmaní, river of Bengal, iii. 92.
- Bráhmanical castes, north and south of the Vindhya, vi. 193, 194 and footnote.
- Bráhmans, the priestly caste of ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 87-100; origin of priestly families, 87; growth of the priesthood, 87, 88; the Bráhman caste fully formed, 89, 90; struggle between the priestly and warrior castes, and ultimate supremacy of the Bráhmans, 92-94; Viswamitra the Kshattriya, and Vasishtha the Bráhman, 92, 93; the four stages of a Bráhman's life, 95; Bráhman rule of life and its hereditary results on caste, 95, 96; Bráhman theology, the post-Vedic gods, 97, 98; the Hindu triad, 98; the six *darsanas* or Bráhman schools of philosophy, 98, 99; Sanskrit grammar and speech, 100, 101; Sanskrit manuscripts and dictionaries, 101-104; Bráhman astronomy, 104-106; mathematics, 106; medicine, 106-110; war, 110; music, 110-112; architecture and decorative art, 112, 113; painting, 113; law, 113-118; secular literature, the epics, 118-124; poetry and the drama, 125, 126; novels, Beast stories and fables, 127, 128; post-Vedic theological literature, the Puránas, 128, 129; modern Indian literature, 129; attacks on Bráhmanism from the 6th century B.C. to the 19th century A.D., 130, 131; the Bráhman caste analyzed, 193, 194.
- Local notices*—For their distribution, *see* the Population section under each District; especially numerous or otherwise remarkable in Ajmere, i. 123, 124; Allgarh, i. 172; Allahábád, i. 189, 199; South Arcot, i. 322; Assam, i. 353, 354; Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Banda, ii. 50; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Basti, ii. 209; Benares, ii. 257; Bengal, ii. 296; Bettádpur (Sanketi), ii. 327; Bísalnagar (Nágár), iii. 14; Bithúr, iii. 20; Bombay, iii. 51; Broach (Bhrágav), iii. 113; Bulandshahr, iii. 135; Calcutta, iii. 256; Cawnpur, iii. 283; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 316; Cháinpur, iii. 325; Chamba, iii. 328; Champáran, iii. 338; Chilambaram (Dikshatar), iii. 413; Chitárkot, iii. 430; Combaconum, iv. 24; Cuddapah (Sivaite), iv. 50; Cuttack (Sivaite), iv. 69; Dacca, iv. 83; Darbhanga, iv. 124; Dehra Dún, iv. 173; Delhi, iv. 182; Deoprayag, iv. 205; Dhárwár, iv. 267; Etah, iv. 361; Etáwah, iv. 371, 373; Faizábád, iv. 383; Fatehpur, iv. 425; Gayá (Gayáwáls), v. 46; Gházipur, v. 66; Gonda, v. 150; Gorakhpur, v. 167; Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 277, 278; Hamirpur, v. 301; Hardoi, v. 325; Hoshiárpur, v. 454; Jabalpur, vii. 32; Jájpur (Sivaite),

vii. 73; Jaunpur, vii. 154; Jawálápur, vii. 163; Jehlam, vii. 170; Jessor (Kulin), vii. 186; Jhānsi, vii. 221; Kalladákúrichi, vii. 338; Kampil, vii. 353; Kámrúp, vii. 359; North Kánara (Havik), vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 379; Kángra, vii. 418; Kankhal, vii. 434; Karnál, viii. 23; Kashmír, viii. 69, 70; Khándesh, viii. 154; Kolába, viii. 265; Konnagar, viii. 292; Kumáun, viii. 353; Lálitpur, viii. 450; Lohárdagá, viii. 481; Ludhiána, viii. 521; Madras, ix. 19; Máinpur, ix. 205; Meerut, ix. 386; Melukote (Sri Vashnav), ix. 404; Merwára, ix. 417; Midnapur, ix. 427; Mirzápur, ix. 456; Murshidábád, x. 25; Muttra, x. 47; Muzaffarpur, x. 79; Mysore, x. 97, 98; Nadiyá, x. 132; Narsinghpur, x. 221; Nigohán, x. 300; N.-W. Provinces, x. 372; Orissa, x. 434, 435; Oudh, x. 498; Pachhegám (Nágar), x. 521; Partábgarh, xi. 70; Punjab, xi. 274; Puri, xi. 303; Purniah, xi. 325; Kái Bareli, xi. 354; Ráipur, xi. 372; Rájputána, xi. 408; Rájsháhí, xi. 432; Rangpur, xi. 493, 494; Ratanpur, xi. 517; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 26; Rohtak, xii. 71; Sambalpur, xii. 181, 182; Santál Parganá, xii. 229; Saráhan (their northern limit), xii. 249; Sáran, xii. 253; Sátára, xii. 278, 279; Sháhábád, xii. 327; Sháhjáhanpur, xii. 347; Shimoga (Smarta), xii. 401; Sholápur, xii. 413; Silságar, xii. 464; Sind, xii. 518, 519; Sirohi, xiii. 4; Sítápur, xiii. 33; Sringeri (Smarta), xiii. 79; Sultánpur, xiii. 98; Surat, xiii. 124, 126; Sylhet, xiii. 148; Tanjore, xiii. 184, 185; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 392; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Unao, xiii. 430; Visnagar, xiii. 481; Wardnagar (Dhinoj), xiii. 507; Wai, xiii. 509.

Brahmapuri, Sub-division in Central Provinces, iii. 92, 93.

Brahmapuri, town in Central Provinces, iii. 93.

Brahmaputra, river in N.-E. India, iii. 93-98; one of the great rivers of India, vi. 13-16; its course and confluents, 13; discharge, 13, 14; silt islands, 14, 15; changes in course, 15; traffic, 15, 16; junction of Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghná, 24; their combined delta and estuaries, 24, 25; alluvial deposits of the Brahmaputra, 27; steam navigation on, 552.

Bráhma Samáj, Members of the, or Bráhmos, in Assam, i. 360; Bangalore, ii. 62; Bengal, ii. 290, 291; Bogra, iii. 28; Calcutta, iii. 251, 256; Dacca, iv. 83; Dárjiling, iv. 133; VOL. XIV.

Darrang, iv. 155; Dinájpur, iv. 293; Faridpur, iv. 407; Goálpará, v. 114, 115; Jalpáiguri, vii. 112; Jessor, vii. 186; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Murshidábád, x. 25; N.-W. Provinces, x. 372, 373; Nowgong, x. 410; Pabná, x. 514; Patná, xi. 99; Rájsháhí, xi. 432; Rangpur, xi. 493; Sylhet, xiii. 148.

Brahui Hills, a southern offshoot of the N.-W. Himálayas, marking a portion of the boundary between India and Balúchistán, vi. 7.

Bráhuís, The, inhabitants of the highlands of Balúchistán, iii. 98-100. See also Balúchistán, ii. 28, 29, 39; Khelát, viii. 188; Sibhi, xii. 455, 456.

Braithwaite, Col., took Pondicherri (1793), xi. 189.

Brandreth, Mr. E. L., papers on the Gaurian languages (published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. x.), article 'India,' vi. 64-66 (footnotes); (published in vols. xi. and xii.), vi. 103.

Brass and copper work, article 'India,' vi. 607. *Local notices*—Brass and copper vessels, brass ornaments, etc. etc., manufactured at Ahmadábád, i. 87; Ahmadnagar, i. 104; Allganj-Sewán, i. 167; Ardabak, i. 329; Assam, i. 367; Balasor, ii. 9; Banga, ii. 58; Bara Banki, ii. 113; Bardwán, ii. 132; Barkúr, ii. 157; Barpáli, ii. 174; Batála, ii. 216; Benares, ii. 267; Bhagwantnagar, ii. 355; Bhandára, ii. 365; Bhatgáon, ii. 377; Bhaunagar, ii. 380; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhután, ii. 414; Bisalnagar, iii. 14; Bombay, iii. 60; Brahmapuri, iii. 93; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Cachar, iii. 235; Chámdá, iii. 355; Chaprá, iii. 370; Chhindwára, iii. 402; Chichli, iii. 408; Cuttack, iv. 7; Dáin-hát, iv. 95; Darrang, iv. 148; Daska, iv. 153; Dhamdá, iv. 239; Dhámpur, iv. 241; Dhrángadrá, iv. 279; Dignagar, iv. 287; Dodderi, iv. 311; Khajuha and Kori in Fatehpur, iv. 428; Gaya, v. 50; Goálpará, v. 117; Gujránwála, v. 187; Gujrá, v. 197; Hassan, v. 350; Hirehal, v. 423; Hissár, v. 432; Hoshangábád, v. 441; Hoshangábád, v. 447; Hoshiarpur, v. 458; Jabalpur, vii. 35; Jagádhri, vii. 40; Siwai Madhúpur, vii. 54; Jandialá, vii. 136; Jehlam, vii. 175; Kotchándpur and Kesabpur in Jessor, vii. 186; Jhanjárpur, vii. 214; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Kaládgi, vii. 319; Kámrúp, vii. 363; Kelod, viii. 111; Kesabpur, viii. 117; Khajuha, viii. 140; Kistna, viii. 232; Kora, viii. 295; Lakhimpur, viii. 434; Lodhi-

- khera, viii. 473; Lohárdagá, viii. 485; Lucknow, viii. 500; Maghiáná, ix. 140; Mahmúdábád, ix. 182; Maimansingh, ix. 198; Mallánwán, ix. 263; Midnapur, ix. 430, 434; Mihrpur, ix. 436; Mirzápur, ix. 462; Moradábád, ix. 513; Nadiyá, x. 137; Najibábád, x. 179; Nárowál, x. 214; Násik, x. 237; Nátágarh, x. 240; Nellore, x. 279; Nepál, x. 289; Neri, x. 291; Newálganj, x. 292; Nosári, x. 405; Nowgong, x. 412; Pánipat, xi. 47; Patará, xi. 85; Pind Dádan Khán, xi. 183; Poona, xi. 209, 213; Rái Bareli, xi. 357; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Rájsháhí, xi. 436; Rangpur, xi. 498; Rásipur, xi. 513; Rewári, xii. 56; Sambalpur, xii. 183; Sarái Akil, xii. 249; Sarái Sáléh, xii. 250; Sárán, xii. 257; Sátára, xii. 282; Sháhábád, xii. 332; Sherghátí, xii. 380; Shimoga, xii. 404; Shrávan-belgola, xii. 425; Siálkot, xii. 448; Sibságár, xii. 468, 469; Sihor, xii. 476; Singhbhúm, xi. 539; Songfr, xiii. 61; Srínagar (N.-W. P.), xiii. 78; Bandhuá in Sultánpur, xiii. 101; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 179; Tanjore, xiii. 196; Thána, xiii. 257; Tipperah, xiii. 319; Túm-kúr, xiii. 379; Turtpár, xiii. 385; Twenty-four Pargánas, xiii. 397; Vonipenta, xiii. 503; Wanthali, xiii. 519.
- Brecks, Commissioner of the Níl-giri Hills, opened a cromlech there, x. 322.
- Breweries, article 'India,' vi. 616, 617.
- Local notices*—Dalhousie, iv. 98; Níl-giri Hills, ix. 59, 60, x. 321; Bellary, ix. 59, 60; Murree, x. 19, xii. 32; Mussooree, x. 42; Lucknow and Náini Tál, x. 396; Simla, xii. 498.
- Brick-making, at Kotrang, viii. 313; Calicut and Cannanore in North Kánara, ix. 54; Mangalore, ix. 314; Merkára, ix. 415; Sibpur, xii. 459.
- Bridges: railway, over the Jumna at Agra, i. 76; of boats, over the Ganges at Ahár, i. 82; over the Sakki at Ajnála, i. 133; masonry, over the Tons at Akbarpur, i. 108; over the Káli Nadí and Ním Nadí at Aligarh, i. 169; of boats, over the Ganges, and railway, over the Tons in Allahábád District, i. 185, 186; railway, iron-girder, over the Jumna at Naini, near Allahábád, i. 192; railway, iron-girder, over the Sábi in Alwar, i. 203; railway, over the Jumna and Ghaggar at Ambála, i. 222; railway, over the Ambika, Káveri, and Kharerá, i. 229; of boats, over the Ganges at Amethi, i. 231; railway, over the Beas at Wazir Bhola, i. 254; of boats, over the Rávi at Kakkar, i. 255; of boats, over the Ganges at Anupshahr, i. 295; masonry, over the Rushikulya at Aska, i. 340; railway, over the Indus at Attock, i. 382; railway, over the Auranga, near Balsar, i. 386; iron, over the Básh-gangá at Badáryá, i. 408; railway, iron-girder, over the Sutlej, near Baháwalpur, i. 424; of boats, over the Gogra at Bahramghát, i. 435; of boats, over the Rápti, near Balrámpur, ii. 26; stone, at Bándra, ii. 57; timber, over the Bárá, ii. 105; over the Jehlam at Baramula, ii. 122; at Baroda, ii. 170; over the Buána at Basti, ii. 214; over the Beas, ii. 222; over the Bellápatam, ii. 239; railway, over the Tungábhadrá in Bellary, ii. 241; over the Ben, ii. 252; over the Ganges and the Barna at Benares, ii. 262; railway, over the Húglí (under construction), ii. 315; over the Beypur, ii. 335; over the Bhahá at Benkipur, ii. 339; in Bhandará, ii. 365; over the Bhaváni at Metapolliem, ii. 382; over the Káveri at Bhaváni, ii. 383; in the Bhor Ghát, ii. 407; suspension, over the Manás at Tás-gaon in Bhután, ii. 412; suspension, over the Bias, ii. 419; over the Son at Bihar, ii. 421; wooden, over the Jehlam at Bigburu, ii. 426; railway, over the Narbadá, near Broach, iii. 108; of boats, over the Ganges in Budáun, iii. 122, 123; floating, over the Húglí at Calcutta, iii. 253; over the Cauvery, stone, at Fraserpet, iii. 277; at island of Sivasamudram, and iron, railway, at Erode, iii. 278; railway, iron-girder, over the Ganges at Cawnpur, iii. 292; railway, over the Chenáb at Wazirábád, and of boats, over the Chenáb, iii. 380; over the Languliyá at Chicacole, iii. 407; masonry, over the Gameraí at Chitor, iii. 430; over the Chittivalása, and the Gosthání at Chittivalása, iii. 454; iron, at Coconada, iii. 472; iron, suspension, over the Tístá in Dálingkot, iv. 98; masonry, over the Pinyári at Daro, iv. 141; over the Degh, iv. 167; iron, railway, over the Jumna at Delhi, iv. 184, 186; of boats, over the Jumna in Delhi, iv. 184; iron, over the Gambhar at Deonthál, iv. 204; stone, over the Dhádhár at Bhilápur, iv. 238; iron, railway, over the Dhanauti, near Motihári, iv. 243; trestle, over the Narbadá at Khal, iv. 246; stone, over the Dhasán, iv. 268; sandstone, railway, and of boats, over the Chambal, near Dholpur, iv. 273, 275, 277; stone, over the Pánjhra at Dhúliá, iv. 281; iron, railway, over the Káveri at Erode, iv. 357; of boats, over the Gogra at Faizábád, iv. 386; of boats, over the

Ganges at Fatehgarh, iv. 415; stone, over the Káveri at Fraserpet, iv. 450; of boats, over the Ganges at Garhmukhtesar, v. 16; at Gazzalhatti, v. 53; over creek at Gháro, v. 56; railway, and of boats, over the Chenáb and Jehlam in Gujrát, v. 194; masonry, over the Gúmti at Lucknow and Jaunpur, v. 200; railway, over the Kistna, near Kadlur in Haidarábád, v. 243; stone, over the Musí at Haidarábád, v. 253; wooden, over the Pegu in Nanthawadi, v. 316; stone, over the Tungábhadrá at Harihar, v. 338; brick, over the Hari Rúd, near Herát, v. 340; wooden and rope suspension, over the Kunhár in Hazára, v. 367; iron, over the Hema-vati at Sakleshpur, v. 382; iron, railway, over the Hindan, v. 414; floating, over the Húglí at Howrah, v. 465; railway, over the Húglí (under construction), v. 482; over the Narbadá in Indore, vii. 4; wooden, over the Jehlam at Islámábád, vii. 26; iron, railway, and of boats, over the Sutlej at Phillaur, vii. 84, 89; stone, over the Jambua at Kelanpur and Makarpura, vii. 123; iron, railway, over the Chitra-vati at Jammalammadúgú, vii. 129; stone, over the Piria at Jáora, vii. 143; stone and railway, over the Gúmti at Jaunpur, vii. 150, 160; suspension, over the Jehlam at Kohála, vii. 165; railway, over the Jehlam at Jehlam, vii. 166, 175; of boats, over the Jehlam and Chenáb in Jhang, vii. 211; of boats, over the Ganges at Jhúsi, vii. 231; over the Kábul at Kábul, vii. 270; of boats, over the Ganges at Kachhla, vii. 278; at Kachuá, vii. 278; over the Kálí Nádi in Bulandshahr at Gulaothi and in Aligarh, vii. 327; of boats, over the Jumna at Kálpi, vii. 343; railway, over the Kanhán at Kamthi, vii. 367; at Karáchi, vii. 452, 453; stone, railway, over the Karamnása, near Chausá, vii. 465; iron, suspension, over the Pindar at Karn-prayág, viii. 32; wooden and rope suspension, in Kashmir, viii. 65; wooden, at Kav-ka-reit, viii. 107; railway, over the Tápti at Bhusáwal, viii. 150; masonry, over the Vishnumati, at Khátmándu, viii. 182; iron, railway, over the Kistna at Raichur, 236; over the Nizámpur-Kál at Mangón, and masonry, at Nagothna, viii. 269; railway, over the Kolak, viii. 272; steel ropesuspension, at Shamsi, and wooden, over the Beas in Kúlu, viii. 336; wooden, over the Indus at Kulutzai, viii. 344; suspension, over the Kunhár, at Garhi Habib-ullá, viii. 365; of

boats, over the Rávi and Sutlej in Lahore, viii. 411, 412; iron, over the Lakhandái, viii. 424; over the Langúliyá at Chicacole, viii. 460; rope suspension, over the Bhágirathi, near the Lohárináig Falls, viii. 487; railway, over the Keul at Luckeesarai, viii. 490; over the Sai in Lucknow, viii. 499; over the Gumti at Lucknow, viii. 503; railway, over the Shimsha at Maddúr, viii. 539; over the Adyár at Madras, ix. 105; over the Ami at Maghar, ix. 139; wooden, over the Mahé at Mahé, ix. 171; at Mandalay, ix. 288; suspension, over the Beas at Mandi, ix. 298, 299; masonry, over the Kál at Mangón, ix. 315; over the Sai at Mohan, ix. 471; over the Morár at Morár, ix. 514; over the Machhu at Morvi, ix. 519; railway, over the Sutlej in Múltán, x. 9; railway, over the Kathná at Murwára, x. 40; stone, over the Kabbani at Nanjangad, x. 196; railway, over the Narbadá at Broach, Mortakka, Hoshangábád, and near Jahalpur, x. 210; stone, over the Karamnása at Naubatur, x. 241; of boats, over the Kábul at Naushahra, x. 242; at Newálganj-cum-Maharájganj, x. 292; masonry, over the Sankh at Núrábád, x. 418; wooden, over the Betwá at Orchha, x. 426; wooden, over the Pa-de, x. 524; railway, over the Pálár at Malevatti, and near Chengalpat, x. 541; over the Jehlam at Pámpur, xi. 24; at Panduah, xi. 41; railway, girder, over the Papa-ghni, near Kamalápur, xi. 53; at Pasrúr, xi. 80; wooden, over the Pegu at Pegu, xi. 126; railway, over the Piálí, xi. 169; of boats, over the Deoha at Pilibhit, xi. 180; over the Múta at Poona, xi. 212; over the Ka-ma-aung at Pyaw-bhway, xi. 337; over the Biná at Ráhatgarh, xi. 346; over the Sai at Rái Bareli, xi. 352, 360; wooden, over the Pábar at Raingarh, xi. 366; of boats, over the Ganges at Rámghát, xi. 499; of boats, over the Jumna at Rápri, xi. 511; of boats, over the Rávi, xii. 15; suspension, over the Jehlam at Kohála, xii. 20; over the Sohan, near Ráwal Pindi, xii. 20, xiii. 47; railway, over the Indus at Rohri (under construction), xii. 67; masonry, over the Rushikulya at Aska, xii. 87; at Sakit, xii. 146; iron-girder, over the Hema-vati at Sukleshpur, xii. 147; at Salimpur, xii. 167; from Salsette to Bombay, xii. 168; over the Bayá at Sarya, xii. 272; ruined, over the Ganges at Sayyidpur (N.-W. P.), xiv. 300; stone, over the Sher at Dongri, xii. 309, 379;

- over the Saraswatī at Sewān, xii. 322; over the Khanaut at Shāhjahānpur, xii. 356; railway, iron-girder, over the Sher, near Narsinghpur, xii. 379; over the Aik at Siālkot, xii. 452; railway, over the Indus at Sukkur (under construction), xii. 523, xiii. 92; wooden, over the Lakhandaī at Sītāmarhī, xiii. 26; over the Kāveri at Sivasamudram, xiii. 43; railway, over the Son at Kollwar, xiii. 53; iron, suspension, over the Dikru at Sonāpur, xiii. 58; masonry and iron, over the Burhgangā at Soron, xiii. 67; over the Jehlam at Srinagar, xiii. 76; railway, iron-girder, over the Tāpti at Surat, xiii. 129; over the Sutlej at Phillaur and Bahāwalpur, xiii. 141; railway, over the Chittar at Tinneveli, xiii. 311; railway, over the South-Western Tons, xiii. 339; over the Tungabhadra at Harihar, and railway, at Rāmpur in Bellary, xiii. 383; railway, over the Ganges into Unao, xiii. 434; railway, over the Vaiga, near Madura, xiii. 460; over the Vedavati at Hiriya, and railway, at Permadevanhalli, xiii. 465; over the Waingangā at Chhapāra, xiii. 512; railway, over the Wadhā at Pulgaon, xiii. 530; railway, over the Chenāb at Wazīrābād, xiii. 535; wooden, over the Win-ba-daw creek, xiii. 537.
- Briggs, Lt.-Col., translation of Firishta's *History of the Rise of the Muhammadan Power in India*, article 'India,' vi. 271, 273 (footnote); 285 (footnotes 2 and 4); 287 (footnote); 291 (footnotes). *See* Firishta.
- Briggs, Capt., chose Dhūliā as capital of Khāndesh, and built the city there, iv. 282.
- Brindāban, sacred town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 100, 101.
- Brinjmohan, the trooper who caused the mutiny at Meerut (1857), ix. 384.
- British Administration of India. *See* Administration.
- British Burma. *See* Burma.
- British conquest of India, not from the Mughals but from the Hindus, vi. 317.
- British India, its twelve Provinces, area and population in 1881, article 'India,' vi. 43-45; also Appendices I. to X., vi. 689-703.
- Brito y Nicote, Philip de, Portuguese adventurer, made himself independent in Pegu (1600), iii. 173, 176; ordered to hold Syriam for the Arakanese, besieged there (1613) by the King of Ava, and impaled, v. 313, xi. 475, xiii. 158; conquered Taung-ngu, xiii. 223.
- Briton, Francis, President of Surat, died 1649, his tomb the earliest in the cemetery, xiii. 135.
- Britto, John de, Jesuit priest in Southern India, murdered (1693), article 'India,' vi. 245. *Local notices*—One of the Madura Jesuits, ix. 122; among the Marāvārs, ix. 126; martyred by the Rājā of Rāmnād, xi. 437; in Tinneveli, xiii. 303.
- Broach, District in Bombay, iii. 101-111; physical features, 101, 102; population, 102-105; trade guilds, 105; village officials, 106; agriculture, 106-108; communications and trade, 108, 109; history, 109; administration, 109, 110; medical aspects, 110, 111.
- Broach, Sub-division of Bombay, iii. 111, 112.
- Broach, town in Bombay, iii. 112-115.
- Brocades, article 'India,' vi. 603. *Local notices*—Manufactured at Ahmadābād, i. 96; Benares, ii. 266, x. 396; Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Lucknow, viii. 516; Surat, xiii. 129.
- Brokpas, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Broughton, Gabriel, surgeon, obtained maritime settlement for the East India Company at Balasor (1642), ii. 5.
- Brown, Capt. James, his settlement of Hazāribāgh (1774), v. 371.
- Brown, J. H., astronomer at Trivandrum Observatory (1852-65), xiii. 369.
- Browne, Col. Horace, led expedition to open trade route through Burma (1874), iii. 228; Resident at Mandalay (1879), iii. 229.
- Browne, Sir S. J., took Alī Masjīd and occupied Khaibar Pass (1878), viii. 127.
- Brownlow, Sir C. H., commanded the column from Chittagong against the Lushāis (1870-71), iii. 449, viii. 531.
- Bruce's *Annals* (1668), quoted, on Chaul, iii. 376.
- Bruce, Robert, commander of flotilla in first Burmese war, discovered wild tea plant in Assam (1823), i. 365, iv. 135.
- Brushas, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Bryce, Dr., pastor of St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, dispute with Bishop Middleton, iii. 253.
- Brydon, Dr., the solitary survivor of the Kābul garrison in its retreat from Afghānistān, vi. 408.
- Būbāk, town in Sind, iii. 115.
- Bucephala, memorial city on the west bank of the Jehlam, founded by Alexander, and named after his favourite charger, Bucephalus, near the modern Jalālpur, vi. 165, vii. 81.
- Buchanan-Hamilton, Dr. Francis, his

MS. Survey of Bengal, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 205, 206 (footnote 4); 207 (footnote 1). *Local notices*—quoted, on the population of Bengal, ii. 292; of Dinájpur, iv. 291, 292; on Fatwá, iv. 435; the ruins of Gaur, v. 37; of Gíriyák, v. 85; on Gokarn, v. 142; the population of Goálpára, v. 114; on Jahánábád, vii. 43; the Jamuná, vii. 135; the ruins of Kamátápur, vii. 351; on the Kols and Cherús, viii. 253; on silk-weaving in Maldah, ix. 245; discovered Buddhist idols at Masár, ix. 351; the population of Monghyr, ix. 490; the ruins of Panduah, xi. 41, 42; of Patána, xi. 84; the estate of Pátgrám, xi. 85; Patná in 1810, xi. 108; the population of Purniah, xi. 324; the Rájágrha antiquities, xi. 380, 381; population of Rájmahál, xi. 390; of Rangpur, xi. 492; the hot springs of Rishikund, xii. 57; temples at Rohtasgarh, xii. 78; does not mention the Santáls, xii. 237; population of Seringapatam in 1800, xii. 319; population of Sháhábád, xii. 326; the Falls of Sivasamudram, xiii. 43; the Tangan River, xiii. 179.

Buckingham and Chandos, Duke of, Governor of Madras (1875-80), ix. 67.

Buckingham Canal in Madras, navigation on, article 'India,' vi. 553. *Local notices*—Chengalpat, iii. 381; Madras, ix. 115; Nellore, x. 269, 270.

Búd-Búd, village in Bengal, iii. 115.

Budáun, District in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 115-124; physical aspects, 115-117; history, 117-119; population, 119, 120; agriculture, 120, 121; natural calamities, 121, 122; commerce, etc., 122, 123; administration, 123; medical aspects, 123, 124.

Budáun, *tahsil* of N.-W. Provinces, iii. 124.

Budáun, city in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 124, 125.

Buddha, The Sakya, article 'India,' vi. 176, 177. *Local notices*—Born at Kápila, identified with Nagar-Khás, i. 426, vii. 440, x. 157; preached at Ahichhatra, ii. 107; lived at Benares, ii. 263; Buddh Gayá, iii. 125; died at Kasia, viii. 79; legend in connection with Mahamuní Pagoda, ix. 156; with Patná, xi. 106, 107; his cave at Rájágrha, xi. 381; his visits to Sahet Mahet (Srávasti), xii. 126-134; first preached at Sárnáth, xii. 269; said to have worshipped at Seringapatam, xiii. 319.

Buddha, his Life, his Doctrine, his Order, by Oldenberg, quoted, vi. 161 (footnote 3).

Buddha, Kasyapa, born and buried at Tandwá, v. 507.

Buddh Gayá, village in Bengal, iii. 125-127.

Buddhain, hill in Gayá District, Bengal, iii. 127.

Buddhism, and life of Gautama Buddha, article 'India,' vi., chap. v. pp. 132-162. The story of Buddha modelled on the pre-existing Indian epic type, 132-135; Buddha and Ráma compared, 132; parentage of Buddha, his youth and early married life, 133; his Great Renunciation, 133, 134; his Temptation in the forest, 134; his 'Enlightenment,' 134, 135; his public teachings and disciples, 135; his conversions in the Gangetic valley, and of his own family, 135, 136; his last words and death, 136; different versions of the legend of Buddha, 136, 137; biographies of Buddha, 137, 138; the southern and northern versions, 138; political life of Buddha, 139; defeat of his opponents by magical arts, 139, 140; overthrow of the schismatic Devadatta, 140; Buddha as a Sakya prince, 140; Chinese text of Buddha's dying discourse, 141; his doctrines, 141; law of *Karma*, 141, 142; law of *Nirvana* or 'liberation,' 142; moral code of Buddhism, 143; missionary aspects of Buddhism, 143; the four great Buddhist Councils, 143-147; the work of Asoka, his great Council, 144-146; his Rock Edicts, 144, 145; Asoka's missionary efforts, 146, 147; his reformed canon of the Buddhist scriptures, 146, 147; Kanishka's Council and his three commentaries on the Buddhist faith, 147; the northern and southern canons, 147, 148; Buddhism as a national religion, 148; its religious orders and practical morality, 148, 149; spread of Buddhism in the south to Ceylon, and in the north to China, 149, 150; Buddhist influence on Christianity, 150, 151; Buddha as a Christian saint, 151; legend of saints Barlaam and Josaphat, 151, 152; a Japanese temple, its analogies to Hinduism and Christianity, 152; Buddha as an incarnation of Vishnu, 153; Buddha's personality denied, 153, 154; continuous co-existence of Buddhism and Bráhmanism, 154; modern Hinduism, the joint product of both religions, 154, 155; Buddhism in India in the 7th century A.D., 156; Council of Siláditya, 156; Siláditya's charity, 156, 157; monastery of Nalanda, 157; mingling of Buddhism and Bráhmanism, 157; victory of Bráhmanism, 157, 158; Buddhism an exiled religion from India,

- 158; its foreign conquests, 158; Buddhist survivals in India, 158-162; the Jains, 158-162; Jain doctrines, 159; Jain temple cities, 159; relation of Jainism to Buddhism, 159, 160; antiquity of the Jains, 160, 161; date of the Jain scriptures, 161, 162; the Jains an independent sect, 162; modern Jainism, 162.
- Buddhist antiquities, in Afghánistán, i. 53; Afghán-Türkistán, i. 56; Ajodhya, i. 134; Allahábád, i. 186, 198; Amherst, i. 236, 237; Amrávati, i. 251, 252; Araráj, i. 306; Asarúr, i. 337; Aurungábád, i. 388; Bágh, i. 414; Bahraich, i. 427; in Bara Banki, ii. 107; Barábár Hills, ii. 116; Barkúr, ii. 157; in Behar, ii. 227; Behir, ii. 229; Benares, ii. 266; Bezwáda, ii. 336; Bhágálpur, ii. 348; Bhilsa, ii. 393, 394; Buddh Gayá, iii. 125-127; Champáran, iii. 334, 335; Chaul, iii. 377; Chiplún, iii. 421; Dálmí, iv. 100; Dam-ma-tha, iv. 104; Dheri Sháhán, iv. 270; Ellora, iv. 349; Eran, iv. 354; Gayá, v. 47, 49; Gházípur, v. 63; Gorakhpur, v. 165; Hpa-gat, v. 465, 466; Ikauna, v. 507; Jaggayyapet, vii. 42; Laghmán valley, vii. 76; Jhang, vii. 207; Junágarh, vii. 263; Junnar, vii. 264; Kámráp, vii. 356; Kárákal, vii. 463; Karanja, vii. 467; Kasia, viii. 79; Káthiáwár, viii. 90; Khajuráhu, viii. 140; Khandgiri, viii. 159; Kolhápur, viii. 285; Mahábalipur, ix. 143-149; Pále, near Mahád, ix. 154; Mánikialá, ix. 320; Meerut, ix. 393; Muttra, x. 53; Naltigiri, x. 187; N.-W. Provinces, x. 362, 363; Orissa, x. 429; Oudh, x. 484; Padrauna, x. 526; Patná, xi. 94; Pesháwar, xi. 158; Rájágríha, xi. 380, 381; Rání-nur, xi. 507, 508; Sahet Mahet or Sravasti, xii. 127-134; Sánchi, xii. 194-196; Sankisa, xii. 223, 224; Sárnáth, xii. 269, 270; Shivner, xii. 410; Tamlúk, xiii. 172; Udayagiri, xiii. 414, 415; Lake Wulúr, xiii. 538.
- Buddhist influences on later religions, analogies of a Japanese temple to Hinduism and Christianity, vi. 152, 202.
- Buddhist kings. *See* Asoka.
- Buddhist monasteries, at Buddh Gayá, iii. 127; in Lower Burma, iii. 181; Gramang, v. 175; Mandalay, ix. 389; Pátúr, xi. 118; Sikkim, xii. 486; Spiti, xiii. 70-72.
- Buddhist temples, at Amárapura, i. 210; Ava, i. 389; Bandárban, ii. 57; Gramang, v. 75; Hájpúr, v. 291; Kánum, vii. 438; Mahámuni, ix. 155, 156. *See* Pagodas, Burmese.
- Buddhist population in India, article 'India,' vi. 136 (and footnote). *See* also Appendix V., vi. 693.
- Buddhists, special mention of, in Akyah, i. 154; Amherst, i. 237; Assam, i. 359; Bassein, ii. 196; Bengal, ii. 292; Bhután, ii. 415; Lower Burma, iii. 178, 179; Chittagong, iii. 438; Dábling, iv. 77; Goálpára, v. 114; Hanthawadi, v. 314; Henzada, v. 385; Kámráp, vii. 359; Kángra, vii. 418; Kashmír, viii. 69; Kumáun, viii. 352; Kunáwár, viii. 362; Kyauk-pyu, viii. 386; Ladakh, viii. 396; Láhul, viii. 421; Lakhimpur, viii. 430; Mergui, ix. 408; Nepál, x. 279; Promé, xi. 230; Punjab, xi. 272, 274; Salwín Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Sadoway, xii. 201; Shwe-gyin, xii. 431; Sihságar, xii. 464; Sikkim, xii. 486; Spiti, xiii. 70-72; Taung-ngu, xiii. 223; Tavoy, xiii. 230; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thayet-myo, xiii. 280; Thon-gwa, xiii. 290.
- Buddri. *See* Bhadri.
- Budge-Budge. *See* Baj-Baj.
- Budhána, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 127, 128.
- Budhátá, village in Bengal, iii. 128.
- Budhpur, village in Bengal, iii. 128.
- Budihál, village and *tahuk* in Mysore, iii. 128.
- Búdikot, village in Mysore, iii. 129.
- Buffaloes, article 'India,' vi. 520. *Local notices*—Assam, i. 349; Bikaner, ii. 439; Cachar, iii. 234; Chitaldrúg, iii. 426; Kolar, viii. 276; Monghyr, ix. 479; Nilgiri Hills, x. 319; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Punjab, xi. 259; Ságar, xii. 105; Shimoga, xii. 404; Sind, xii. 507; Túngúr, xiii. 379.
- Buffaloes, Wild, article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—North Arcot, i. 312; Assam, i. 349; Bálághát, i. 453; Bhágálpur, ii. 343; Bográ, iii. 26; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Darrang, iv. 142; Dinájpúr, iv. 291; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 329; Faridpur, iv. 397; Gáo Hills, v. 26; Goálpára, v. 112; Gwalior, v. 229; Himáláya Mountains, v. 409; Indore, vii. 2; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Kámráp, vii. 355; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Manipur, ix. 325; Midnapur, ix. 425; Monghyr, ix. 481; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Noákháil, x. 341; Pabná, x. 512; Palasgáo, x. 542; Patná State, xi. 115; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Rájsháhi, xi. 429; Rangpur, xi. 489; Sihságar, xii. 460; Singbhám, xii. 531; the Sun-

- darbans, xiii. 109, 389; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tipperah, xiii. 314.
- Buffalo Rocks, a group of rocks off Cape Negrais, Lower Burma, iii. 129.
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- Building stone. *See* Gneiss, Granite, Marble, and Quarries.
- Búkera, village in Sind, iii. 129.
- Bukkacherla, village in Madras, iii. 129.
- Bukkapatnam, town in Madras, iii. 129.
- Bukkaráyasamudram. *See* Bakkaráyasamudram.
- Bukkur, fortified island in Sind, iii. 130.
- Bulandshahr, District of N.-W. Provinces, iii. 130-141; physical aspects, 131-133; history, 133-135; population, 135, 136; agriculture, 136-138; natural calamities, 138; commerce and trade, 138, 139; administration, 139, 140; medical aspects, 140, 141.
- Bulandshahr, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 141, 142.
- Bulcherry. *See* Balchari.
- Buldána, District in Berár, iii. 142-148; physical aspects, 142, 143; history, 143, 145; population, 145; agriculture, 145-147; natural calamities, 147; manufactures and trade, 147; roads and railways, 147; administration, 147, 148; meteorological and medical aspects, 148.
- Bulsár, Sub-division of Bombay, iii. 148.
- Bulsár, port and town in Bombay, iii. 149.
- Bulti, tract of country in Kashmír, iii. 149.
- Bul-Tul, pass near Kashmír valley, iii. 149.
- Bumawadí, township in Lower Burma, iii. 149.
- Bunás, aboriginal tribe in Faridpur, iv. 400, 402; Pabná, x. 514.
- Bund, town in Punjab, iii. 150.
- Bundála, town in Punjab, iii. 150.
- Bundelás, a Rájput tribe, formerly the ruling race in Bundelkhand, ousted by the Maráthás, article 'India,' vi. and footnote. *Local notices* — Overran Allahábád, i. 187; not numerous in Banda, though giving their name to the District, ii. 50; their history, iii. 154, 155; in Central India, iii. 295; conquered Damoh from the Gond (1500), and lost it to the Maráthás (1750), iv. 108, 109; in Hamirpur, v. 301; conquered Jaláun, vii. 94; Jhánsi, vii. 217; their numbers there, vii. 222; held Kálinjar fort, vii. 332; their rule in Chanderi, viii. 448; mutineers in 1857 in Láltpur, viii. 449, 450; their importance there, viii. 451; Orchhá, their oldest principality, x. 425; their insurrection in Ságár (1842), xii. 102.
- Bundáre, village in Madras, iii. 150.
- Bundelkhand, tract of country in Central India, iii. 150-157; physical aspects, 151, 152; population, 152; agriculture, 152-154; area, population, etc., 153; history, 154-157.
- Búndi, State in Rájputána, iii. 157-159.
- Búndi, town in Rájputána, iii. 159, 160.
- Bunera, town in Rájputána, iii. 160.
- Bunhá, hill river in Punjab, iii. 160.
- Bún-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma, iii. 160, 161.
- Burábalang, river of Orissa, iii. 161. *See also* Balasor District.
- Burá Dharlá, tributary of the Dharlá river, Bengal, iii. 161.
- Burá Mantreswar, name sometimes given to the Húglí river, Bengal, iii. 161.
- Burá Tistá, old channel of the Tistá river, Bengal, iii. 161.
- Burdikas, Balúchi tribe in the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440.
- Burdís, Balúchi tribe in the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440, 441, 442.
- Burdu, town in Central India, iii. 161.
- Burgess, Mr., *Archæological Survey of Western India* and other works, quoted or referred to, on Mount Abú, i. 4, 5; Ajanta, i. 114-116; Aurungábád, i. 388; Bhadreswar, ii. 340; Elephanta, iv. 341, 342; Ellora, iv. 349, 350; Junágarh, vii. 263; Kerá, viii. 116; Kotál, viii. 302, 303; Pálitána, xi. 5-8; Thán, xiii. 248, 249.
- Burghúr, hills in Madras, iii. 161.
- Burghúr, village in Madras, iii. 161.
- Búrha, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iii. 161, 162.
- Burhána. *See* Budhana.
- Burhán Nizám Sháh, king of Ahmadnagar (1498-1553), defeated by the king of Bijápur, i. 108.
- Burbámpur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iii. 163.
- Burbámpur, town in Central Provinces, iii. 163-165.
- Burbapára, *parganá* in Oudh, iii. 165, 166.
- Burhee. *See* Barhi.
- Buri Dishing, river of Assam, iii. 166.
- Buri Gandak, river of Bengal, iii. 166.
- Buriganga, river in Bengal, iii. 166, 167.
- Burin-naung (or Branginoco), wealthiest ruler of Pegu (1550-81), iii. 175, xi. 228, 229, 475.
- Burirhát, village in Bengal, iii. 167.

- Búriya, town in Punjab, iii. 167.
- Burma in ancient times and in the 15th century A.D., article 'India,' vi. 403; encroachments on India and first Burmese war (1824-26), 403, 404; annexation of Assam, Arakan, and Tenasserim, 404; second Burmese war (1852) and annexation of Pegu, 413, 414; prosperity of Burma under British rule, 414; annexation of Upper Burma (1st January 1886), 430; export of rice from, 572; trans-frontier trade with, 588-590; geology of, 639, 640.
- Burma, British (now Lower), iii. 167-209; area and population, 168; physical aspects, 168-172; history, 172-176; population, 176-178; religion and ethnography, 178-185; social condition of people, 185-192; land tenures, 192, 193; wages and prices, 193, 194; means of communication, 194, 195; commerce, manufactures, etc., 195-201; mines and quarries, 201; coal, 201, 202; forests, 202-205; revenue, etc., 206; administrative statistics, 206, 207; education, 207; medical aspects, climate, etc., 207-209.
- Burma, Independent (now Upper), iii. 209-229; natural products, 210; forests, 210, 211; minerals, 211; wild animals, 212; domestic animals, 212; population, 212, 213; administration, 213-216; revenue, 216, 217; arts and manufactures, 217, 218; commerce, 218, 219; money, 219; weights, 219, 220; calendar, 220; language and literature, 220; history, 220-229.
- Burmese, The, conquerors of the Ahams, i. 80; in Arakan, i. 152; in Assam, i. 344; their history, iii. 220-229; conquest of Mandalay (1886), ix. 288; conquered Pegu, xi. 127.
- Burmese architecture. *See* Architecture, Burmese.
- Burmese War, First (1824-26), article 'India,' vi. 403, 404. *Local notices*—Under Akyab, i. 153, 154; Assam annexed, i. 344; Bassein taken and evacuated, ii. 195; Upper Burma, iii. 223-225; Rájá of Cachar restored by, iii. 232; British detachment annihilated at Rámu, iii. 437; in Henzada, v. 384; Mergui stormed, ix. 408; capture of Ramri, xi. 464; Rangoon taken and evacuated, xi. 483; caused by an attack on the island of Sháhpurí, xii. 370; capture of Syriam, xiii. 159; annexation of Tavoy, xiii. 229; operations at Donabyú in Thon-gwa, xiii. 289; terminated by treaty of Yandabú, xiii. 548.
- Burmese War, Second (1852), article 'India,' vi. 413; Bassein annexed, ii. 195; Upper Burma, iii. 226, 227; the battles of Akauk-taung, v. 384, 385; operations at and round Pegu, xi. 128; Rangoon captured, xi. 483; the Shwe-Dagon pagoda captured, xii. 428; fighting round Shwe-maw-daw, xii. 437; capture of Taung-ngu, xiii. 227; of Donabyú in Thon-gwa, xiii. 289.
- Burlton, Lt., murdered by the Khásis (1829), viii. 171.
- Burn, Col., drove the Sikhs out of Muzaffarnagar (1804), x. 69; surrounded at Shámli by the Maráthás, xii. 375.
- Burnell, Dr., *Palaeography of Southern India*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 103 (footnote); *The Ordinances of Manu*, 114 (footnotes); *Daya-vibhagha*, 117 (footnote); 195 (footnote 2); identifies Kankanhalli with the Konkanapur of Hiuen Tsiang, vii. 434; on the Syrian Christians of Kodungalú, viii. 240; researches into the early history of Madras, ix. 9; on the derivation of the name Madras, ix. 103; on the cross found at St. Thomas' Mount, xii. 143, 144; catalogued the Tanjore library, xiii. 196.
- Burnes, Sir Alexander, assassination of, in Kábul (1841), vi. 408. *Local notices*—His description of Afghánistán, i. 31; made Resident at Kábul, i. 49; and murdered there, i. 50; identifies ruins of Udainagar with Nicæa, iv. 122; estimate of the revenue of Herát, v. 392; on the term Hindu Kush, v. 418; on Jalálábád, vii. 77; his camp nearly flooded in Kháihar Pass, viii. 124; allowed to go up the Indus by the Mírs of Sind (1830), xii. 514.
- Burr, Col., defeated the Maráthás at Kirki (1817), viii. 221.
- Burroughes, Sir William, portrait of, by Lawrence, in High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251.
- Burrows, Gen., his defeat at Maiwánd (1880), vii. 395, 396.
- Burt, Capt., on the temples at Kharáhu, viii. 140.
- Burton, Lt., first discovered connection of the Tsanpu with the Brahmaputra, vii. 19.
- Bushkariks, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Bussy, M. de, got Adoni for the son of Muzaffar Jang (1752), i. 27; capture of Bobbili (1756), iii. 21, xii. 485; ruled the Northern Circars, iii. 469, xii. 484, 485; recalled by Lally, iv. 3; took Gingi (1750), and repulsed the English (1752), v. 84; took the British factory at Ingaram (1757), vii. 18; took Karnúl (1752), viii. 52; his admini-

- stration of Kistna District, viii. 228; his policy, ix. 13; head-quarters of Rájamahendri (1754-57), xi. 383; took Vizagapatam (1757), xiii. 498; taken prisoner at Wandiwash (1760), xiii. 518.
- Bután. *See* Bhutan.
- Butáná, town in Punjab, iii. 229, 230.
- Butchireddipalem. *See* Bachireddipalem.
- Butler, Capt., killed by the Nágás (1875), x. 145.
- Buxár. *See* Baxár.
- Bwot-le. *See* Pa-de.
- Byádgi. *See* Baladgi.
- C
- Cabot's attempt to reach India by way of the north-west passage, vi. 363.
- Cabral's expedition to India (1500), and establishment of factories at Calicut and Cochin, article 'India,' vi. 358.
- Local notices*—iii. 269; iv. 11.
- Cachar, District in Assam, iii. 230-239; history, 230-232; physical aspects, 232-234; population, 234-236; agriculture, 236, 237; manufactures, trade, etc., 237, 238; tea cultivation and manufacture, 238; administration, 238, 239; medical aspects, 239.
- Cacharis, a semi-Hinduized aboriginal tribe of Assam and North-Eastern Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 71 (footnote). *Local notices*—Called Kochs, when of Hindu religion, in Cachar, iii. 230, 231; their rising (1881), iii. 232; number of, iii. 235; Kámrúp, vii. 355-359; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Nowgong, x. 409; Sibságar, xii. 464. *See* also Kochs.
- Calamities, natural. *See* Natural calamities.
- Caird, Sir James, on the factory workers in Bombay, iii. 81.
- Calastri. *See* Kalahastri.
- Calcutta founded (1686), article 'India,' vi. 371; capture of, by Siráj-ud-Daulá, and the Black Hole, 381; re-capture of, by Clive, 381, 382; canals, 553; as a seaport and its share of trade, 559, 560; iii. 239-268; history, 240-243; in the last century, 243-245; as the capital of India, 245-247; modern city of, 247-249; native quarters of, 249; monuments and public buildings, 250, 251; churches, 251-253; Húgli bridge, 253; town of, 253, 254; census, 254-256; religious and caste classification, 256; governing body, 256, 257; water-supply, 257, 258; drainage works, 258; police, 258; jails, 258; education, 259; medical charities, 259, 260; mortuary returns, 260; temperance, 260; cyclones, 260, 261; port, 261, 262; shipping and tonnage, 262; foreign sea-borne commerce, 262-264; imports, 264; exports, 264-269; treasure, 266; coasting trade, 266, 267; landward trade, 267, 268.
- Caldecott, John, first astronomer at the Trivandrum Observatory, xiii. 369.
- Caldwell, Bishop, *Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 65-68, and footnotes; 173 (footnote 2); 240 (footnote 1); 327 (footnotes 2 and 3); 328 (footnote); 330 (footnote 2); 332 (footnote); 340 (footnote 1); 369 (footnote). *Local notices*—Asserts Bráhuís to be Dravidian, iii. 98; on temple of Gangaikandápur, iv. 465; asserts Kandhs to be allied to the Gonds, vii. 401; on the term Karnátik, viii. 31, 32; indentifies Ptolemy's 'Kolkai Emporium' with Korkai, and Marco Polo's 'Cail' with Old Káyál, viii. 107; on the language of the Kurumbas, viii. 377; his researches into the early history of Madras, ix. 9; on the affix 'bar' in Malabar, ix. 217; on the language of the Todas, x. 310; on the cromlechs on the Nilgiris, x. 322, 323; on the kingdom of Pándya, xi. 42; on the early history of Tinneveli, xiii. 299; consecrated Assistant Bishop (1877), xiii. 304.
- Caldwell, Capt., improved 'Grand Anicut' in Tanjore (1830), xiii. 189.
- Calían, historic town in Madras, iii. 268.
- Calían. *See* Kalyan.
- Calico, derived from Calicut, iii. 269.
- Calicut, *Iduk* in Madras, iii. 268.
- Calicut, town in Madras, iii. 286-270; visits of Vasco da Gama to, and establishment of a Portuguese factory, vi. 357, 358; attempt of the English to establish a factory at, vi. 367.
- Calimere Point, promontory in Madras, iii. 270.
- Calinga. *See* Kalinga.
- Calingapatam. *See* Kalingapatam.
- Call, Mr., his works on Fort St. George, ix. 107.
- Callayi. *See* Kallayi.
- Calliaud, Gen., took Kondapalli (1766), viii. 287; his battle with Lally at St. Thomas' Mount (1759), xii. 143; his operations against Madura (1757) covered by Muhammad Yusaif, xii. 422.
- Calventura, rocks in Lower Burma, iii. 270.
- Calvinistic Mission, Welsh. *See* Missions.
- Camalapur. *See* Kamalapur.
- Cambay, State in Bombay, iii. 271-273.
- Cambay, chief town of State in Bombay, iii. 273, 274.

- Cambay Gulf, strip of sea near Káthiá-wár, iii. 274, 275.
- Camels, article 'India,' vi. 520. *Local notices*—Afghánistán, i. 38; Afghán-Túrkistán, i. 55; Bikaner, ii. 439; Cutch, iv. 62; Hissár, v. 430; Jaisalmer, vii. 68, 69; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhang, vii. 210; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Montgomery, ix. 500; Nawánagar, x. 252; Punjab, xi. 259; Rájputána, xi. 418; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 31; Sind, xii. 507; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 264; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 466.
- Camel-hair embroidered shawls, vi. 603.
- Camel's Hump, peak in Madras, iii. 275.
- Camp of Exercise on the plain of Pánpát, (1885), xi. 47.
- Campbell, Sir Archibald, Governor of Madras (1786-89), ix. 67.
- Campbell, Gen. Sir Archibald, in the first Burmese war (1824-26), i. 153, iii. 223-225; marched up the Irawadi valley, after capture of Donabyú, v. 384; detached force to Mergui, ix. 408; took Prome, xi. 236; his capture of the stockades at Donabyú, xiii. 289.
- Campbell, Dr., Superintendent of Dárlíng, seized by Rájá of Sikkim (1849), iv. 131, xii. 485; estimate of population of Sikkim, xii. 485, 486; founded fair of Titalyá, xiii. 335.
- Campbell, Sir Colin (Lord Clyde), relief of Lucknow by, article 'India,' vi. 421; campaign in Oudh, 421, 422. *Local notices*—His operations round Cawnpur, iii. 283, 291, 292; his relief of Lucknow, viii. 514; and final conquest of that city, viii. 515; his campaigns in Oudh, x. 495, 496; occupied Sháhjahánpur, xii. 346.
- Campbell, Sir George, *Specimens of the Languages of India*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 67 (footnote). *Local notices*—Lt.-Governor of Bengal (1871-74), ii. 279; Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (1867-70), iii. 320; his Educational Reforms, impetus given by, to education in Bákarganj, i. 448; Balasor, ii. 10; Bhágálpur, ii. 351; Cachar, iii. 238; Champáran, iii. 343, 344; Dacca, iv. 87, 88; Darrang, iv. 149; Faridpur, iv. 406; Godápará, v. 119; Kámrúp, vii. 364, 365; Lakhimpur, viii. 437; Maimansíng, ix. 200; Maldah, ix. 247; Mánbhúm, ix. 285; Monghyr, ix. 488; Murshidábád, x. 30; Nadiyá, x. 140; Noákhálí, x. 351; Pabná, x. 519; Patná, xi. 104, 105; Puri, xi. 309; Purniah, xi. 330; Rájsháhí, xi. 438; Rangpur, xi. 500; Santál Parganá, xii. 235; Sárán, xii. 258; Sháhábád, xii. 333; Sibágar, xii. 470; Sylhet, xiii. 155, 156; Tipperah, xiii. 320; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 398.
- Campbellpur, cantonment in Punjab, iii. 275.
- Canals in Sind and Bombay, article 'India,' vi. 530, 531; the three great Punjab canals, 531, 532; the Doáb canals in the N.-W. Provinces, 532, 533; Orissa canal system, 534; the Son canals and irrigation in Bengal, 534, 535; irrigation works in the Madras deltas, 536, 537. *Local notices*—The Agra, i. 76, 77; at Alleppi, i. 200; the Arrah, i. 334, 335; at Ashtagrám, i. 338; in Baháwalpur, i. 422; the Báli, ii. 12; the Báliághátá, ii. 12; the Banka, ii. 75; the Bári Doáb, ii. 153-155; the Baxár, ii. 220; in Behar, ii. 224; in Bengal, ii. 315; the Bihiyá, ii. 422; in Bombay, iii. 55; the Bukkachera, iii. 129; in Lower Burma, iii. 195; the Chausá, iii. 378; the Buckingham in Chén-gálpát, iii. 381; the Chik Devaráj Ságar, iii. 409; the Chilká, iii. 417; the Circular Road, iii. 469; in Cochin, iv. 7; Cuddapah, iv. 53, 54; Cuttack, iv. 67; Dákatiá, iv. 96; works at Dehri, iv. 177; the Diamond Harbour, iv. 284; the Ellore, iv. 351; the Bhognipur in Etáwáh, iv. 368; the Ganges in Etáwáh, iv. 372; the Ganges, iv. 472-475; the Lower Ganges, iv. 475-477; in Ganjá, v. 7; Gaya, v. 44, 45; Godávári, v. 133; the Ganges, starts from Hardwár, v. 334; the Western Jumna in Hariána, v. 337; the Hasli, v. 344, 345; in Hoshiárpur, v. 452; in Hugli, v. 490; on the Indus, vii. 15, 16; the Eastern Jumna, vii. 356-358; the Western Jumna, vii. 358-361; in Karnál, viii. 39; at Kashmir, viii. 79; the Kendrapará, viii. 113, 114; in Khairpur, viii. 133; the Khanwah, viii. 164, 165; the Corbyn-wah, Khusháb, viii. 213, 214; the Kistna, viii. 237; in Lárkhána, viii. 462; the Machhgón, viii. 533; the Bári Doáb, head-works at Mádhupur, viii. 543; the Karmúl-Cuddapah, ix. 44; the Buckingham, ix. 115; Maghiána, ix. 139, 140; the Mahánadí system, ix. 158-163; in Malabar, ix. 233; the Mandapetta, ix. 292; in Mehar, ix. 396; the Midnapur High Level, ix. 434, 435; in Montgomery, ix. 494; in Múltán, x. 2, 3; in Muzaffargarh, x. 57; from the Eastern and Western Nára, x. 200, 201; in Naushahro, x. 243; in Noákhálí, x. 340, 350; in the N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; in Orissa, x. 461; at Passúr, xi. 80; the Patná, xi. 114;

from the Penner, xi. 133; in Pesháwar city, xi. 158; the East Coast at Porto Novo, xi. 222; in the Punjab, xi. 278, 281; in Kohri, xii. 64; works at Rúpar, xii. 83; the Rúpnáryan and Rasúlpur, xii. 84, 85; workshops at Rúrki, xii. 86; works at Saháranpur, xii. 125; in Sátára, xii. 281; at Sát-khira, xii. 287; at Seringapatam, xii. 320; the Son, xii. 325, 326; in Sháh-pur, xii. 359, 368; at Shikárpur, xii. 395; in Shwe-gyin, xii. 433; the Sirhind, xii. 552; the Upper Sohág, xii. 45, 46; the Lower Sohág, xiii. 46; the Son system, xiii. 54-57; in Srinagar, xiii. 75; in Sukkur, xiii. 91; the Calcutta, xiii. 114; the Swát river (under construction), xiii. 142; the Taldandá, xiii. 165; in Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 177; in Tanjore, xiii. 191; in Thár and Párkar, xiii. 262, 263; Tolly's *Náld*, xiii. 336; at Twan-te, xiii. 386; in the Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 388, 389; at Umárot, xiii. 420; in Unao, xiii. 427; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 439. See also local notices of the principal Canals under their alphabetical headings.

Canara, North. See Kánara.

Canara, South. See Kánara.

Candahar. See Kandahár.

Cane, Sugar. See Sugar-cane.

Cannanore, town and port in Madras, iii. 275, 276.

Canning, Earl, Governor-General of India (1856-62), article 'India,' vi. 417-424. The Mutiny of 1857-58, 417-424; downfall of the Company, 422; India transferred to the Crown, and the Queen's Proclamation, 423, 424; the first Viceroy, 424; financial and legal reforms, 424. *Local notices*—His state-visit to Lucknow, viii. 515; moved capital of N.-W. Provinces from Agra to Alláhábád, x. 369; his proclamation confiscating the soil of Oudh, x. 503.

Canning, Lady, tomb of, in Barrackpur Park, ii. 175.

Canning, Port. See Port Canning.

Cantonments and military stations, Fort Abázai, i. 2; Abbottábád, i. 2, 3; Aden, i. 14; Agra, i. 68; Ahmadábád, i. 97; Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Allpur, i. 180; Alláhábád, i. 192; Ambála, i. 224, 225; Amritsar, i. 264; Asirgarh, i. 338, 339; Attock, i. 381, 382; Aurangábád, i. 388; Bakloh, i. 450; Banda, ii. 55; Bangalore, ii. 66-68, 71, 72; Bareilly, ii. 145, 146; Barrackpur, ii. 175, 176; Baxa, ii. 219, 220; Belgáum, ii. 238; Bellary, ii. 250, 251; Benares, ii. 262; Berhampur (Madras),

ii. 324; Berhampur (Bengal), ii. 325; Bhuj, ii. 408; Boláram, iii. 34; Bombay, iii. 83; Calcutta, iii. 254; Calicut, iii. 268-270; Campbellpur, iii. 275; Cannanore, iii. 275, 276; Cawnpur, iii. 289; Chakráta, iii. 326; Chánda, iii. 356; Chérat, iii. 391, 392; Dagshai, iv. 94; Dalhousie, iv. 97; Dárjiling, iv. 141; Dehra, iv. 168; Delhi, iv. 186; Deoláli, iv. 203; Deoli, iv. 203; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 218; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 227; Dhárángáon, iv. 250; Dharmasála, iv. 255; Dhárwár, iv. 266; Dhúliá, iv. 283; Dibrugarh, iv. 285, 286; Dinápur, iv. 299; Dísá, iv. 304, 305; Dohad, iv. 312; Dorandá, iv. 314; Dum-Dum, iv. 320; Dwárák, iv. 327; Edwardesábád, iv. 339, 340; Paratwada, near Ellichpur, iv. 348; Faizábád, iv. 388, 389; Fatehgarh, iv. 420, 421; Firozpur, iv. 447, 448; Goona, v. 159; Govindgarh, v. 174; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 287, 288; Har-rand, v. 342; Hazáribagh, v. 381; Hingoli, v. 422; Hoshangábád, v. 450; Hoti-Mardán, v. 460; Indore Resi-dency, vii. 10; Jabalpur, vii. 37; Jacob-ábád, vii. 38; Jalandhar, vii. 92; Jalná, vii. 106; Jamner, vii. 131; Jamrud, vii. 134; Jehlam, vii. 178; Jhán-si Naoábád, vii. 228; Jutogh, vii. 265; Kámthi (Kamptee), vii. 367; Kángra, vii. 430; Karáchi, vii. 453; Kasauli, viii. 58, 59; Kírki, viii. 220, 221; Kohát, viii. 250; Kolába, viii. 271; Lahore, viii. 418; Lakhimpur, viii. 439; Landaur, viii. 459; Lúndi Kotál, viii. 460; Lohághát, viii. 474; Luck-now, viii. 517; Madras, ix. 107; Malapuram, ix. 237; Málegáon, ix. 253, 254; Mangalore, ix. 314; Mang-rola, ix. 317; Maulmain, ix. 371; Meean Meer, ix. 379, 380; Meerut, ix. 393; Mehidpur, ix. 398; Mhow, ix. 420; Fort Michni, ix. 423; Monier-khál, ix. 491; Moradábád, ix. 513, 514; Múltán, x. 13; Murree, x. 19; Muttra, x. 54; Nágpur, x. 174; Nasir-ábád, x. 238, 239; Naushahra, x. 242; Nímach, x. 326, 327; Noárband, x. 352, 353; Nowgong, x. 415, 416; Pallávaram, xi. 13, 14; Paratwára, xi. 59; Perim, xi. 158; Pesháwar, xi. 160, 161; Pishín, xi. 191; Pithoragarh, xi. 193; Poona, xi. 211, 213; Punamallu, xi. 241, 242; Purandhar, xi. 297, 298; Quetta, xi. 338; Quilon, xi. 340; Raipur, xi. 378; Rájanpur, xi. 384; Rájkot, xi. 389; Rangoon, xi. 483, 484; Ránikhet, xi. 506, 507; in Ráwal Pindi District, xii. 34, 35; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 37; Rúrki, xii. 86; Sadiyá, xii. 93; Ságar, xii. 109; St. Thomas

- Mount, xii. 142, 143; Secunderábád, xii. 301-303; Segauli, xii. 303; Sehoré, xii. 304; Shabkadar, xii. 322; Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 356; Shillong, xii. 398; Sholápur, xii. 421; Shwe-gyin, xii. 435; Siálkot, xii. 452; Sikrol (for Benares), xii. 488; Silchár, xii. 489; Sirúr, xiii. 23; Sitápur, xiii. 38, 39; Solan, xiii. 49; Subáthu, xiii. 85; Surat, xiii. 132; Sutna, xiii. 141, 142; Taung-ngu, xiii. 227; Thayet-myo, xiii. 287; Trichinopoli, xiii. 364; Trivandrum, xiii. 369; Vellore, xiii. 469; Vizianágram, xiii. 502, 503; Waltair, xiii. 516; Sádra in Wasna, xiii. 533; Wellington, xiii. 536.
- Caoutchouc or india-rubber, in Assam, i. 349; Bálpárá, ii. 13; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Cachar, iii. 234; Chardwár, iii. 371; Jirang, vii. 233; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kulsi, viii. 335; Lakhimpur, viii. 426; Manipur, ix. 325; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Sibságar, xii. 460.
- Capes and headlands, Agoada, i. 59; Calimere Point, iii. 270; Comorin, iv. 25; Diví Point, iv. 308; Doljhin's Nose, iv. 312; False Point, iv. 390, 391; Manapád Point, ix. 275; Manora, ix. 338, 339; Monze, ix. 503; Negrais, x. 259; Palmyras Point, xi. 15, 16; Ras Muári, xi. 513, 514.
- Capital and interest. *See* Interest, Rates of.
- Capitation tax, imposed in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 303; (on infidels) Balkh, ii. 15; Bassein, ii. 199; Lower Burma, iii. 206; Upper Burma, iii. 216; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 452; Dárljling, iv. 134, 135; Jalpaiguri, xiii. 116; Kurám, viii. 369; Lakhimpur, viii. 434; Mergui, ix. 411; Prome, xi. 234; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Sandoway, xii. 204; Shwe-gyin, xii. 434.
- Capsicum, grown in Upper Burma, iii. 210; Kumáun, viii. 354; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382.
- Caragola. *See* Karagola.
- Carbonate of soda, generally found in an impure form known as *sajji*, in Chitaldrúg, iii. 423; Dera Ghází Khán, iv. 210; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220; Gházípur, v. 69; Jhang, vii. 207, 211; Múltán, x. 3; Sháhpur, xii. 366; Sibi, xii. 456; Sirsá, xiii. 18.
- Carbuncles, found in Jaipur, vii. 52; Udaipur, xiii. 401.
- Cardamom Hills, range in Madras, iii. 276.
- Cardamoms, in the Anamalai Hills, i. 271; Cardamom Hills, iii. 276; Cochin, iv. 2, 7; Coorg, iv. 36, 37, 38; Dárljling, iv. 134; Western Gháts, v. 59; Hassan, v. 349; Jalpaiguri, vii. 108; Kadattanád, vii. 279; Kadúr, vii. 286; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 376; Karattanád, vii. 469; Madras, ix. 83; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Mysore, x. 103; Nelliámpati Hills, x. 260; Nepál, x. 277; Pádinalknád, x. 525; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Ságar (Mysore), xii. 111; Shimoga, xii. 400, 403; Sikkim, xii. 486; Travancore, xiii. 345, 349.
- Carey, Rev. W., founder of the Baptist Mission at Serampur, xii. 318.
- Car-festival of Jagannáth, article 'India,' vi. 224-226; self-immolation not practised, 224; bloodless worship and gentle doctrines, 225, 226. *Local notices*—Ballabhpur, ii. 17; Prodattúr in Cud-dapah, iv. 54; Gopálsáwmi-betta, v. 162; Jammalammadúgú, vii. 129; Máhesh, ix. 172; Manchenhalli, ix. 286; Mannárgudi, ix. 338; Manjangad, x. 196; Nayákan-hatti, x. 257; Purí, x. 448, 449, xi. 316, 317; Rayachoti, xii. 40; Sakráyapatna, xii. 148; Sankarkati, xii. 222; Sivagangá, xiii. 42; Sonda, xiii. 60; Srivillipatur, xiii. 83; Yelahanka, xiii. 551.
- Carless, Lt., quoted, on the crocodiles and mosque of Magar Taláo, ix. 136-138; on the Khedewári channel of the Indus in 1837, xii. 274; on Sháhbandar, xii. 340; on the harbour of Sonmiáni, xiii. 61.
- Carleton, Rev. Dr., founded the American Presbyterian Mission at Kúlu, viii. 340.
- Carmelite Mission in Malabar (1656), ix. 228; their mission and monastery at Verapoli, xiii. 471, 472.
- Carmichael, D. F., quoted, on the Jaipur *samindrá*, vii. 62, 63, 64; his description of Vizianágram, xiii. 503.
- Carmichael, C. P., Joint Magistrate of Pilibhit in Mutiny of 1857, xi. 173.
- Carnac, Col., his defeat of Sháh Alam and M. Law at Gayá (1760), xii. 264.
- Carnac, Capt., his interference in Palámau (1770), viii. 478.
- Carnac, Capt., Resident at Baroda, made arrangement between the Gáekwár and the Nawáb of Rádhanpur (1813), xi. 343.
- Carnatic. *See* Karnatic.
- Carnelian ornaments, Cambay famous for, iii. 274.
- Carnelians, article 'India,' vi. 629; mines at Ratanpur in Rájpipla, xi. 392, 516; in Rewá Kántha, xii. 49.

- Caron, M., President of the French East India Company (1668-74), iv. 451.
- Carpet-weaving, article 'India,' vi. 604.
- Local notices*—At Adoni, i. 26; in Afghánistán, i. 39; Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55; at Ahmádnagar, i. 109; Akot, i. 148; Ambála, i. 222; Bangalore, ii. 64, 70; Bellary, ii. 247; Bhavání, ii. 383; Búbak, iii. 115; Cambay, iii. 272; Dáúdnagar, iv. 158; Ellore, iv. 352; Godávári, v. 129; Berár, v. 270; Hoshiárpur, v. 456; Jabalpur, vii. 35; Jewár, vii. 193; Kashmír, viii. 73; Kasur, viii. 85; Kohát, viii. 248; Mirzápur, ix. 462; Múltán, x. 13; Nawálgund, x. 251; Rájámahendri, xi. 382; Rangpur, xi. 498; Salem, xii. 163; Sándi, xii. 197; Sarjápur, xii. 269; Sehwan, xii. 305, 306; Sháhábád, xii. 332; Sherkot, xii. 380; Shikárpur, xii. 393, 396; Shimoga, xii. 404; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 191, 196; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Wálájápet, xiii. 515.
- Cartier, Mr., Governor-General (1769-72), ii. 278; his attempts to improve Calcutta, iii. 244.
- Carts and cart-wheels, manufacture of, at Anupshahr, i. 295; Athni, i. 378; Atúr, i. 383; Bádin, i. 409; Brahmapur, iii. 393; Dodderi, iv. 211; Erode, iv. 356; Hunsúr, v. 502; x. 120; Jahángirábád, vii. 44; Ludhiána, viii. 523, 526; Purniah, xi. 53; Pilibhit, xi. 179; Taloda, xiii. 168.
- Carving. *See* Shell-carving, Stone-carving, and Wood-carving.
- Cashmere. *See* Kashmír.
- Cassergode, town and *taluk* in Madras, iii. 276, 277.
- Caste, formation of the four castes, article 'India,' vi. 87-91.
- Caste rewards and punishments, article 'India,' vi. 199, 200.
- Caste system, its religious and social aspects, article 'India,' vi. 192-200.
- Caste and trade guilds and associations. *See* Trade guilds and associations.
- Castes, Distribution of the principal. *See* Population section under each District, and the following Provincial articles—Assam, i. 353-357; Behar, ii. 225; Bengal, ii. 296, 297; Central Provinces, iii. 316, 317; Madras, ix. 19-21; N.-W. Provinces, x. 371, 372; Orissa, x. 434-436; Oudh, x. 498, 499; Punjab, xi. 274; Rájputána, xi. 408.
- Castello-Novo, Marquis de, Governor of Goa, v. 104.
- Castles. *See* Forts.
- Castro, Dom Joao de, relieved Diu and defeated king of Gujarát (1545), iv. 307; took away stone, now lost, fixing date of temples of Elephanta, iv. 343; on Mahád in 1538, ix. 154.
- Casuarina plantations, in Chengalpat, iii. 381, 382, 383; Bhaunagar in Káthiáwár, viii. 89; Kistna, viii. 226; Madras, ix. 7, 30, 85; Nellore, x. 268; Ratnágiri, xii. 3; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355.
- Catechu. *See* Cutch.
- Catena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese*, by Mr. S. Beal, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 142 (footnote 1); 147 (footnote 2); 150 (footnote 3); 157 (footnote 2); 176 (footnote 2); 204 (footnote 2).
- Cathay and the Way Thither*, by Col. Yule, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 233 (footnote 2); 238 (footnote 3).
- Cathedrals, Allahábád (Roman Catholic), i. 198; Bassein (Roman Catholic, ruined), ii. 192; Bombay, iii. 79; Calcutta, iii. 251, 252; Old Goa (Roman Catholic), v. 107; Madras, ix. 106, 116; Sarrilhána (Roman Catholic), xii. 266; Thána (Portuguese), xiii. 258.
- Catholic (Roman) Missions, article 'India,' vi. 229-259. Origin of Christianity in India, 229, 230; the three legends of St. Thomas the Apostle, Thomas the Manichæan, and Thomas the Armenian, and their respective claims to be the founder of Indian Christianity, 231-235; Nestorian Church in Asia side by side with Buddhism for 1000 years, its wide diffusion, 235, 236; the forcible conversion of the Nestorians, or St. Thomas Christians, to the Church of Rome, by the Portuguese, 241-243; Syrian and Jacobite Catholics in Malabar, 243, 244; labours of Saint Francis Xavier, 244, 245; early Jesuit priests, their conversions and literary labours, agricultural settlements, and collegiate city of Cochin, 245-253; Portuguese inquisition established at Goa, *autos de fé*, and abolition of the inquisition, 253, 254; suppression of the Jesuits (1759-73), and their re-establishment (1814), 254, 255; organization of modern Roman Catholic Missions, 255; jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, 255, 256; distribution of Roman Catholics, 257; Syrian and Roman Catholic Christians, 257; Roman Catholic population of India, 258; progress of Roman Catholicism, its missions, colleges, and schools, 259. *Local notices*—At Aden, i. 19; Agra, i. 75; Maulmain, i. 242; North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 323; Bassein, ii. 201; Bellary, ii. 249; Bettia, ii. 328; Bháwál, ii. 383; Calcutta, iii. 253;

- Calicut, iii. 268; Cannanore, iii. 276; Chuhári in Champáran, iii. 339; Chengalpat, iii. 389; Cochin, iv. 7; Coimbatore, iv. 16; Covelong, iv. 44; Dhárwár, iv. 260; Ellore, iv. 352; Kámthí, vii. 367; Karnúl, viii. 36; Kárwár, viii. 53; Krishnagar, viii. 317, x. 134; Lucknow, viii. 517; Madras, ix. 23, 25; Madura, ix. 126; Malabar, ix. 228; Mangalore, ix. 314; Mergui, ix. 411; Mudgal, ix. 526; Mysore, x. 112; Nellore, x. 265; Pálghát, x. 543; Pattukotai, xi. 118; Pondicherry, xi. 199; Rámnád, xi. 451; Rangoon, xi. 481; Ránpet, xi. 508; Salem, xii. 165; Sardhána, xii. 266; Singhbhúm, xii. 516; Sudhárám, xiii. 87; Tagasseri, xiii. 180; Tanjore, xiii. 186; Taungngu, xiii. 224, 226; Thána, xiii. 252, 253; Tinneveli, xiii. 302, 303; Travancore, xiii. 348, 352; Trichinopoly, xiii. 358, 365; Trichúr, xiii. 365; Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Verapoli, xiii. 471, 472; Vizagapatam, xiii. 491, 497. *See also Churches, Convents, St. Thomas Christians, and Syrian Christians.*
- Cattle, Breeds of, article 'India,' vi. 520. *Local notices* — Afghánistán, i. 38; Ahmadábád, i. 84; Akola, i. 144; Baroda, ii. 164; Bikaner, ii. 439; Broach, iii. 102; Buldána, iii. 146; Chhindwára, iii. 402; Chitaldrug, iii. 426; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Dhárwár, iv. 262; Dongertál, iv. 314; Hassan, v. 349; Hissár, v. 430; Hoshangábád, v. 446; Húnsúr, v. 502; Jath, vii. 148; Jhang, vii. 210; Kandukúr, vii. 407; Kángayam, vii. 407; Kangundi, vii. 431; Kolár, vii. 276; Palámau in Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Madgiri, viii. 539; Madras, ix. 8; Melghát, ix. 403; Mysore, x. 119, 120; Nagaur, x. 159; Nawalgrúnd, x. 251; Nellore, x. 267; Oudh, x. 483; Panáhat, xi. 25; Pilibhít, xi. 175; Punganúr, xi. 243; Punjab, xi. 280; Rájpútána, xi. 418; Ságara, xii. 105; Shimoga, xii. 404; Sirsá, xiii. 16; Thar and Párkara, xiii. 264; Túngkúr, xiii. 379; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543. *See also Pasture lands for cattle.*
- Cattle, Wild, found in Oudh, x. 483; Partabgarh, xi. 69; Rái Bareli, xi. 353.
- Cattle disease, especially prevalent in Allgarh, i. 177; Amherst, i. 243; Anantápura, i. 277, 279; N. Arcot, i. 319; S. Arcot, i. 328; Bákarganj, i. 449; Bánda, ii. 55; Bara Banki, ii. 114; Bellary, ii. 249; Bulandshahr, iii. 140; Lower Burma, iii. 209; Coimbatore, iv. 21; Cuttack, iv. 74; Darrang, iv. 150; Etáwah, iv. 377; Godávári, v. 130; Hardoi, v. 328; Jaláun, vii. 102; Kámrap, vii. 365; Karnúl, viii. 44; Kheri, viii. 198; Khulná, viii. 209; Kumáun, viii. 358; Lakhimpur, viii. 438; Lálitpur, viii. 457; Malabar, ix. 234; Midnapur, ix. 443; Muzaffarnagar, x. 76; Nadiyá, x. 140, 141; Nowgong, x. 415; Puri, xi. 309; Rái Bareli, xi. 359; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 35; Rohtak, xii. 74, 75; Salem, xii. 165; Sárán, xii. 259; Siálkot, xii. 450; Sibságara, xii. 471; Sultánpur, xiii. 103; Taráí, xiii. 211; Thayet-myo, xiii. 287; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 399; Unao, xiii. 438.
- Cattle fairs and markets, held at Agar, i. 57; Amingadh, i. 244; Amritsar, i. 259, 266; Aváni, i. 390; Bachhrawán, i. 406; Bahraich, i. 454; Batesar, ii. 216; Chetrá, iii. 374; Deolí, iv. 203; Dholpur, iv. 278; Dinánagar, iv. 299; Muktesár in Firozpur, iv. 445; Garhákota, v. 13; Georgegarh, v. 54, vii. 45; Hongal, v. 440; in Kolár, viii. 276, 277; Kuráí, viii. 368; Makhampur, ix. 215; in Western Málwá, ix. 271; Melúr, ix. 305; Mhaswad, ix. 420; Nandi, x. 190, 191; Nekmard, iv. 296; x. 259; Koreke, near Pásrur, xi. 80; Punganúr, xi. 242; Ránpet, xi. 509; Sáoner, xii. 248; Sarsaganj, xii. 271; Belandi in Sátára, xii. 282; Sánda, xii. 295; Chhapará, xii. 313; Sháhpur, xii. 365, 368; Siálkot, xii. 447; Sirsá, xiii. 18; Sirúr, xiii. 23; Sítamarhi, xiii. 26; Subrahmanya, xiii. 86; Tharíá, xiii. 275; Tiruchendúr, xiii. 223; Ulubáriá, xiii. 419; Vanarásí, xiii. 463.
- Cautley, Sir P. T., his report, which led to the Ganges Canal, iv. 473; reconstructed Eastern Jumna Canal, xii. 14.
- Cauvery, great river of S. India, iii. 277-279.
- Cavagnari, Sir L., murdered at Kábul (1879), i. 52, vii. 273.
- Cave inscriptions of Asoka, article 'India,' vi. 145, 146. *See also Asoka.*
- Caves and caverns, at Bámián in Afghán-Türkistán, 56; Amherst, i. 235; Bhareng, ii. 370; Bijli, ii. 427; Dárljilling, iv. 130; Ganeswari river, iv. 464; Guptasar, v. 205; Háthpor, v. 353, 354; Hpa-gat, v. 465, 466; Cherra Púnj and Rúpnáth in the Khási Hills, viii. 174; Mahágáon, ix. 155; in Mandlá, ix. 301; Mánpur, ix. 340; Mugdáí, ix. 528; Rúpnáth, xii. 85; Sansar Dhára, xii. 225; in the Sháhpur Hills, xii. 369; Siju, xii. 477; Talája, xiii. 163; Taliparamba, xiii. 167; Tavoy Island, xiii. 235.
- Cave-temples and rock-temples, at Ajanta, i. 113-116; Akouk-toung, i. 148;

- Amarnáth (Kashmír), i. 211; Ambád, i. 212; Aror, i. 332; Aurangábád, i. 388; Bádámí, i. 407; Bágh, i. 414; Balsane, ii. 26; Barábar Hills, ii. 116; Bezwáda, ii. 336; Bhándak, ii. 359; Bhímáveram, ii. 396; Chaul, iii. 377; Dam-ma-tha, iv. 104; Elephanta, iv. 341-343; Ellora, iv. 349-351; Gávipur, v. 42; Ghugus, v. 75; Gwalior, v. 235; Harchoká, v. 320; Hpa-gat, v. 465, 466; Jogeshwari, vii. 247; Junágarh, vii. 263; Junnar, vii. 264; Kálinjar, vii. 336; Kárlí, viii. 13-16; Khandgiri, viii. 159; Khed, viii. 187; Mahábalipur, ix. 147-149; Pále, near Mahád, ix. 154; Mánjira, ix. 336; Násik, x. 237; Rámgarh Hill, xi. 447; Rání-Núr, xi. 507, 508; Salsette, xii. 169, 170; Shivner, xii. 410; Undavalli on the Sitánagaram Hills, xiii. 27; Sivagangá, xiii. 42; Sudásna, xiii. 87; Udayagiri, xiii. 414, 415.
- Cave-tomb of the introducer of coffee into India, Bába Búdan, i. 402, 403.
- Cave-tunnel at Háthpur, v. 353, 354; xi. 447.
- Cawnpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 279-289; physical aspects, 279, 280; history, 280-283; population, 283-285; agriculture, 285, 286; natural calamities, 287; commerce and trade, 287, 288; administration, 288, 289; medical aspects, 289.
- Cawnpur, city in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 289-293; situation and appearance, 289, 290; history, 290-292; population, 292; communications, trade, etc., 292, 293; the Mutiny at, massacre of the garrison and the women and children, article 'India,' vi. 420.
- Cavley, Dr., his report on the trade of Kashmír (1867), viii. 399, 400.
- Ceded Districts, term applied to the territory in the Deccan ceded to the British in 1800, for the maintenance of the Nizám's subsidiary force. *See* Hyderabad State.
- Ceded and Conquered Provinces, term formerly applied to the N.-W. Provinces, iii. 293.
- Census, The results of the. *See* Population section under each Province, Division, District, and town.
- Central Asia, Trans-Himálayan trade with, article 'India,' vi. 586-590.
- Central India, group of States, iii. 293-297; population, 295; climate, 295-297.
- Central India Agency. *See* Central India.
- Central jails. *See* Jails, Central and model.
- Central Provinces, Chief Commissioner-
- ship, 297-323; physical aspects, 297-299; forests, 299, 300; coal, 300; iron, 300; history, 300-303; population, 303-305; religion, 305; aborigines, 305-308; physical appearance, etc., 308-311; Hindu population, 311, 312; local sects, 312; Satnámis, the, 312, 313; Kabírpánthís, the, 313-315; Kumbhipáthiás, the, 315; Nánakpanthís, the, 315, 316; Singhapanthís, the, 316; Dhamís, the, 316; Hindu castes, 316, 317; Muhammadans, 317; Jains, 317; Christian sects, 317; distribution into town and country, 317, 318; occupations, 318; agriculture, 318, 319; commerce and manufactures, 319; means of communication, 319, 320; administration, 320, 321; education, 321; climate and meteorology, 321-323.
- Cereal crops. *See* Agricultural section under each District, and also Barley, Oats, and Wheat.
- Ceremonies. *See* Funeral ceremonies, Marriage ceremonies, and Customs, ceremonies, and mode of life.
- Cesses, Customary, illegal or local. *See* *Abudhs*.
- Ceylon, India's trade with, article 'India,' vi. 578, 579. *Local notices*—Adrampei, i. 27; Karikal, viii. 10; Laccadive Islands, viii. 396; Negapatam, x. 258; Pámbam, xi. 23; Tuticorin, xiii. 386.
- Chabrámau. *See* Chhibramau.
- Chach, tract of country in Punjab, iii. 323.
- Cháchána, State in Káthiáwár, iii. 323.
- Cháchra. *See* Umarmót *tdluk*.
- Cháchra, town in Sind, iii. 323.
- Cháddchat, State in Gujarát, iii. 323, 324. *See* also Santalpur.
- Chágdah, town in Bengal, iii. 324.
- Cháibásá, town in Bengal, iii. 324.
- Chain armour, Manufacture of, article 'India,' vi. 606, 607.
- Cháinpur, town in Bengal, iii. 324.
- Cháinpur, village in Bengal, iii. 325.
- Chains, aboriginal tribe in Maldah, ix. 243.
- Cháitanpur, hill range in Bengal, iii. 325.
- Cháitanpur, village in Bengal, iii. 325.
- Chaitanya, Hindu religious reformer (1485-1527), his life and teachings, article 'India,' vi. 219-221. *Local notices*—Became an ascetic at Káiwá, viii. 103; born at Nadiyá, x. 141; his life and doctrines, x. 443, 444.
- Chaitpet, village in Madras, iii. 325.
- Chait Singh, Rájá of Benares, exactions of Warren Hastings from (1780), article 'India,' vi. 390. *Local notices*—Rebelle (1781), and was deposed, ii. 256; fled to Bijáigarh, ii. 423; allowed

- to succeed his father in Gházipur (1770), v. 64; expelled the Rohilla ruler of Jaunpur, vii. 153.
- Chak, town in Sind, iii. 325.
- Chaken, town in Rájputána, iii. 325.
- Cháki, stream in Punjab, iii. 325.
- Chakiriá, village in Bengal, iii. 325.
- Chaklási, town in Bombay, iii. 326.
- Chakmás, Arakanese tribe, numerous in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 449; their manners and customs, iii. 449, 450.
- Chakrabári, village in Bengal, iii. 326.
- Chakradwaj, the first Aham Rájá who became a Hindu, vii. 357.
- Chakráta, cantonment in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 326.
- Chákultor, village in Bengal, iii. 326.
- Chakwál, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iii. 326, 327.
- Chalakúdi, river in Madras, iii. 327.
- Chalan Bál, lake in Bengal, iii. 327.
- Chaláuni, river in Bengal, iii. 327.
- Chalcedony, found in Aden, i. 15; Bangalore, ii. 59; Madura, ix. 122.
- Chállsgáon, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 327, 328.
- Chalmers, Gen. Sir John, his defence of Coimbatore (1791), iv. 16.
- Chálukya, dynasty in the Deccan. See Birudankaráyapuram, iii. 13; Berár, v. 261; Kaládgi, vii. 315; Kolába, viii. 262; Madras, ix. 10, 11; Mysore, x. 93; Poona, xi. 201; Sátára, xii. 277; Sáwantwári, xii. 297; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sholápur, xii. 412.
- Chamárdi, State in Káthiáwár, iii. 328.
- Chámarlákota, town in Madras, iii. 328.
- Chamars, caste of leather-workers and shoemakers, numerous or otherwise important in Aligarh, i. 172; Allahábád, i. 189; Ambála, i. 218; Azamgarh, i. 396; Ballia, ii. 20; Banda, ii. 50; Basti, ii. 210; Behar, ii. 225; Bengal, ii. 296; Budáun, iii. 119; Cawnpur, iii. 283, 284; Central India, iii. 295; their adoption of the new religion of Ghásí Dás in Chhattisgarh (see Satnámis), iii. 312, 313; in the Central Provinces, iii. 316; Etah, iv. 361; Etáwah, iv. 373; Faizábád, iv. 383; Fatehpur, iv. 424; Gurdáspur, v. 210; Jhánsi, vii. 222; Meerut, ix. 386; Moradábád, ix. 507; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; Nadiyá, x. 133; Oudh, x. 499; Ráipur, xi. 372; Rájputána, xi. 408, 410; Sagar, xii. 104; Saháranpur, xii. 118; Sítápur, xiii. 33; Sultánpur, xiii. 98; Taráí, xiii. 209; Tonk, xiii. 337; Unao, xiii. 430.
- Chamba, Hill State in Punjab, iii. 328, 330.
- Chamba, town in Punjab, iii. 331.
- Chambal, great river in Central India, iii. 331, 332.
- Chámbal, town in Bengal, iii. 332.
- Chamber, Sir Thomas, Governor of Madras (1659-61), ix. 66.
- Chamberlain, Gen. Sir N. B., conducted Ambela campaign (1863), i. 227; in the battle of Kandahár (1842), vii. 394; stopped at All Masjid on his way to Kábul (1878), i. 52, viii. 127; besieged in Chíchawatni (1857), ix. 496.
- Chambra Mala, mountain in Madras, iii. 332.
- Chamiáni, town in Oudh, iii. 332.
- Chamomeril, lake in Kashmír, iii. 332.
- Chámpa, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 332.
- Champaháti, village in Bengal, iii. 332.
- Champanagar, village in Bengal, iii. 333.
- Champáner, historic hill fort in Bombay, iii. 333, 334.
- Champáran, District of Bengal, iii. 334-344; history, 334, 335; physical aspects, 335-337; people, 337-340; antiquities, 340, 341; agriculture, 341, 342; natural calamities, 342; industrial, 342, 343; administration, 343, 344; medical aspects, 344.
- Champáran, Sub-division in Bengal, iii. 344, 345.
- Champas, nomadic Tibetan tribe in the Himalayas, v. 412.
- Champat Rái, Bundela chief, father of Chhatar Sál, harassed the Muhammadans, iii. 154, 155.
- Champdání, village in Bengal, iii. 345.
- Champion, Col., defeated the Rohillas at Tisúá (1774), xiii. 334.
- Chámrájnagar, town and *tdluk* in Mysore, iii. 345.
- Chamráuli, town in Oudh, iii. 345.
- Chamúndibetta, hill in Mysore, iii. 345.
- Chámursi, town in Central Provinces, iii. 345, 346.
- Chanár, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 346.
- Chanar, historic fortress and town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 346, 347.
- Chánchrá, village in Bengal, iii. 347, 348.
- Chándá, District in Central Provinces, iii. 348-355; physical aspects, 348, 349; history, 349-351; population, 351, 352; antiquities and places of interest, 352; agriculture, 352, 353; natural calamities, 353; commerce and trade, 353, 354; administration, 354, 355; medical aspects, 355.
- Chándá, town in Central Provinces, iii. 355, 356.
- Chándá, *pargand* in Oudh, iii. 356.
- Chándála, *samtádrí* in Central Provinces, iii. 356.

- Chandá's, the great low caste in Bengal in which most of the semi-Hinduized aborigines are included, in Assam, i. 356; Bákarganj, i. 443; Bengal, ii. 296; Dacca, iv. 83; Faridpur, their numbers, manners, and customs, iv. 397, 400, 401; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Maimansingh, ix. 194; Nadiyá, x. 133; Sylhet, xiii. 148; Tipperah, xiii. 316.
- Chandan, river in Bengal, iii. 356.
- Chandarnagar, French Settlement in Bengal, iii. 356, 357; its capture by Admiral Watson (1757), vi. 382.
- Chánda Sáhib, Nawáb of the Karnátic, sent his son to besiege Arcot (1751), i. 309; took Chengalpat (1751), iii. 389; held Dindigal fort, iv. 301; besieged Karúr (1736), viii. 52; conquered Madura (1740), ix. 123; taken prisoner at Máyakonda (1748), ix. 377; got possession of Trichinopoly (1740), xiii. 356.
- Chandauli, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 357.
- Chandausi, market town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 357.
- Chandavolu, town in Madras, iii. 357.
- Chándhálí, river port in Orissa, iii. 358.
- Chand Bardái, Hindi poet (12th century), article 'India,' vi. 345.
- Chánd Bibí, widow of Alí Adil Sháh of Bijápur, defended Ahmadnagar (1595), i. 108; ruled Bijápur as regent on her husband's death (1579), ii. 424; ceded Berár to Akbar (1596), iii. 144; had Sholápur as her dowry (1562), xii. 421.
- Chandelas, formerly a ruling race in Bundelkhand, article 'India,' vi. 71. *Local notices*—Dynasty founded by Chandra Varma, iii. 154; Chandel Rájá of Kálinjar killed Ajái Pál of Kanauj (1021), iv. 410; made artificial lakes in Hamírpur, v. 298; their buildings at Mahoba, v. 299; ix. 182, 183; at Jhánsi, vii. 216, 217; made Kálinjar their capital (1192), vii. 332; their buildings at Khajuráhu, viii. 140; in Lalitpur, viii. 448.
- Chanderi, tract in Central India, iii. 358.
- Chanderi, town in Central India, iii. 358.
- Chandgaon, town in Bengal, iii. 358.
- Chándias, Muhammadan tribe in Sind, viii. 463.
- Chandi Dás, religious poet of the 15th century, article 'India,' vi. 348; hymn to Krishna, vi. 348, 349.
- Chándisthán, shrine in Bengal, iii. 358.
- Chándkhálí, village in Bengal, iii. 358, 359.
- Chandko, historical name for tract of land in Sind, iii. 359.
- Chándod, village in Bombay, iii. 359, 360.
- Chándor, Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 360.
- Chándor, town in Bombay, iii. 360, 361.
- Chándpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 361.
- Chándpur, seaside village in Bengal, iii. 361, 362.
- Chandra, river in Punjab, iii. 362.
- Chandra, *pargand* in Oudh, iii. 362.
- Chandra Drona. *See* Baba Budan.
- Chandragiri, town and *tdluk* in Madras, iii. 362, 363.
- Chandragiri, river in Madras, iii. 363, 364.
- Chandraguna, village in Bengal, iii. 364.
- Chandra Gupta, King of Magadha (326 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 166-170; cession of the Greek possessions in the Punjab to, by Seleukos (306 B.C.); the Embassy of Megasthenes, vi. 167-170. *Local notices*—Founded the Gupta dynasty, x. 362; had his capital at Palibothra, now Patná, when Megasthenes came, xi. 106, 107; conquered the Punjab, xi. 260; abdicated and lived as hermit at Shrávanbelgola, xii. 425.
- Chandra-guth, peak in Mysore, iii. 364.
- Chandrakona. *See* Baba Budan.
- Chandrakona, town in Bengal, iii. 364.
- Chandranagar, French Settlement in Bengal. *See* Chandarnagar.
- Chandranáth, village in Bengal. *See* Sitakund.
- Chandrapur, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 364, 365.
- Chandra Varma, founded Chandel dynasty in Bundelkhand, iii. 154.
- Chánd Sultán, successor of Bakt Buland, and last powerful Rájá of Deogarh, iii. 399.
- Chándúr, town in Ellichpur, Berár, iii. 365.
- Chándúr, town and *tdluk* in Amráoti, Berár, iii. 365, 366.
- Chándúria, village in Bengal, iii. 366.
- Chandwar. *See* Chandor.
- Cháng Bhakár, State in Chutiá Nágpur, iii. 366, 367.
- Changes of caste occupation by the Sháhas, Telis, and Tambulls of Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 196, 197.
- Changes of river-beds, and deserted river capitals, article 'India,' vi. 30. *See* Alluvion and diluvion.
- Changrezhing, village in Bashahr State, Punjab, iii. 367.
- Changsíl, mountains in Bashahr State, Punjab, iii. 367.
- Channagiri, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, iii. 367, 368.
- Channapatna, town in Mysore, iii. 368.
- Chanráypatna, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, iii. 368, 369.

- Chánsama, town in Baroda, iii. 369.
 Chantapilli, village in Madras, iii. 369.
 Chanwarpatha, historic village in Central Provinces, iii. 369.
 Chápá, village and estate in Central Provinces, iii. 369.
 Chaprá, Sub-division in Bengal, iii. 369, 370.
 Chaprá, head-quarters of Sárán District, Bengal, iii. 370.
 Chapraulí, village in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 370.
 Character of the Non-Aryan tribes, their fidelity as soldiers, article 'India,' vi. 72.
Charak-púja or hook swinging festival, article 'India,' vi. 213.
 Charamái, lake in Bashahr State, Punjab, iii. 370.
 Charans, sacred class in Jodhpur, vii. 237.
 Chárápunji. *See* Cherra Punji.
Charas, or hemp, Excise duty on, article 'India,' vi. 455.
 Charat Singh, grandfather of Ranjít Singh, had his head-quarters at Guj-ránwála, v. 181; defeated and killed by Ranjít Deo of Jamú (1774), xii. 442.
 Charda, *parganá* in Oudh, iii. 371.
 Chardwár, division or *mahál* in Assam, iii. 371.
 Charities. *See* Hospitals, Institutions (charitable), and Orphanages.
 Charities of Indian Trade guilds, article 'India,' vi. 198. *See* Trade guilds.
 Charkha, petty State in Káthiawár, iii. 371.
 Charkhári, town and petty State in Bunderkhand, iii. 371, 372.
 Charles II., obtained Bombay as his wife's dowry (1661), and sold it to the East India Company, iii. 37, 74.
 Charmádi, pass in Madras, iii. 372.
 Charmunsha, town in Bengal, iii. 372.
 Charnock, Job, said to have built *bádr* at Barrackpur, ii. 175; founded Calcutta (1686), iii. 240; his tomb there, iii. 252; chief of the factory at Kásim-bázár (1681), viii. 80.
 Charrá, village in Bengal, iii. 372.
 Chársadda, town in Punjab, iii. 372, 373.
 Chartháwal, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 373.
 Chásá, chief cultivating caste in Cuttack, iv. 69.
 Cháta, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 373, 374.
 Chatári, village in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 374.
 Chátná, village in Bengal, iii. 374.
 Chatrá, town in Bengal, iii. 374, 375.
 Chatrapur. *See* Chhatarpur.
 Chatrapur, town in Madras, iii. 375.
 Chátsu, town in Rájputána, iii. 375.
 Chatter Singh, Sikh insurgent leader, killed Col. Kanara (1849), v. 339.
 Chaugáchhá, village in Bengal, iii. 375.
 Chaughát, town and *tdul* in Madras, iii. 375.
 Chauhans, once the dominant Rájput clan in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123. *See* also in Aligarh, i. 172; occupied Khair during the Mutiny, viii. 127; in Rájputána, xi. 409, 410.
 Chauka, river in Oudh, iii. 375.
 Chauidángá, mine in Bengal, iii. 375, 376.
Chaukidárs, or village watchmen. *See* Administrative section under each District.
 Chaul, town in Bombay, iii. 376, 377.
 Chaulis, name given to certain castes in Bombay, whose ancestors emigrated from Chaul, iii. 376.
 Chaumuliá, village in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 377.
 Chaumún, town in Rájputána, iii. 377.
 Chaunghas, 'children of the stream,' an Arakanese tribe in Lower Burma, iii. 183.
 Chaur, The, peak in Punjab, iii. 377.
 Chaurádádar, hill plateau in Central Provinces, iii. 377.
 Chaurágarh, historic fortress in Central Provinces, iii. 377.
 Chauriá, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 377, 378.
Chauris, Manufacture of, in Bhartpur, ii. 376.
 Chausá, village in Bengal, iii. 378.
 Chausa Canal, in Bengal, iii. 378.
Chauth, or 'quarter revenues' exacted by the Maráthás in the Deccan and in Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 320, 321. *See* also Maráthás.
 Chávakkád, town in Madras. *See* Chaughát.
 Chawindah, village in Punjab, iii. 378.
 Chaws, aboriginal tribe in the Arakan Hills Tracts, i. 300, iii. 183.
 Cheap, 'the magnificent,' Commercial Resident, introduced indigo cultivation into Birbhóm, xiii. 139.
 Cheape, Gen. Sir John, finally defeated Myat Thún (1853), iv. 313; his capture of Donabyú, xiii. 289.
 Chedambaram, town in Madras. *See* Chidambaram.
 Cheduba, island, town, and township in Lower Burma, iii. 378, 379.
 Cheetah, or hunting leopard, article 'India,' vi. 653, 654. *Local notices*—found in Anantápúr, i. 274; Bellary, ii. 241; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Cochin, iv. 2; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Indore, vii. 2; Kadúr, vii. 283; Káthiawár, viii. 96; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kotah, viii. 304; Madras, ix.

- 89; Nawánagar, x. 252; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355.
- Chellakere, village in Mysore, iii. 379.
- Chellapali, town in Madras, iii. 379.
- Chenáb, river in Kashmir, iii. 379, 380.
- Chenári, village in Bengal, iii. 380.
- Chenchus or Chenchuwars, aboriginal tribe, nomad and gipsy-like, in Cuddapah, iv. 51; the Nallamalái Hills, viii. 37, x. 185, 186; Kistna, viii. 230; Nellore, x. 266.
- Chendiá, port in Bombay, iii. 380.
- Chendwár, hill in Bengal, iii. 380.
- Chengalpat, District in Madras, iii. 380-388; physical aspects, 380-382; history, 382, 383; population, 383, 384; agriculture, 384-386; natural calamities, 386; commerce and trade, 386, 387; administration, 387, 388; medical aspects, 388.
- Chengalpat, *táluk* in Madras, iii. 389.
- Chengalpat, town in Madras, iii. 389, 390.
- Chengama, pass in Madras, iii. 390.
- Chennagiri. *See* Channagiri.
- Chepauk, quarter of Madras town, iii. 390.
- Chera, ancient kingdom in S. India, iii. 390, 391. *See* also Chola.
- Cheránd, village in Bengal, iii. 391.
- Cherat, hill and cantonment in Punjab, iii. 391, 392.
- Cherpulchari, town in Madras, iii. 392.
- Cherra, State in the Khási Hills, Assam, iii. 392.
- Cherra Punji, village and mission station in Assam, iii. 392, 393.
- Cherry, Mr., murdered at Benares (1799), ii. 256, 264.
- Cheruma Perumál, founded Calicut, iii. 264; Rájá of Cochín descended from, iv. 2, 3; had his capital at Kodungalúr (Cranganore), viii. 240; story of his abdication and death, ix. 221, 222; eldest son founded dynasty of Travancore, xiii. 345.
- Cherus, aboriginal tribe in Koreá, viii. 297; Mirzápur, ix. 456.
- Cherupullaseri. *See* Cherpulchari.
- Chetpat, quarter of Madras town, iii. 393.
- Chetterpur. *See* Chatrapur.
- Chettis or Shettis, trading caste in Madras Presidency, ix. 19. *See* Trading castes.
- Chetváí, village in Madras, iii. 393, 394.
- Cheyair, river in Madras, iii. 394.
- Cheyair, river in Madras, iii. 394.
- Cheyroot, a scarlet dye. *See* Dyes.
- Chhachrauli, town in Punjab, iii. 394.
- Chhagan Gobra, village in Orissa, iii. 394.
- Chhálápák, village in Bengal, iii. 394.
- Chháliar, petty State in Gujarát, iii. 394.
- Chhálla, State in Káthiáwár, iii. 394.
- Chhanchiá Mírganj, village in Bengal, iii. 394.
- Chhanuya, port in Orissa, iii. 394, 395.
- Chhapára, historic town in Central Provinces, iii. 395.
- Chháta. *See* Chata.
- Chhátak, village in Assam, iii. 395.
- Chhatapardb, or umbrella festival, held at Chákullor, iii. 326.
- Chhatarpur, State in Bundelkhand, iii. 395, 396.
- Chhatar Sál, Bundela chief, overran Allahábád, i. 187; the hero of the Bundelas, ii. 48; called in the Maráthás (1734), iii. 155; his ruined palace and mausoleum at Chhatarpur, iii. 396; conquered Damoh, but ceded it to the Peshwá, ix. 109; defeated the last governor of Dhámoní, iv. 240; conquered Hamirpur (1680), v. 299; made Jaláun the base for his conquest of Bundelkhand (1671-1734), vii. 90; got Jhánsi granted him by Bahádúr Sháh (1707), vii. 218; built temple of Kashoriní Paton, xi. 83; left Ságur on his death to the Peshwá, xii. 102.
- Chhatpur, town in Central India, iii. 396.
- Chhatisgarh, Division in Central Provinces, iii. 396, 397.
- Chhatnáí, town in Bengal, iii. 397.
- Chhibrámau, town and *taksil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 397, 398.
- Chhindwára, District in Central Provinces, iii. 398-403; physical aspects, 398, 399; history, 399, 400; population, 400, 401; agriculture, 401, 402; commerce and trade, 402; administration, 402, 403; medical aspects, 403.
- Chhindwára, town and Sub-division in Central Provinces, iii. 403.
- Chhipia, village in Oudh, iii. 403, 404.
- Chhipias or Bhavsars, calico printers in Kaira, vii. 306.
- Chholá, range of the Himálayas, iii. 404.
- Chhotá Bhágrathi, branch of the Ganges, iii. 404.
- Chhota Nágpur. *See* Chutiá Nágpur.
- Chhota Sinchula, peak in Bengal, iii. 405.
- Chhota Udaipur, town and State in Gujarát, iii. 405, 406.
- Chhuikádán. *See* Kondka.
- Chhuikádán, village in Central Provinces, iii. 406.
- Chhúri, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 406.
- Chibhalis, Aryan tribe in the Himálayan Mountains, v. 412.
- Chibrámau. *See* Chhibrámau.
- Chibu. *See* Mau.
- Chicacole, *táluk* in Madras, iii. 406.
- Chicacole, town in Madras, iii. 407. *See* Northern Circars.

- Chicacole. *See* Languliya.
 Chicháli. *See* Maidani.
 Chichgarh, town and estate in Central Provinces, iii. 408.
 Chikadandi, town in Bengal, iii. 408.
 Chikakol. *See* Chicacole.
 Chikalda, village in Berár, iii. 408.
 Chikára. *See* Ravine deer.
 Chikáti, estate in Madras, iii. 409.
 Chikballapur, town and *taluk* in Mysore, iii. 409.
 Chik Devaráj Ságar. *See* Chunchankatte.
 Chikhli, petty State in Bombay, iii. 409.
 Chikhli, *taluk* in Berár, iii. 409, 410.
 Chikhli, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 410.
 Chikmagalur, town and *taluk* in Mysore, iii. 410, 411.
 Chiknáyakanhalli, town and *taluk* in Mysore, iii. 411.
 Chikori, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 411, 412.
 Chilambaram, *taluk* in Madras, iii. 412.
 Chilambaram, town in Madras, iii. 412-414.
 Chilásis, aboriginal tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
 Child, Sir John, 'Captain-General and Admiral of India' (1684), also styled 'Governor-General,' article 'India,' vi. 370, 371.
 Childers, *Dictionary of the Pali Language*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 132, 134, 137, 138; 142 (footnotes).
 Children under Twelve, Number of. *See* Population section under each District.
 Child-worship of Krishna, article 'India,' vi. 222.
 Chilianwála, village and battle-field in Punjab, iii. 414, 415; battle of, article 'India,' vi. 412, 413.
 Chilká Lake, shallow inland sea in Orissa, iii. 415-417.
 Chillies, Cultivation of, in Akyab, i. 156; Ambála, i. 220; Anantápur, i. 277; North Arcot, i. 316; Bellary, ii. 245; Bengal, ii. 304; Bhután, ii. 413; Cachar, iii. 236; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Daphla Hills, iv. 119; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Goa, v. 93; Hassan, v. 349; Henzada, v. 388; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Hissár, v. 430; Jirang, vii. 233; Karnúl, viii. 37; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kistna, viii. 230; Kolár, viii. 276; Madras, ix. 28, 30; Nadiyá, x. 135, 136; Nellore, x. 266; Noákhálí, x. 347; Thayet-myo, xiii. 283; Thon-gwa, xiii. 291; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Trichinopoli, xiii. 360.
 Chilmári, village in Bengal, iii. 417.
 Chimá Báí, wife of Raghuji Bhonslá II., built fort and temple of Gumgáon, v. 198.
 Chinná Pátel, *zamindár* of Kámthá, rebellion of (1818), ii. 361, 362.
 Chinnájí Apá, Maráthá general, took Bassein (Wásim), (1739), ii. 191.
 Chimúr, town and *parganá* in Central Provinces, iii. 417.
 China, India's trade with, article 'India,' vi. 577; 582, 583.
 Chináb. *See* Chenáb.
 Chinamandem, town in Madras, iii. 417.
 Chinchimulla, estate in Madras, iii. 417.
 Chinchli. *See* Dang States.
 Chinchni, town in Bombay, iii. 417.
 Chindári, a mode of ornamenting cotton and silk goods in Bombay Presidency, ii. 59.
 Chinese, their numbers in Akyab, i. 134; Bengal, ii. 295; Lower Burma, iii. 182; Henzada, v. 386; tin miners at Má-li-won, ix. 258; Rangoon, xi. 485; Taung-ngu, xii. 223; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thon-gwa, xiii. 290.
 Chingleput. *See* Chengalpat.
 Chfni, village in Bashahr State, Punjab, iii. 417, 418.
 Chiniot, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iii. 418.
 Chin Kílich Khán. *See* Asaf Jah, Nizám-ul-Mulk.
 Chinna Kimedi. *See* Kimedi.
 Chinnamalpur, peak in Madras, iii. 418, 419.
 Chins or Khyins, aboriginal tribe in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 300; their religion, manners, customs, and numbers in Lower Burma, iii. 177, 179, 181, 182, 184; in Upper Burma, iii. 212; Henzada, v. 386; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 386; Prome, xi. 230; Sandoway, xii. 201, 202; Thayet-myo, xiii. 280-282.
 Chinsurah, town in Bengal, iii. 419; defeat of the Dutch at, by Clive, article 'India,' vi. 362, 363; head-quarters of the Dutch Settlement in Bengal, vi. 381.
 Chintadrappet, quarter of Madras town, iii. 419.
 Chintalnár, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 419.
 Chintamani-pet, town in Mysore, iii. 419.
 Chintpurní, mountain range in Punjab, iii. 419, 420.
 Chintz, Manufacture of, at Aliganj-Sewán, i. 167; Gooty in Anantápur, i. 278; Bellary, ii. 247; Farukhábad, iv. 415; Ich, vii. 24; Islamábád, vii. 26; Masulipatam, viii. 232, ix. 354; Dindigal in Madura, ix. 130; Moradábad, ix. 513; Kanauj, x. 396; Shimoga,

- xii. 404; Siálkot, xii. 448; Súr Singh, xiii. 138.
- Chiplún, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 420, 421.
- Chips from a German Workshop*, Max Müller's, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 83 (footnote 1); 127 (footnote 3); 142 (footnote 2); 151 (footnote 1).
- Chipurupalle, estate and *tdluk* in Madras, iii. 421.
- Chirakkal, *tdluk* in Madras, iii. 421.
- Chirakkal, township in Madras, iii. 421.
- Chirakkal Rájá, The, took Dharmápatam from the East India Company (1788), iv. 253.
- Chirála, town in Madras, iii. 421.
- Chiramkod, division of the Nilgiri District, Madras, iii. 421.
- Chirang Dvár, in Assam, iii. 421, 422.
- Chiráwa, town in Rájputána, iii. 422.
- Chirgáon, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 422.
- Chirkhári. *See* Charkhari.
- Chisholm, Mr., on the architecture of Madras, ix. 106.
- Child*. *See* Spotted deer.
- Chitaldrúg, District in Mysore, iii. 422-428; physical aspects, 422, 423; history, 423, 424; agriculture, 425, 426; manufactures, etc., 426, 427; administration, 427; medical aspects, 427, 428.
- Chitaldrúg, *tdluk* in Mysore, iii. 428.
- Chitaldrúg, town in Mysore, iii. 428, 429.
- Chitalmári, village in Bengal, iii. 429.
- Chitang, river in Punjab, iii. 429.
- Chitá Rewá, river in Central Provinces, iii. 429.
- Chitarkot, hill in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 429, 430.
- Chitartalá, river in Orissa, iii. 430.
- Chit-Firozpur. *See* Baragáon.
- Chitor, town in Rájputána, iii. 430, 431.
- Chitrá, river in Bengal, iii. 432.
- Chitrál, town in Kashmir, iii. 432.
- Chitrális, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Chitrávatí, river in Madras, iii. 432.
- Chitráwás, State in Káthiáwar, iii. 432.
- Chittagong, Division or Commissionership of Bengal, iii. 432, 433.
- Chittagong, District in Bengal, iii. 433-443; physical aspects, 433-435; history, 435-438; urban and rural population, 438, 439; occupations, 439; agriculture, 439, 440; natural calamities, 440; commerce, etc., 440, 441; tea, 441; administration, 441-443; medical aspects, 443.
- Chittagong, Sub-division in Bengal, iii. 443.
- Chittagong, town and port in Bengal, iii. 444-446.
- Chittagong Hill Tracts, District in Bengal, iii. 446-453; physical aspects, 446-448; history, 448, 449; population, 449, 450; agriculture, 450, 451; commerce and trade, etc., 452; administration, 452, 453; medical aspects, 453.
- Chitta Páhar, mountain range in Punjab, iii. 453.
- Chittáwadigi, town in Madras, iii. 453.
- Chittivalása, town in Madras, iii. 453, 454.
- Chittivalása, river in Madras, iii. 454.
- Chittúr, *tdluk* in Madras, iii. 454.
- Chittúr, town in Madras, iii. 454, 455.
- Chittúr, town in Cochín, iii. 455.
- Chitu, Pindári leader, killed by a tiger near Ahírwás, i. 82; held land in Narsinghpur, x. 219.
- Chitwail, town in Madras, iii. 455.
- Chloride of sodium, found in Azamgarh, i. 399.
- Chobári, State in Káthiáwar, iii. 455.
- Chok, petty State in Káthiáwar, iii. 455.
- Chokahátu, village in Bengal, iii. 455.
- Chokampati, estate in Madras, iii. 455.
- Choka Nayakkan, moved capital from Madura to Trichinopoly, xiii. 356; built palace there, xiii. 364.
- Chola, historic division of S. India, iii. 455, 456. *See* Chera, ancient Ilindu dynasty, vi. 286; their history, that of Tanjore, xiii. 181, 182; their capital Tanjore, xiii. 194.
- Cholam*. *See* Millets.
- Cholera, especially prevalent in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 131; Akola, i. 144, 146; Aligarh, i. 177; Amráoti, i. 250; Amritsar, i. 266; Anantápur, i. 277, 278, 279; North Arcot, i. 319; South Arcot, i. 328; Assam, i. 373; Bákarganj, i. 447, 449; Balasor, ii. 10; Bangalore, ii. 65, 72; Bánkurá, ii. 86; Bara Banki, ii. 114; Básim, ii. 188; Bassein, ii. 201; Bastar, ii. 207; Bellary, ii. 246, 249; Betúl, ii. 333; Bhágalpur, ii. 351; Bírbbhúm, iii. 11; Bográ, iii. 32; Bombay Presidency, iii. 72, 73; Bombay city, iii. 84; Búbak, iii. 115; Bulandshahr, iii. 140; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Cachar, iii. 239; Calcutta, iii. 259, 260; Champáran, iii. 344; Chándá, iii. 355; Chengalpat, iii. 388; Chittagong, iii. 437, 440, 443; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 453; Cochín, iv. 10; Cuddapah, iv. 55; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dacca, iv. 89; Damoh, iv. 113; Darbhanga, iv. 125; Darrang, iv. 150; Dinájpúr, iv. 297; Ellichpur, iv. 347; Etah, iv. 366; Etáwah, iv. 377; Faizábád, iv. 387; Faridpur, iv. 406; Garhwál, v. 23; Turá in the Gáo

- Hills, v. 32; Gayá, v. 50, 52; Goálpára, v. 120; Godávari, v. 130; Gonda, v. 154; Berár, v. 261; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 285; Hardoi, v. 328; Hill Tipperah, v. 401; Hissár, v. 433; Hoshiárpur, v. 457; Húglí, v. 498; Indore, vii. 8; Jaipur, vii. 58; Jalaun, vii. 103; Jalpaiguri, vii. 117; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jessor, vii. 191; Jhanjhána, vii. 214; Jhansi, vii. 225; Kaládgi, vii. 320; Kámrap, vii. 365; South Kánara, vii. 384; Kánsat, vii. 436; Karáchi, vii. 451, 460; Kárágolá, vii. 461; Karanguli, vii. 465; Kárnál, viii. 27; Káshmr, viii. 73, 76; Kheri, viii. 197; Khulná, viii. 209; Kolhápur, viii. 285; Kotah, viii. 307, 308; Kuch Behar, viii. 327; Kúlu, viii. 344; Kumáun, viii. 357; Laccadive Islands, viii. 396; Lakhimpur, vii. 437, 438; Lucknow, viii. 501; Madras Presidency, ix. 79, 80; Madras city, ix. 119; Madura, ix. 132; Maimansingh, ix. 201; Maldah, ix. 248; Mánbhúm, ix. 286; Mandlá, ix. 307; Meerut, ix. 391; Midnapur, ix. 432; Miráj, ix. 440; Monghyr, ix. 489; Montgomery, ix. 501; Murree, x. 19; Murshidábád, x. 31; Muzaffarnagar, x. 76; Mysore District, x. 121; Nadiyá, x. 140; Nágpur, x. 172; Narsinghpur, x. 223; Nellore, x. 271; Noákhál, x. 352; N.-W. Provinces, x. 404; Nowgong, x. 415; Orissa, x. 468; Oudh, x. 510; Pabná, x. 520; Partábgarh, xi. 74; Patná District, xi. 105; Patná State, xi. 116; Pesháwar, xi. 157; Punjab, xi. 292; Purí, xi. 309; Rái Bareli, xi. 359; Ráigarh, xi. 363; Ráipur, xi. 374, 376; Rájputána, xi. 424; Rájsháhl, xi. 438; Rangpur, xi. 500; Salem, xii. 165; Sambalpur, xii. 184; Sandwíp Island, xii. 213; Sàngli, xii. 218; Santál Parganá, xii. 234, 236; Sárán, xii. 258, 259; Sháhábád, xii. 333; Shikárpur, xii. 394; Sholápur, xii. 419, 420; Simla, xii. 495; Sind, xii. 525; Singhbhúm, xii. 540; Sirsá, xiii. 19; Sítápur, xiii. 37; Sultánpur, xiii. 103; Surat, xiii. 131; Sylhet, xiii. 156; Tanjore, xiii. 194; Than and Pákar, xiii. 271; Tinneveli, xiii. 311; Tipperah, xiii. 321; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 399; Unáo, xiii. 435; Vizagapatam, xiii. 497; Wardhá, xiii. 528; Wún, xiii. 546.
- Chopda. *See* Chopra.
- Chope, coal-field in Bengal, iii. 456. *See* Hazáribágh District.
- Chopra, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 456, 457.
- Chora, town in Káthiáwár, iii. 457.
- Chorángla, petty State in Bombay, iii. 457.
- Chorási, Sub-division of Bombay, iii. 457, 458.
- Chotá Nágpur. *See* Chutiá Nágpur.
- Choti, town in Punjab, iii. 458.
- Chotlá, petty State in Káthiáwár, iii. 458.
- Chowghat. *See* Chaughat.
- Christianity in India (100 to 1881 A.D.), article 'India', vi. chap. ix. pp. 229-267; coeval with Buddhism for 900 years, 229; origin of, in India, 229; Syrian Christians in India, 230; the three legends of St. Thomas, 230-233; wide meaning of India in the writings of the Christian Fathers, 233, 234; first glimpse of Indian Christians (190), 234; ancient Roman trade with India, 234; Jew Settlements in ancient Malabar, 234, 235; Indian Christians (190-547), as described by Pantænus, Hippolytus, and Cosmas Indicopleustes, 235; Nestorian Church in Asia, 235, 236; Nestorianism and Buddhism side by side for 1000 years, 236; wide diffusion of the Nestorian Church, 236, 237; the 'Thomas Christians' of Persia and of India, 237; localization of the legend of St. Thomas, 237-239; embassy of Alfred the Great to India (833), 239; troubles of the ancient Indian Church, 240; the Nestorian St. Thomas Christians of Malabar, a powerful and respected military caste, 240, 241; Portuguese efforts at their conversion to Rome, 241; Synod of Diamper (1599), 241, 242; Malabar Christians freed from Portuguese oppressions by the Dutch, 242, 243; Jacobite and Syrian Christians in Malabar, 243; extinction of Nestorianism in Malabar, 243, 244; early Portuguese missionaries indentified with Portuguese aggressions, 244; Xavier and the Jesuits (1542), 244, 245; work done by the Madras Jesuits, 245, 246; early Jesuit stations in India, 246; conquest and conversion the basis of Portuguese Indian rule, 246, 247; parochial organization of Portuguese India, 247; Jesuit station of Thána (1550), its Christian craftsmen and cultivators, 247, 248; Jesuit rural organization, 248; Cochin, a Jesuit collegiate city, 248, 249; Jesuit itineraries and conversions, 250, 251; the Malabar Mission in the 17th and 18th centuries, 251; caste questions among Malabar Christians, 251, 252; Christian martyrdoms, 252, 253; establishment of the inquisition at Goa, 253, 254; *autos da fé*, 254; persecutions and aggressions by Portuguese, 254; Goa inquisition abolished (1812), 254; suppression of the Jesuits (1759), 254,

255; their re-establishment (1814), 255; organization of Roman Catholic Missions in India, 255; separate jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, 255, 256; distribution of Roman Catholics, 257; the Verapoli vicariate in Travancore, 257; Syrian and Roman Catholic Christians, 257; statistics of Roman Catholic population of India, 258; Roman Catholic progress, 259; Pondicherri Mission, 259; Catholic colleges and schools, 259; first Protestant Missions in India, 259, 260; vernacular translation of the Bible (1725), 260; Protestant missionaries in Tanjore, Calcutta, and Serampur, 260; opposition of the East India Company to Missions, 260; Bishopric of Calcutta, 261; other Indian sees, 261; Presbyterian and other Protestant Missions, 261; statistics of Protestant Missions, 261, 262; increase of native Protestants, 262, 263; extended use of native agency, 263; rapid development of school work of Protestant Missions, 262, 263; general statistics of Christian population in India, 263, 264; Protestant denominational statistics, 264, 265; Indian Ecclesiastical establishment, 266, 267. *Local notices*—Christian population especially numerous or otherwise noteworthy in Agra, i. 76; Ahmadábád, i. 86; Ahmadnagar District, i. 100, city, i. 109; Akyab, i. 154; Allahábád District, i. 188, city, i. 195; Ambála, i. 226; Amherst, i. 237; Anandápur (Christian village), i. 272; Anjengo, i. 291; North Arcot, i. 314, 315; South Arcot, i. 322, 323; Assam, i. 358, 359; Atúr, i. 382; Bákarganj, i. 443; Bangalore District, ii. 61, city, ii. 69; Bareilly, ii. 141; Bassein (Wasái), ii. 191; Bassein District, ii. 196, town, ii. 201; Behar, ii. 225; Belgáum, ii. 232; Bellary District, ii. 243, town, ii. 250; Benares, ii. 257; Bengal, ii. 295; Bettia, ii. 327, 328; Bombay Presidency, iii. 52, city, iii. 80; Lower Burma, iii. 179, 180, 196; Calcutta, iii. 256; Calicut, iii. 268; Cannanore, iii. 275; Cawnpur District, iii. 283, city, iii. 292; Central Provinces, iii. 317; Champáran, iii. 338; Chengalpat, iii. 383; Chhagan Gobra (Christian village), iii. 394; Chittagong, iii. 438; Cochin State, iv. 4, town, iv. 11; Coimbatore District, iv. 16, 17, town, iv. 21; Coorg, iv. 35; Cuddapah, iv. 50; Cuttack District, iv. 69, town, iv. 75; Dacca, iv. 83; Damán, iv. 103; Dehra Dún, iv. 172; Delhi, iv. 181; Dhárwar, iv.

259; Dindigal, iv. 301; Faizábád, iv. 383; Faridpur, iv. 401; Firozpur, iv. 442; Ganjam, v. 5; Goa, v. 90; Godávári, v. 126; Berár, v. 267; Hanthawadi, v. 314; Hassan, v. 347, 348; Henzada, v. 385; Howrah town, v. 464; Jabalpur District, vii. 33, city, vii. 37; Jalandhar, vii. 87; Kadúr, vii. 285; Kaira, vii. 302; North Kánara, vii. 370, 371; South Kánara, vii. 378, 379; Karáchi District, vii. 447, city, vii. 455; the Karens, viii. 6; Karnúl, viii. 36, 37; Khándesh, viii. 154; Khási Hills, viii. 174; Kistna, viii. 229; Kolhápur, viii. 283; Kotáyam, viii. 310; Kumáun, viii. 352; Lahore, viii. 407, 408; Lohárdaga, viii. 480, 481; Lucknow, viii. 516; Madras Presidency, ix. 23-25, city, ix. 108; Madura, ix. 125; Malabar, ix. 228; Mangalore, ix. 313, 314; Meerut District, ix. 386, town, ix. 393; Mergui, ix. 408; Monghyr, ix. 483, 484; Moradábád, ix. 507, 508; Multán, x. 6; Mysore State, x. 97, District, x. 117; Nadiyá, x. 132, 134; Nagarkoil, x. 158; Nágpur District, x. 169, city, x. 174; Násik, x. 229; Nega-patam, x. 258; Nellore, x. 264; Nilgiri Hills, x. 308; N.-W. Provinces, x. 372, 373; Ongole, x. 423, 424; Orissa, x. 434, 436, 437; Oudh, x. 497; Pálghát, x. 543; Patná, xi. 99; Pesháwar District, xi. 142, city, xi. 159; Poona District, xi. 205, city, xi. 210; Punjab, xi. 274; Rangoon District, xi. 476, city, xi. 485; Ratnágiri, xii. 7; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 26; Rurki, xii. 85; Ságur, xii. 104; Saháranpur, xii. 118; Salem District, xii. 159, town, xii. 166; Santál Parganá, xii. 230, 231; Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 347; Shimoga, xii. 401; Shwe-gyin, xii. 431; Siálkot, xii. 451; Simla, xii. 493; Sind, xii. 517, 519; Singhbhúm, xii. 534, 535, 536; Tangasseri, xiii. 180; Tanjore District, xiii. 184, 185, city, xiii. 194; Taung-ngu, xiii. 223, 224; Tavoy, xiii. 230, 231; Thána District, xiii. 252, 253, town, xiii. 258; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thayet-myo, xiii. 280; Thon-gwa, xiii. 290; Tinne-velli, xiii. 302-304; Tiruvellá, xiii. 329; Tranquebar, xiii. 341; Travancore, xiii. 347, 348; Trichinopoli District, xiii. 358, city, xiii. 364; Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 393; Utakamand, xiii. 452; Virarajendra-pet (Christian village), xiii. 477, 478; Vizagapatam District, xiii. 490, town, xiii. 497. *See also*

- Catholics, Missions, and Syrian Christians.
- Christopher, Lt., R.N., his survey of the Maldiv Islands (1834-35), ix. 249.
- Chronicle of the Pathán Kings of Delhi*, by Mr. E. Thomas, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 271 (footnote); 280, 281 (footnotes); 283 (footnote 1); 284 (footnote 1); 385 (footnote 3); 287 (footnote 2); 291 (footnote); 298 (footnote 1).
- Chronicles, The palm-leaf. *See* Palm-leaf chronicles, The.
- Chronological table of Governors, Governors-General, and Viceroy of India (1758-1885), article 'India,' vi. 384.
- Chronological table of Muhammadan conquerors and dynasties (1001-1857), article 'India,' vi. 271.
- Chronological tables of the various Kings, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, ii. 276-279.
- Chronology of early European travellers to India, article 'India,' vi. 356, 357 (footnote).
- Chrysolite rosaries, made at Kandahár, i. 39, vii. 391.
- Chuadanga, town and Sub-division in Bengal, iii. 458, 459.
- Chudasámás, *talukdars* in Ahmadábád, descendants of Hindu dynasty of Junágarh, i. 89.
- Chunár. *See* Chanar.
- Chunchangiri, hill in Mysore, iii. 459.
- Chunchankatta, dam across the Káveri river in Mysore, iii. 459.
- Chundernagore. *See* Chandarnagar.
- Chunián, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iii. 459.
- Chúra, town and petty State in Káthiáwár, iii. 460.
- Chúráman, founder of the Ját dynasty of Bhartpur, ii. 373.
- Chúráman, village in Bengal, iii. 460.
- Chúráman, port in Orissa, iii. 460, 461.
- Church Missionary Society. *See* Missions.
- Church of England Mission. *See* Missions.
- Churches (Christian) of interest—the oldest in Bengal, Bandel, ii. 57; old Roman Catholic (ruined) Bassein (Wasái), ii. 192; in Calcutta, iii. 251-253; the Memorial, Cawnpur, iii. 292; old Portuguese at Calicut (1525), iii. 269; oldest European in India, Cochin, iv. 12, 13; old Syrian at Kotá-yam, viii. 310; oldest Protestant in India, Madras (1678), ix. 107; old Portuguese at Manori, ix. 339; Mápusa, ix. 343; Margáo, ix. 345; Marmagáo, ix. 348; St. Thomas' Mount, xii. 143; Syro-Roman at Sharretalai, xii. 377; Memorial to Rev. T. Huntley, Siálkot, xii. 445; Armenian, Surat, xiii. 134; old Portuguese, Trombay, xiii. 370; Vypín, xiii. 504.
- Churesár, petty State in Bombay, iii. 461.
- Chúrjajira, town in Bengal, iii. 461.
- Chúrá, town in Rájpútána, iii. 461.
- Chutiá, village in Bengal, iii. 461.
- Chutiá Nágpur, Division of Bengal, iii. 461.
- Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, petty Native States in Bengal, iii. 461-465; population, 462-464; administrative history, 464-466.
- Chutiya, semi-Hinduized tribe in Assam, iii. 466, 467. *Local notices*—Assam, i. 351; Darrang, iv. 145; Lakhimpur, viii. 428, 430; Nowgong, x. 409; Sibságur, xii. 461, 463.
- Cigars, made in Lower Burma, iii. 190; Trichinopoli, xiii. 361, 365.
- Cinchona cultivation, article 'India,' vi. 509-511; introduction of plant, 509; the plantations in S. India and at Dárjiling, 509, 510; statistics of output and financial results, 510, 511. *Local notices*—Anjinád, i. 292; Kalhatti in Babá Búdan, i. 403; Bengal, ii. 271 and 305; Biligiri-rangan, ii. 457; Coorg, iv. 37; Dálingkot, iv. 98; Dárjiling, iv. 136, 137; Kalhatti in Kadúr, vii. 287; Madras, ix. 34, 35, 86; Merkára, viii. 413; Mysore, x. 102; Nilgiri Hills, x. 316-318; Ochternony valley, x. 421; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sitang, xiii. 27; Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Utakamand, xiii. 454; Yedenálnkád, xiii. 550.
- Cinnamon, found in Bhután, ii. 414; Cachar, iii. 234; South Kánara, vii. 376; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Khyrim, viii. 215; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 229, 230, 231; Nága Hills, x. 143; Nilgiri Hills, x. 306; Palni Mountains, xi. 19.
- Circárs, the Northern, historical name for tract of country in Madras, iii. 466-469.
- Circular Road Canal in Bengal, iii. 469.
- Cis-Sutlej States, tract of country in the Punjab, iii. 470, 471.
- Cities over 20,000 inhabitants, article 'India,' vol. vi. Appendix VIII. pp. 696, 697; over 50,000 inhabitants—Agra, i. 68-76; Ahmadábád, i. 82-93; Aligarh, i. 178; Allahábád, i. 195-199; Ambála, i. 224-226; Amritsar, i. 263-266; Bangalore, ii. 66-72; Bareilly, ii. 145-147; Baroda, ii. 170-173; Bellary, ii. 250, 251; Benares, ii. 262-267; Bhágulpur, ii. 352, 353; Bhartpur, ii. 375-377; Bombay, iii. 73-84; Calcutta, iii. 239-268; Calicut, iii. 268-270; Cawnpur, iii. 289-293; Chaprá, iii.

- 271-273; Combaconum, iv. 24; Dacca, iv. 89-92; Darbhanga, iv. 126-128; Delhi, iv. 185-197; Farukhábád, iv. 417; Gayá, v. 53; Gorakhpur, v. 172, 173; Haidarábád, v. 252-258; Howrah, v. 464, 465; Indore, vii. 8-10; Jaipur, vii. 59-61; Jalandhar, vii. 91, 92; Kábul, vii. 267-275; Kámrthí, vii. 366, 367; Kándahar, vii. 389-398; Karáchi, vii. 452-460; Khátmándu, viii. 181-185; Lahore, viii. 414-419; Lucknow, viii. 503-518; Madras, ix. 102-119; Madura, ix. 132-135; Mandalay, ix. 287-291; Maulmain, ix. 370-372; Meerut, ix. 392-394; Mirzápur, ix. 461, 462; Monghyr, ix. 489, 490; Moradábád, ix. 513, 514; Múltán, x. 11-13; Muttra, x. 53, 54; Mysore, x. 122-124; Nágpur, x. 173-175; Negapatam, x. 258, 259; Patná, xi. 106-114; Pesháwar, xi. 158-160; Poona, xi. 210-214; Rámpur, xi. 459; Rangoon, xi. 481-488; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 36-38; Saháranpur, xii. 124, 125; Salem, xii. 166; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 355-357; Sholápur, xii. 420-422; Sfnagar, xiii. 75-77; Surat, xiii. 132-136; Tanjore, xiii. 194-196; Trichinopoly, xiii. 363-365.
- Cities, Ruined:—Chandravatí, near Mount Abú, i. 8; in Afghánistán, i. 53; in Afghán-Türkistán, i. 56; Agroha, i. 78; Ahár, i. 81; Ajodhya, i. 134, 135; Amber, i. 228; Aror, i. 332; Asarur, i. 337; Atári, i. 375; Badríhát, i. 410; Bajwara, i. 439; Barkalúr, ii. 156; Barkúr, ii. 156; Bassána, ii. 176; Basrur, ii. 190; Bausi, ii. 217; Bhadréswar, ii. 340; Bhadráoti, near Bhainsor, ii. 356; Bhám, ii. 358; Bhambore, ii. 359; Bhándak, ii. 359; Bikrampur, ii. 444; Bilráam, ii. 459; Bráhmaábád, iii. 91; Champáner, iii. 333, 334; Chanderi, iii. 358; in Delhi District, iv. 179, 189; Deogarh, iv. 202; at Dheri Shahan, iv. 269, 270; Dimápur, iv. 289, 290; Garhgáon, v. 14, 15; Gaur, v. 35-41; Old Goa, v. 108; Golconda, v. 143, 144; Gorághát, v. 163; Hampi, v. 306-308; Harappa, v. 319; Hastinápur, v. 352; in Hlaing, v. 435; Humcha, v. 501, 502; Ikkeri, v. 508; Irich, vii. 23, 24; Jalálpur, vii. 81; Kamátápur, vii. 351; Kásimbázár, viii. 80, 81; Kásipur, viii. 82; Káyal, viii. 107, 108; Khajuráhu, viii. 140, 141; Kotáe, viii. 302, 303; Máibang, ix. 187, 188; Malot, ix. 263; Mandáwar, ix. 292, 293; Mándogharh, ix. 308, 309; Mandor, ix. 309; Mánikpur, ix. 321; Múdbidri, ix. 525; Múnj, x. 15; Nalchha, x. 182; Panduah (Húgli), xi. 39; Panduah (Maldah), xi. 39-42; Rájágríha, xi. 380, 381; Rájmahál, xi. 390; Rángamátí, xi. 469; Rangpur (Assam), xi. 501, 502; Rápri, xi. 511; Sábhar, xii. 88; Sahet Mahet or Srávasti, xii. 126-134; Sán-gala, xii. 213, 214; Sankisa, xii. 223, 224; Sátgáon, xii. 286; in Shimoga, xii. 402, 403; Simráon, xii. 501, 502; Subalgarh, xiii. 83; Sugh, xiii. 87, 88; Talamba, xiii. 163; Tándán, xiii. 175, 176; in Thar and Párkár, xiii. 267; Tiruvakarai, xiii. 328; Uchh, xiii. 400; Old Udaipur, xiii. 413; Ya-theth-myo, xiii. 549.
- Citron, in Upper Burma, iii. 210.
- Civil Engineering Colleges, Howrah, v. 465; Rúrki, xii. 86; Sibpur, xii. 458, 459.
- Clarke, Gen. Sir Alured, acting Governor-General (1798), ii. 279.
- Clarke, Lt., killed at Mángrol (1821), monument to, ix. 317.
- Clay figures, made at Krishnagar, viii. 317; Poona, xi. 213.
- Clay, Porcelain. *See* Kaolin.
- Cleghorn, Dr., his *Forests and Gardens of Southern India*, referred to, ix. 81.
- Cleveland, Augustus, Collector of Bhágalpur, where he died (1785), ii. 345; monuments to him there, ii. 348, 352; and at Karnagarh, viii. 18; his Hill Rangers, quartered at Karnagarh, viii. 17; author of the non-regulation system by his rules for the Paharias, xii. 228.
- Climate. *See* the section, Medical aspects, at the end of the articles on the various Districts, the principal Native States, and large cities; and especially Mount Abú, i. 6; Aden, i. 20; Afghánistán, i. 37, 38; Assam, i. 372, 373; Balúchistán, ii. 35, 36; Baroda, ii. 169; Bengal, ii. 321, 322; Bhután, ii. 415; Bombay Presidency, iii. 72, city, iii. 83, 84; Lower Burma, iii. 207, 208; Calcutta, iii. 260; Central Provinces, iii. 321-323; Cochín, iv. 9, 10; Coorg, iv. 41, 42; Dárljling, iv. 139; Gwalior, v. 228, 229; Haidarábád State, v. 243, 244; Berár, v. 260, 261; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 285; Jaipur, vii. 58; Jodhpur, vii. 245, 246; Karáchi, vii. 450, 451; Kashmir, viii. 75, 76; Lahore, viii. 413; Lucknow, viii. 501; Madras Presidency, ix. 79, city, ix. 119; Mahábaleshwar, ix. 143; Maldivé Islands, ix. 252; Mandalay, ix. 291; Manipur, ix. 333, 334; Nágpur, x. 172; Nicobar Islands, x. 298; Nilgiri Hills, x. 325; N.-W. Provinces, x. 403, 404; Orissa, x. 467, 468; Oudh, x. 510; Poona, xi. 213; Punjab, xi. 291, 292; Rájputána, xi. 421-423; Rangoon, xi. 481; Shevaroy

- Hills, xii. 384, 385; Shillong, xii. 399; Simla, xii. 495; Sind, xii. 524, 525; Spiti, xiii. 73; Tanjore, xiii. 193; Travancore, xiii. 353; Trichinopoly, xiii. 363; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 448; Wellington, xiii. 536.
- Clive, Robert, 1st Lord, struggle with Dupleix in the Karnátik, article 'India,' vi. 378, 379; defence of Arcot, 379; recapture of Calcutta, 381, 382; battle of Plassey and its results, 382; his *jágitr*, 383, 384; appointed Governor of Bengal, 384; his second Governorship, 386; his partition of the Gangetic valley, 387; grant of the *diván* of Bengal, 387; reorganization of the Company's service, 387. *Local notices*—Took Aligarh (1756), i. 179; defence of Arcot (1751), i. 309, 310; took Arni (1751), i. 332; and Baj-Baj (1756), i. 438; Governor of Bengal (1765-67), ii. 278; stormed Angria's strongholds (1756), iii. 38; retook Calcutta (1757), iii. 242; began the new Fort William, iii. 242; tried to improve Calcutta, iii. 244; took Chengalpat (1752), iii. 389; in the Northern Circars, iii. 469; took Conjevaram (1751), iv. 27; and Covelong, iv. 44; in command at Cuddalore (1755), iv. 46; and at Fort St. David's (1756), iv. 162; his narrow escape at siege of Devikota (1749), iv. 234; sent Col. Forde to the Northern Circars (1759), v. 3; joined by Morári Ráo in relief of Arcot, v. 160; defeated the French at Káveripák (1752), viii. 105; took Vizadrug (1756), viii. 263, xiii. 499; importance of the defence of Arcot to Madras, ix. 12; quoted on Murshidábád, x. 23; held first English *Funya* or settlement of the revenues of Bengal there (1766), x. 37; his victory of Plassey (1757), xi. 193, 194; took Tanna (1756), xiii. 198; and Trimeri (1751), xiii. 297; went to Arcot to draw off Chánda Sáhíb from Trichinopoly, xiii. 356; was granted the Twenty-four Parganá (1759), with reversion to the Company, xiii. 390; nearly captured by the French at Viruddháchalam (1751), xiii. 480; got the *farmán* for the Northern Circars (1765), xiii. 485.
- Clive, 2nd Lord, Governor of Madras (1798-1803), ix. 67.
- Close, Col. Barry, refused help to Nawáb of Bhopál, ii. 404; Closepet named after him, iii. 471; commanded the advance on Sironj, then held by Amir Khán (1809), xi. i. 8.
- Closepet, town and *taluk* in Mysore, iii. 471, 472.
- Cloth. See Cotton-weaving.
- Cloth of gold. See Brocade.
- Clyde, Lord. See Campbell, Sir Colin.
- Coal and coal mining, article 'India,' vi. 41; 619; history of Bengal coal mining, 619, 620; coal in the Central Provinces, 620, 621; Rániganj coal-fields, 621; outlying coal-beds, 621, 622; future of Indian coal, 622; geology of Indian coal-fields, 636, 637. *Local notices*—Found in Afghánistán, i. 37; Angul, i. 290; Asam, i. 347, 348; Ballápur, ii. 17; Bannu, ii. 90; Bardwán, ii. 127, 133, 134; Baurgarh, ii. 217; Beddadanol, ii. 223; Bengal, ii. 271, 273, 274; Betúl, ii. 329, 332; Biláspur, ii. 452; Bistrámpur, iii. 17, 18; Bokáro, iii. 33; in hills above Jaitpur, iii. 166; Lower Burma, iii. 201; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 300; Champáran, iii. 337; Chándá, iii. 349; Cháng Bhakar, iii. 366; Chaukidángá, iii. 375, 376; Cherra Punji, iii. 393; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Chitá Rewá, iii. 429; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 447; Chope, iii. 456; Cutch, iv. 60; Daltonganj, iv. 100; Dárljing, iv. 130, 138; Darrangiri, iv. 150; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Dhobá-khál, iv. 270; Dihing, iv. 288; Gángpur, iv. 478; Gáro Hills, v. 26; on the Ghugus, v. 76; Haidarábád, v. 241; Berár, v. 260; Hazáribágh, v. 378; Henzada, v. 384; Hoshangábád, v. 442; Itkuri, vii. 28; Jabalpur, vii. 34, 35; Jaintia Hills, vii. 49; Jaipur (Assam), vii. 61; Jamuná river, vii. 136; Jehlam, vii. 167, 168, 175; Jhariá, vii. 228, 229; Kágra, vii. 412; Karanpurá, vii. 468, 469; Karharbári, viii. 8, 9; Kashmír, viii. 67; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Korba, viii. 296; Koreá, viii. 297; Kyaukpyú, viii. 386; Lá-ká-dong, viii. 423, 424; Lakhimpur, viii. 427, 435, 436; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras, ix. 5; Mahádeo river, ix. 154; Deorí on the Little Mahánádí, ix. 164; Mákum, ix. 216; Mánbhúm (Jhariá), ix. 284; Manipur, ix. 324; Máo-beh-larkár, ix. 343; Máo-don, ix. 343; Máo-san-rám, ix. 343; Mergui, ix. 407; Nága Hills, x. 144; Narsinghpur, x. 222; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Nong-stoin, x. 354; Nowgong, x. 407; Orissa Tributary States, x. 471; Rájmahál Hills, xi. 391; Rámgarh, xi. 466; Rán'ganj, xi. 503-506; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Rewá, xii. 46; Saffrái river, xii. 99; the Salt Range, xii. 171; the Sameswari river, xii. 189, 190; Santál Parganá, xii. 227, 234; Sargúja, xii. 267; Shellá, xii. 378; Sher river, xii. 379; Shwegvin, xii. 430; Siársul, xii. 453; Sib-ságar, xii. 460; Siju, xii. 477; Sitá-

- rāmpur, xiii. 39; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tālcher, xiii. 164; Tapasi, xiii. 199; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 411; Warorā, xiii. 532; Wūn, xiii. 538, 544.
- Coalition of Vishnuism with Islām in Kabīr's teaching, article 'India,' vi. 219.
- Coal-miners, High wages of, in Bardwān, ii. 133.
- Coasting trade of India and coast shipping, article 'India,' vi. 583-586.
- Cobalt in Rājputāna, article 'India,' vi. 626. *Local notices*—Jaipur, vii. 52; Rājputāna, xi. 401; Khetri in Shāikhāwati, xii. 371.
- Cobra di Capello, The, article 'India,' vi. 660.
- Cocanáda, town, port, and Sub-division in Madras, iii. 472.
- Cochin, State in S. India, iv. 1-10; physical aspects, 1, 2; history, 2-4; population, 4, 5; agriculture, 5, 6; commerce and manufactures, 6, 7; means of communication, 7; religious and other institutions, 7, 8; natural calamities, 8; administration, 8, 9; medical aspects, 9, 10.
- Cochin, *idluk* in Madras, iv. 10, 11.
- Cochin, town in Madras, iv. 11-13; history, 11-13; the Jesuit Collegiate city of the 16th century, vi. 248-250; first establishment of Portuguese factory at (1500), vi. 358.
- Cochineal, in Dhenkánal, iv. 269; North Kánara, viii. 372.
- Cock-fighting, a favourite amusement in Upper Burma, iii. 212.
- Cockerell, Mr., murdered at Bánda during Mutiny (1857), viii. 56.
- Cocks, Mr. A. H., special commissioner, was unable to clear Etah of mutineers (1857), iv. 362.
- Cocoa-nut palms, in the Agoada headland, i. 59; Alibágh, i. 166; Amalápúram, i. 207; Amherst, i. 239; Amrápur, i. 251; Anantápur, i. 277; Andaman Islands, i. 286; South Arcot, i. 323; Arkalgad, i. 330; Bákarganj, i. 441, 445; Bangalore, ii. 63; Belíápátam, ii. 239; Bellary, ii. 245; Bombay, iii. 45; Budihal, iii. 128; Calimere Point, iii. 270; Chengalpat, iii. 380; Chik-nayakanhalli, iii. 411; Chitaldrúg, iii. 426; Cochin, iv. 2, 5; the Cocos Islands, iv. 13; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Dacca, iv. 85; Diu, iv. 305; Goa, v. 92, 93; Godávári, v. 122; Hassan, v. 349; Honavalli, v. 439; Howrah, v. 463; Jinjirá, vii. 139; North Kánara, vii. 369, 372; South Kánara, vii. 375, 380; Kánkánhalli, vii. 433, 434; Kárwar, viii. 53; Kolába, viii. 260; the Konkán, viii. 289, 291; Kúmpita, 361; Kwa, viii. 382; the Laccadive Islands, viii. 393, 396; Madras, ix. 29, 30, 87; Madura, ix. 121; Madurantakam, ix. 135; Mahé, ix. 171; Malabar, ix. 230; the Maldivé Islands, ix. 251; Mangalore, ix. 313; Mergui, ix. 409; Mysore State, x. 100, 102, District, x. 119; Nellore, x. 268; the Nicobar Islands, x. 295, 297; Noákhálli, x. 339, 347; Núzvid, x. 420; Rámeswaram, xi. 443; Ratnágiri, xii. 3, 4, 9; Salsette Island, xii. 169; Sandwip Island, xii. 210; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sāwantwári, xii. 296; Shimoga, xii. 400; Tanjore, xiii. 180, 188; Travancore, xiii. 342, 349; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Tripunathorai, xiii. 367; Tunkúr, xiii. 376, 378, 381; Vengurla, xiii. 469; Yellápur, xiii. 553.
- Cocos, The, islands in the Bay of Bengal, iv. 13, 14.
- Coffee cultivation, article 'India,' vi. 502-504; its introduction into India, 502; area under cultivation, 502, 503; suitable sites for gardens, 503; processes of preparation, 503, 504; exports of, 575. *Local notices*—Aigur, i. 111; Anamalai Hills, i. 271; Anantágiri, i. 273; Anjinád, i. 292; Bába Búdan, i. 401, 402; Balasor (Banasura), ii. 11; Cardamom Hills, iii. 276; Chikalda, iii. 408; Chikmagalúr, iii. 411; Cochin, iv. 5, 6; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Coonoor, iv. 28; Coorg, iv. 31, 32, 33, 36, 37; Deválá, iv. 231; Galikonda Hills, iv. 461; Gúdálúr, v. 176; Hassan, v. 348, 349; Jambúr, vii. 121; Kadúr, vii. 286, 287; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 382; Kiggat-nad, viii. 216; Kolakambái, viii. 272; Koppa, viii. 294; Lakvalli, viii. 444; Made, viii. 539; Madras, ix. 31, 32, 85, 86; Madura, ix. 120, 129; Malabar, ix. 229, 231; Mánantavádi, ix. 274; Manjarábád, ix. 334; Merkára, ix. 413; Mysore, x. 100, 101, 102; Nanguneri, x. 196; Nanjarápatná, x. 197; Nelliámpatí Hills, x. 260; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; Ochterlony valley, x. 421; Pádinalknád, x. 525; Palní Mountains, xi. 19; Pálpáre, xi. 20; Pírmáid, xi. 186; Ráyavalasa, xii. 41; Salem, xii. 166; Sāwantwári, xii. 296; Shenkotta, xii. 379; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383, 384; Shimoga, xii. 403; Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Travancore, xiii. 349; Wainád, xiii. 510; Yedenálnkád, xiii. 550; Yelusavirá, xiii. 554; Yerkád, xiii. 556.
- Coimbatore, District in Madras, iv. 14-21; physical aspects, 14, 15; history, 15, 16; population, 16, 17; agriculture,

- 17-19; natural calamities, 19; commerce and trade, 19, 20; administration, 20; medical aspects, 20, 21.
- Coimbatore, *tdluk* in Madras, iv. 21.
- Coimbatore, town in Madras, iv. 21, 22.
- Coins, Indo-Scythian, dug up at Asarūr, i. 337; Greek and Indo-Bactrian at Bulandshahr, iii. 141; Indo-Scythian at Dipālpur, iv. 304; Gujrāt, v. 189; Harappa, v. 319; Bactrian in Hazara, v. 360; Greco-Bactrian at Jalālpur, vii. 81; gold at Kalingā-patam, vii. 330; Greek at Mong, ix. 478; Greco-Bactrian at Mūltān, x. 4; Roman at Nellore, x. 272; Greek at Rāwāl Pindi, xii. 36; gold at Tsandavolu in Repalli, xii. 44; Sandoway, xii. 201; Sarāi Aghat, xii. 249; Shorkot, xii. 424; Greco-Bactrian at Sonpat, xiii. 62; Sumerpur, xiii. 107; Tamlūk, xiii. 172.
- Coir fibre matting, Manufacture of, at Alleppi, i. 200; South Arcot, i. 326; Bombay, iii. 59; Cochin, iv. 7; Goa, v. 94; South Kānara, vii. 382, ix. 54; Laccadive Islands, viii. 394; Maldive Islands, ix. 251.
- Coke, Gen., his operations in Budāun (1858), iii. 119; suggested Cherāt as a sanitarium (1853), iii. 391.
- Colāba. *See* Kolaba.
- Colbert, J. B., reconstituted the French East India Company (1664), iv. 451.
- Colebrooke's *Essays*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 191 (footnote 2).
- Colebrooke, Mr., Resident at Nāgpur (1798-1802), x. 167.
- Colepett. *See* Amatti.
- Coleroon, mouth of the Kāveri in Madras, iv. 22.
- Colgong, town in Bengal, iv. 22, 23.
- Collegal, town and *tdluk* in Madras, iv. 23.
- Colleges and high schools, article 'India,' vi. 476, 477. *Local notices of the principal colleges*—Agra, i. 67, 70; Ajmere (the Mayo), i. 130; Aligarh, i. 178; Allahābād (the Muir), i. 193, 198; Bareilly, ii. 147; Baroda, ii. 169; Batāla (C.M.S.), ii. 216; Benares (Queen's and Jai Nārāyan's), ii. 266, 267; Berhampur, ii. 325, x. 30; Bikaner (Dungar Singh's), ii. 442; Bombay Presidency (Elphinstone, Deccan, Gujārāt, and Rājārām), iii. 71; Bundelkhand (Rājākūmar), iii. 154; Calcutta, iii. 259; Howrah (Engineering), iii. 259, v. 465; Combaconum, iv. 24; Dacca, iv. 88, 92; Hūglī, v. 497; Indore (Rājākūmar), vii. 8; Jaipur, vii. 54; Kolhāpur, viii. 284; Krishnagar, viii. 317, x. 135; Lahore, viii. 412; Lucknow (the Canning and Martinière), viii. 517, x. 509; Madras, ix. 116; Calicut, ix. 234; Mangalore (Roman Catholic), ix. 314; Masulipatam (the Noble), ix. 354; Midnapur, ix. 432; Mysore, x. 121; Nāgpur (the Morris), x. 174; in the N.-W. Provinces, x. 400, 401; Nowgong (Rājākūmar), x. 416; Patnā, xi. 105, 109; Collegiate school (the Edwardes), Peshāwar, xi. 156, 160; Pondicherri, xi. 199; Poona (the Deccan and Science), xi. 209, 213, 214; Rājāmahendri, xi. 382; Rājkot (Rājākūmar), xi. 389; Rampur Beaulah (the Rājshāhi), xi. 438; Rangoon, xi. 484; Ratlām, xii. 2; Rūrki (the Thomason Civil Engineering), xii. 86; Saidāpet (Agricultural), xii. 140, 141; Sardhāna (St. John's, Roman Catholic), xii. 266; Serampur (Baptist), xii. 318; Sibpur (Engineering), xii. 458, 459; Tanjore, xiii. 193; Trivandrum, xiii. 352, 369; Mavelikara in Travancore, xiii. 352; Trichinopoli (St. Joseph's, Roman Catholic), xiii. 369; Vizagapatam (the Vizianagram), xiii. 496.
- Collet, Joseph, Governor of Madras (1717-20), ix. 67.
- Collins, Col. John, left Sindia's camp at Mulkāpur (1803), and thus opened war, ix. 259.
- Colonelganj, town in Oudh, iv. 23, 24.
- Colonelganj, river mart in Bengal, iv. 24.
- Colquhoun, Mr., his trade journey from China to Burma (1881), iii. 200, 201.
- Colvin, John, Lt.-Governor N.-W. Provinces, died while besieged in Agra during the Mutiny (1857), i. 70.
- Colvin, Major, carried out works of W. Jumna Canal, vii. 259; E. Jumna Canal, xii. 114.
- Combaconum, town and *tdluk* in Madras, iv. 24.
- Combermere, Lord, took Bhartpur (1827), ii. 374.
- Comercolly. *See* Kumārkhālī.
- Comillah, town in Bengal, iv. 24, 25.
- Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean*, by Dean Vincent, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 164 (footnote 1); 356 (footnote).
- Commerce and Navigation of the Erythraean Sea*, by J. M'Crimdell, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 166 (footnotes 1 and 2); 356 (footnote).
- Commerce and trade, article 'India,' vi. chap. xix. pp. 555-597. Ancient and mediæval trade of India, 555; function of modern Indian trade, 555, 556; sea-borne trade impossible under the Mughals, 556; growth of trading and industrial cities under British rule, 556, 557; summary of Indian exports (1700-1885), 558; India's balance of

- trade, 558, 559; the Home charges, 559; India's yearly trade savings, 559; the chief Indian ports of export trade, 559, 560; early Portuguese trade, 560; Dutch monopoly of eastern trade, 560; early English factories and advance of English trade, 560, 561; Company's trade in 1834, 561, 562; abolition of inland duties (1836-48), 562; growth of Indian foreign trade (1840-84), 562, 563; Indian trade statistics (1878-85), 563-565; Suez Canal trade, 564; tabular statistics of import and export trade (1882-83), 566, 567; Manchester cotton goods import trade, 565-568; treasure, import of, and proportion of gold to silver, 568, 569; raw cotton export trade, 569, 570; jute exports, 570, 571; rice export trade, 572; rice export duty, 572, 573; wheat trade and exports, 573; oil-seeds, 573, 574; indigo, safflower, myrobalams, turmeric, and lac, 574, 575; tea and coffee exports, 575; exports of cotton and jute manufactures, 575, 576; India's trade with different countries, 577-580; growth of Suez Canal trade, 581; Sir R. Temple's Minute on the balance of Indian trade, 581-583; coasting trade and shipping of India, 583-586; frontier trade, 586; trans-frontier trade with Afghanistan, Central Asia, Nepal, Tibet, Burma, and Siam, 586-590; internal trade of India, 591; trading castes in Southern and Northern India, 591, 592; local trade of India, village money-lenders, travelling brokers, religious fairs, etc., 592, 593; internal trade the chief safeguard against famine, 593, 594; normal action of internal trade, 594; Provincial statistics of internal trade, 594, 595; trade of Patná city, 595, 596; the village mart of Dongargaon, 596; rural fair at Karagola, 596, 597. *See also* Exports and Imports, Foreign trade, River-borne trade, and Sea-borne trade, and the Section on the subject in the several District articles.
- Common origin of European and Indian religions, vi. 76.
- Common shrines of various faiths, article 'India,' vi. 203, 204; Muhammadan and Hindu worship at St. Thomas' shrine in Madras, 238. *Local notices*—Bairam Ghât, i. 437; Pálitána, xi. 5; Saint Thomas' Mount, xii. 143; Sakhi Sarwâr, xii. 145, 146; Upráy, xiii. 449.
- Communication, Means of. *See* special section in each District article.
- Comorin, headland in Madras, iv. 25; cape at southernmost extremity of India, vi. 3.
- Comparative Dictionary of the Bihárl Language*, by Hoernle and Grierson, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 336 and footnote; 337 (footnote 1); 341 and footnote; 344 (footnote).
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- Compensation for disturbance on eviction in Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 445.
- Complexity of the Hindu caste system, article 'India,' vi. 192-194.
- Condauid. *See* Kondavir.
- Condition of the people, Material. *See* the Agricultural section of the several District articles, and for more lengthened notices, special sections, or paragraphs on this subject—Ahmadnagar, i. 105; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 124; Assam, i. 361; Bákarganj, i. 444; Basti, ii. 211; Bengal, ii. 300-302; Bhandára, ii. 363; Bírbehúm, iii. 4, 5; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Lower Burma, iii. 185-189; Cawnpur, iii. 284, 285; Champáran, iii. 339, 340; Cuttack, iv. 71, 72; Dacca, iv. 84; Darrang, iv. 146, 147; Dehra Dún, iv. 174, 175; Dhárwár, iv. 260; Dinájpur, iv. 293, 294; Etah, iv. 362, 363; Etáwah, iv. 375; Faizábád, iv. 385; Faridpur, iv. 402; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Firozpur, iv. 443; Ganjám, v. 7; Garhwál, v. 21; Goa, v. 94; Gonda, v. 153; Gurdáspur, v. 210; Gurgáon, v. 218-220; Berár, v. 269; Hamírpur, v. 302; Hazáribágh, v. 374; Jaláun, vii. 99; Jalpáiguri, vii. 113; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jehlam, vii. 172; Jhánsi, vii. 224; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Kámrúp, vii. 361; Kánga, vii. 418; Khási and Jaintia Hills, viii. 175, 176; Kotah, viii. 306; Lakhimpur, viii. 432; Lohárdagá, viii. 483, 484; Lucknow, viii. 498; Madras, ix. 36; Maimansingh, ix. 196; Maldah, ix. 243, 244; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánbehúm, ix. 282; Meerut, ix. 388; Monghyr, ix. 486; Moradábád, ix. 509; Muttra, x. 49;

- Muzaffargarh, x. 62; Nágpur, x. 170; Násik, x. 230, 231; Noákháli, x. 346; N.-W. Provinces, x. 390; Nowgong, x. 410, 411; Oudh, x. 500; Pesháwar, xi. 152, 153; Puri, xi. 305, 306; Rangpur, xi. 495, 496; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 27; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Salem, xii. 161; Sáran, xii. 254, 255; Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 348, 349; Sibságar, xii. 465, 466; Sind, xii. 521; Singhbhúm, xii. 536, 537; Sirsá, xiii. 13, 14; Surat, xiii. 127; Sylhet, xiii. 151; Tipperah, xiii. 316, 317; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 395.
- Confians, Marquis de, defeated by Colonel Forde at Condore (1758), v. 124; succeeded Bussy as French commandant at Masulipatam, viii. 228; driven out of Rájámahendri by Forde, xi. 383.
- Conga dynasty, The, Solar kings in Salem, xii. 153, 154.
- Conjevaram, town and *taluk* in Madras, iv. 26, 27.
- Conolly, Capt., on the Province of Herát, v. 391; estimate of its revenue, v. 392.
- Conolly, Mr., Collector of Calicut, murdered there by Moplas (1855), iii. 269, ix. 323; founded first teak plantation in Malabar, near Beypur (1844), ix. 7.
- Contai, town and Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 27.
- Constantius, The Emperor, sent an embassy to Aden (342 A.D.), i. 15.
- Conti, Nicolas, speaks of Káyal as Cahila and a pearl fishery, viii. 107; visited Pegu (1430), xi. 474.
- Control of India in England under the Company and under the Crown, article 'India,' v. 431.
- Convents, Roman Catholic, at Asansol, i. 337; Bandel, ii. 57; Calcutta, iii. 253; Calicut, iii. 269; Cochin, iv. 13; Dárjiling, iv. 141; Entalli, iv. 354; Old Goa, v. 107; Kámthí, vii. 367; Lucknow, viii. 517; Mangalore, ix. 314; Tinneveli, xiii. 303; Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Verapoli, xiii. 471, 472.
- Convict establishment in the Andaman Islands, i. 284.
- Conybeare, Mr., built the Vohar Reservoir for the water-supply of Bombay (1853), xiii. 466.
- Cook, Dr., asserts the Bráhuís to be Tartars, xiii. 98; on the palace of Khelát, viii. 187.
- Coompta. *See* Kumpta.
- Coolies, Importation of, into Assam, i. 366; Lower Burma, iii. 193; Cachar, iii. 235; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; W. Dwárs, iv. 335; Sibságar, xii. 468.
- Coolies, Exportation of, from Lohárdága, viii. 479; Pámbam, xi. 23; Tanjore, xiii. 185; Tinneveli, xiii. 304.
- Coonoor, hill station in Madras, iv. 27, 28.
- Cooper, Mr., Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, defeated the mutineers of Meean Meer (July 1857), viii. 406, 407.
- Coorg, territory in S. India, iv. 28-42; history, 28-31; physical aspects, 31, 32; population, 33-36; agriculture, 36-38; manufactures and commerce, 38, 39; administration, 39, 41; medical aspects, 41, 42.
- Coorgs, The, their origin and history, iv. 29; their resistance to Haider Ali and Tipú Sultán, iv. 30; annexation of Coorg by the Company, iv. 30, 31; their manners, appearance, dress, and language, iv. 34, 35.
- Coorla. *See* Kurla.
- Coote, Sir Eyre, defeat of Lally at Wandiwash (1761), article 'India,' vi. 379, 380; in the first Mysore war (1780), 392. *Local notices*—Took Alamparai (1760), i. 163; and Arcot (1760), i. 310; and Arni (1782), i. 232; failed in his attack on Chilambaram (1781), iii. 413; occupied Chittúr (1781), iii. 454; took Karanguli (1759), vii. 466; his victory at Wandiwash, ix. 13, xiii. 518; and at Porto Novo, ix. 13, xi. 222; defeated Haider Ali at Perambakam (1781), xi. 136; wounded in attack on Perumakal (1759), xi. 140; took Pondicherri (1761), xi. 198; defeated Haider Ali at Sholinghar (1781), xii. 422, 423; took Tripasúr (1781), xiii. 367; took Valdavúr (1760), xiii. 461; took Wandiwash (1759), won victory there (1760), and twice relieved Flint there in the siege of 1780-83, xiii. 518.
- Coom, river in Madras, iv. 42. *See also* Madras city.
- Cope, Capt., made a stand at Chilambaram (1749), iii. 412; after his failure to take Devikota, iv. 234.
- Copper and copper mining, article 'India,' vi. 42; 607; 625, 626. *Local notices*—Afghánistán, i. 36; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 118; Alwar, i. 203; Anantápur, i. 274; North Arcot, i. 312; Badakshán, i. 407; Badvel, i. 412; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Banaganapalli, ii. 43; Bellary, ii. 241, 250; Bengal, ii. 271; Bhágálpur, ii. 345; Bikaner, ii. 439; Lálitpur in Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Central India, iii. 295; Chamba, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 337; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dárjiling, iv. 130, 138; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 208; Dhárwár, iv. 258; Garhwál, v. 22; Gurgáon, v.

- 216; Hazáribágh, v. 378, 379; the Himalaya Mountains, v. 412; Jaipur, vii. 52; near Baxa in Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Jehlam, vii. 167; Jhábuá, vii. 194; Kálahasti, vii. 321; Kángra, vii. 412, 413; Káparádí, vii. 440; Karmúl, viii. 34; Kashmir, viii. 67; Khetri, viii. 200, xii. 371; Kistna, viii. 226; Kúlu, viii. 337; Kumáun, viii. 349; Lakhi Mountains, viii. 424; Lohárdága, viii. 476; Madras, ix. 6; Mattod, ix. 366; Mergui, ix. 407; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nellore, x. 261; Nepál, x. 278; Narnaul in Patiála, xi. 87; Pokri, xi. 195; Rájpútána, xi. 401; the Santál Parganáas, xii. 227; Sátára, xii. 276; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Sikkim, xii. 484; Singhána, xii. 529; Singhbhúm, xii. 531, 539; Sirmur, xii. 554; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Udaipur, xiii. 401; Vinukonda, xiii. 476.
- Copper and brass vessels and utensils. *See* Brass and copper vessels and utensils.
- Copper-chasing in Pesháwar, xi. 154.
- Corembu Gáonden, hills in Madras, iv. 42. *See* Kalrayanmalai.
- Coriander seed, Cultivation of, at Ambála, i. 220; Coorg, iv. 37; Haidarábád State, v. 245; Madras, ix. 30; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 317.
- Coringa, town and port in Madras, iv. 42-43.
- Com, Indian. *See* Maize.
- Comelian. *See* Carnelian.
- Comish, Dr., estimate of deaths during the Madras famine (1876-78), ix. 40; on the climate of Madras, ix. 119.
- Cornwallis, Marquis of (1786-93), article 'India,' vi. 392-394; his revenue reforms and the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 393; second Mysore war, 394; second administration of (1805), and his death after a few weeks in India, 399. *Local notices*—Took Bangalore, ii. 61, 68; Permanent Settlement of Bengal, ii. 279, 280; statue of, in Town Hall, Calcutta, iii. 251; saved Coorg by the third Mysore war, iv. 30; took Devanhalli (1791), iv. 232; gave back Gohad and Gwalior to Sindhia (1805), iv. 277; died at Gházipur (1805), where there is a monument to him, v. 71; his letter to the Nizám interpreting the treaty of 1789, v. 250, 251; took Hutri-durga (1791), v. 503; dismantled Maddur (1791), viii. 539; his war with Tipú, ix. 13; his statue at Madras, ix. 106; fixed revenue and judicial head-quarters of Bengal at Calcutta, x. 24; took Nandidrug (1791), x. 192; made commercial treaty with Nepál (1792), x. 286; stormed Raidrug (1791), xi. 362; stormed Savandrug (1791), xii. 294; his advance on Seringapatam (1791), and siege (1792), xii. 319; made Vellore his base of operations during 1791, xiii. 468. *See also* Permanent Settlement.
- Coromandel, part of the eastern coast of Madras, iv. 43. *See* Chola.
- Coromandel, town in Madras, iv. 43.
- Corporate holdings of cultivated land in N.-W. Provinces and in the Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 451.
- Correa, on the death and burial of Vasco da Gama at Cochin, iv. 12; made treaty of Martaban (1519), xi. 474.
- Cortelliar, river in Madras, iv. 43.
- Corundum, found in Dhárapuram, iv. 251; Kadúr, vii. 283; Madras, ix. 6; Monghyr, ix. 480; Salem, xii. 153.
- Coryat, Thomas, walked from Jerusalem to Ajmere (1616), i. 121; visited Hardwár, which he calls capital of Siva, v. 332.
- Cosmos Indicopleustes' history of the Christian Church in Ceylon, and along the Malabar seaboard (547), article 'India,' vi. 235. *Local notices*—On Kalyán, vii. 347, ix. 166, 167; speaks of Malé, the root of Malabar, ix. 217; implies that the Maldive Islands were inhabited, ix. 250; his Kalliena probably Kalyámapur, suburb of Udipi, xiii. 416.
- Cosquin, M. Emmanuel, *Revue des Questions Historiques*, liv. 56, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 157 (footnote 3); 152 (footnote 2).
- Cossimbázár, historic town in Bengal. *See* Kasimbázár.
- Cossipur, village in Bengal, iv. 43, 44.
- Cossye. *See* Kasal.
- Cotsford, Edward, founded fort and factory at Ganjám (1768), v. 3.
- Cotton-cleaning machines, in Thayet-myo, xiii. 284.
- Cotton cultivation and manufacture, article 'India,' vi. 491; the American war, its effects on Indian cotton growing, 491, 492; cotton districts in India, area under cultivation, and out-turn, 492, 493; cotton-cleaning, 494; imports of Manchester goods, 565, 566; exports of raw cotton, 569, 570; exports of manufactured cotton, 575; decline of cotton-weaving owing to Manchester competition, but still a domestic industry in India, 599-601; steam cotton mills in different Provinces, 611, 612; sound basis of Indian cotton manufacture, 611-613; exports

- of Bombay manufactured cotton to China and Africa, 613, 614; future prospect of Indian cotton manufactures, 614.
- Cotton, Cultivation of, in Agra, i. 64; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Akola, i. 143, 144; Aláhyár-jo-Tando, i. 161; Aligarh, i. 173; Allahábád, i. 189; Alúr, i. 202; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amherst, i. 239; Amjhera, i. 244; Amraoti, i. 247, 248; Amritsar, i. 259; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 301, 302; North Arcot, i. 316; South Arcot, i. 323; Aundh, i. 384; Badakshán, i. 407; Baháwalpur, i. 422; Bajana, i. 438; Bálasinor, i. 460; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bámrá, ii. 42; Banaganapalli, ii. 43; Bándá, ii. 50; Bánkurá, ii. 83; Bannu, ii. 94; Bántwá, ii. 103; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bareilly, ii. 142; Baroda, ii. 158 and 164; Barpál, ii. 174; Básim, ii. 186; Belgaum, ii. 234, 235; Bellary, ii. 245; Bhaunagar, ii. 380; Bijaur, ii. 432; Biláspur, ii. 450; Bombay Presidency, iii. 53-55; Borásámbár, iii. 89; Broach, iii. 107; Budáun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Buldána, iii. 146; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Búndi, iii. 159; Lower Burma, iii. 189, 191; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 318; Chandá, iii. 352; Padmapur, iii. 365; Chindwára, iii. 401; Chitaldrúg, iii. 425; Chittagong, iii. 439; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450, 451; Chúra, iii. 460; Cochin, iv. 5; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Cutch, iv. 61; Dacca, iv. 85, 90; Dáder, iv. 92; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 224; Dhár, iv. 246; Dhárwár, iv. 262, 263; Dholpur, iv. 274; Dhrángadrá, iv. 278; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwáh, iv. 367, 374; Farukhábad, iv. 413; Firozpur, iv. 443; Gáo Hills, v. 30, 31; Gayá, v. 49; Gházipur, v. 67; Goálpárá, v. 116; Godávari, v. 127; Gondal, v. 157; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gujrát, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gurgáon, v. 220; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Berár, v. 269, 270; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 280; Hamírput, v. 302; Hardoi, v. 326; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Hissár, v. 430; Hoshangábád, v. 446; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Hugli, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jáfárábád, vii. 39; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jálándhar, vii. 88; Jáláun, vii. 98; Jalpaiguri, vii. 113; Jamkhandi, vii. 127; Jashpur, vii. 146; Jath, vii. 148; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jehlam, vii. 172; Jhang, vii. 210; Jhánsi, vii. 223; Jónágarh, vii. 262; Kaira, vii. 304; Kaládgí, vii. 317, 318; Kalsiá, vii. 344; Kapúthala, vii. 443; Karnál, viii. 24; Karnúl, viii. 38; Karond, viii. 46; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Kawardhá, viii. 106; Khairágarh, viii. 130; Khairpur, viii. 136; Khándesh, viii. 156; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Kolhápur, viii. 281; Kondká, viii. 288; Koreá, viii. 297; Kotah, viii. 306; Kulpahár, viii. 334; Kumáun, viii. 354; Kundla, viii. 364; Kuram, viii. 369; Kurundwád, viii. 376; Lahore, viii. 410; Lakhtar, viii. 441; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Láthi, viii. 467; Limri, viii. 472; Lohára, viii. 474; Lohárdágá, viii. 483; Ludhiána, viii. 522; Madras, ix. 28, 29, 31; Madura, ix. 129; Máinpurí, ix. 208; Maldive Islands, ix. 251; Máler Kotla, ix. 255; Mália, ix. 256; Malláni, ix. 261; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Midnapur, ix. 429; Míklr Hills, ix. 436; Miráj, ix. 440; Montgomery, ix. 498; Morádábád, ix. 508; Morvi, ix. 519; Mudhol, ix. 527; Mull, ix. 538; Múltán, x. 7; Muttra, x. 48; Muzaffargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore, x. 100, 103; Nábhá, x. 126; Nadiyá, x. 135; Nágpur, x. 170; Narsinghpur, x. 221; Násik, x. 232; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nellore, x. 266; Nimár, x. 333; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411; Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 501; Pálanpur Agency, x. 537; Páliána, xi. 3; Pandariá, xi. 35; Patandi, xi. 85; Patná District, xi. 101; Patná State, xi. 115; Pesháwar, xi. 153; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Poona, xi. 207; Prome, xi. 231; Punjab, xi. 278; Purl, xi. 306; Rádhhanpur, xi. 342; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Ráipur, xi. 373; Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rájkot, xi. 388; Rájpípla, xi. 392; Rájpútána, xi. 418; Rámdrug, xi. 441; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 29; Rohri, xii. 64; Rohtak, xii. 73; Sachín, xii. 88; Sádábád, xii. 90; Ságár, xii. 105; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Sailána, xii. 142; Sakti, xii. 148; Salem, xii. 161; Sambalpur, xii. 183; Sángli, xii. 218; Santál Parganas, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 255; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Sargúja, xii. 268; Sátára, xii. 280, 281; Sattanapalli, xii. 290; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sáyla, xii. 299; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sháhpur, xii. 365; Shwe-gyin, xii. 432; Sialkot, xii. 446; Sibi, xii. 455; Sibsságar, xii. 466; Sind, xii. 520, 522; Singhbhum, xii. 537;

- Sirohi, xiii. 5; Sítáman, xiii. 26; Sítápur, xiii. 35; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Surat, xiii. 126; Sylhet, xiii. 152; Tádpatrí, xiii. 159; Tarái, xiii. 209; Taung-ngu, xiii. 224; Thayet-myo, xiii. 284; Tigariá, xiii. 294; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Udaipur (Rájpútána), xiii. 402; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 412; Unao, xiii. 432; Virpur, xiii. 479; Wadhwan, xiii. 506; Wala, xiii. 514; Wánkáner, xiii. 518; Wáráhi, xiii. 521; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543.
- Cotton-dyeing. *See* Dyeing.
- Cotton-ginning factories, at Ankleswar, i. 293; Badnera (steam), i. 409; Broach, iii. 107; Dabhoi, iv. 76; Dhárwar, iv. 263; Jalgaón (steam), vii. 104; Jambusar, vii. 122; Jodhia, vii. 134; in Khándesh (steam), viii. 157.
- Cotton import duties, Abolition of, vi. 468.
- Cotton-mills, Steam. *See* Steam cotton mills.
- Cotton presses or screws, at Agra, i. 65; Akola, i. 147; Aligarh, i. 178; Amráoti, i. 251; Badnera (steam), i. 409; Beáwar, ii. 222; Bhaunagar (steam), ii. 382; Broach (steam), iii. 108; Cawnpur, iii. 292; Chandrausi, iii. 357; Dhúlia (steam), iv. 282; Erode, iv. 357; Firozpur, iv. 447; Guntúr, v. 205; in Berár, v. 271; Hinganghát, v. 421, xiii. 527; Jalgaón (steam), vii. 104; Karáchi, vii. 453; Khámgaón, viii. 144; in Khándesh, viii. 157; Khúrja, viii. 212; Palladam, xi. 13; Saháranpur, xii. 122; Shegaón, xii. 377; Tuticorin (steam), xiii. 386; Wardhá, xiii. 529.
- Cotton-printing, at Asláná, i. 340; Bágru, i. 420; Jahángirábád in Bulandshahr, iii. 138; Faizpur, iv. 389; Jambusar, vii. 122; Kadi, vii. 280; Kaira, vii. 306; Kheri, viii. 196; Masulipatam, ix. 354; Morása, ix. 516; Murassapur, x. 16; Murgod, x. 17; Sakhera, xii. 145; Sanganer, xii. 217; Sítápur, xiii. 36; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Waso, xiii. 533.
- Cotton trade, Centres of, Maimána in Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55; Akola, i. 147; Akot, i. 148; Amráoti, i. 251; Anjengáon, i. 290; Ankleswar, i. 293; Anwa, i. 295; Atrauli, i. 380; Aurangábád, i. 388; Badnera, i. 409; Barsi, ii. 176; Beáwar, ii. 222; Bellary, ii. 247; Bengal, ii. 311, 312; Betigeri, ii. 327; Bhaunagar, ii. 382; Bombay, ii. 76, 77; Chopra, iii. 457; Cocanada, iii. 472; Deoli, iv. 203; Dhárangáon, iv. 250; Dholera, iv. 271; Dhúllá, iv. 282; Digras, iv. 287; Faizpur, iv. 389; Gádarwára, iv. 457; Garag, v. 10; Háveri, v. 358; Hinganghát, v. 421; Hingoli, v. 422; Hubli, v. 467; Jalgaón, vii. 104; Jammalammadugu, vii. 129; Kauriyá, viii. 104; Khámgaón, viii. 143; Khúrja, viii. 212; Kúmpta, viii. 360, 361; Mánikar Char, ix. 319; Mírpur Khás, ix. 451; Narsinghpur, x. 224; Nawábganj, x. 248; Patná, xi. 112; Pisangan, xi. 188; Ráipur, xi. 378; Rájápur (N.-W. P.), xi. 385; Ránibennur, xi. 503; Sáhiwál, xii. 137; Saláya, xii. 149; Sankeswar, xii. 222; Sársá, xii. 270; Sarsaganj, xii. 271; Selu, xii. 307; Seoni, xii. 315, 316; Sháhganj, xii. 342; Shegaón, xii. 377; in Sind, xii. 521; Surat, xiii. 134; Tádpatrí, xiii. 160; Tuticorin, xiii. 386; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 413; Vadagenhalli, xiii. 460; Wadhwan, xiii. 506; Wardhá, xiii. 529.
- Cotton, Weaving and manufacture of. *Local notices*—Abiráman, i. 3; Adoni, i. 26; Istálif in Afghánistán, i. 34; Afzalgarh, i. 57; Agra, i. 65; Agror, i. 78; Ahmadábád, i. 96; Ahmadnagar, i. 104; Akalkot, i. 137; Akola, i. 144; Aliábád, i. 165; Alipur, i. 181; Ambála, i. 222; Amethi Dungar, i. 231; Amráoti, i. 251; Anantápur, i. 278; Andhargáon, i. 287; Anji, i. 292; Anúpsahr, i. 295; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 302; North Arcot, i. 317; South Arcot, i. 326; Armori, i. 331; Arni, i. 331; Assam, i. 367; Athni, i. 378; Attikuppa, i. 381; Bágalkot, i. 413; Bahraich, i. 432; Balasor, ii. 9; Balrámpur, ii. 26; Banga, ii. 58; Bangalore, ii. 64; Bánkura, ii. 85; Bara Banki, ii. 113; Barágaón, ii. 117; Bárhá, ii. 149; Bási, ii. 187; Batála, ii. 216; Behar, ii. 228; Belgaum, ii. 236; Bellary, ii. 247; Bengal, ii. 308, 309; Betúl, ii. 332; Bhagálpur, ii. 350; Bhandára, ii. 365; Bhánder, ii. 368; Bhaunagar, ii. 380; Bhaváni, ii. 383; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhiwápur, ii. 401; Bhután, ii. 414; Bijnaur (N.-W. P.), ii. 435; Bijnaur (Oudh), ii. 436; Biláspur, ii. 451; Bírbbhúm, iii. 9; Biriá, iii. 12; Bísalnagar, iii. 14; Bishnupur, iii. 16; Bitraganta, iii. 20; Bombay, iii. 58; Bori, iii. 89; Brahmápur, iii. 93; Broach, iii. 114; Buldána, iii. 147; Burhánpur, iii. 165; Cachar, iii. 235, 236; Cambay, iii. 272; Cawnpur, iii. 292; Central Provinces, iii. 319; Chakwál, iii. 327; Chámpa, iii. 332; Champáran, iii. 343; Chándá, iii. 354, 355; Chándpur, iii. 361; Chandrakóná, iii. 364; Chengal-

pat, iii. 387; Chhindwára, iii. 402; Chicacole, iii. 407; Chiknáyakan-halli, iii. 411; Chikori, iii. 412; Chimúr, iii. 417; Chinot, iii. 418; Chirála, iii. 421; Chitaldrúg, iii. 426, 428; Chittagong, iii. 441; Closepet, iii. 471; Coimbatore, iv. 19; Coorg, iv. 38; Cuddalore, iv. 45; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Cutch, iv. 62; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dahbá, iv. 76; Dacca, iv. 85; Dáin-hát, iv. 95; Damán, iv. 103; Darbhanga, iv. 125; by the Lepchás in Dárljiling, iv. 137; Dáúdunagar, iv. 158; Deoband, iv. 199; Deodar, iv. 200; Deori, iv. 205; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 218; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 225; Deulgaon Rájá, iv. 230; Dhandhúka, iv. 243; Dhanori, iv. 244; Dhápewára, iv. 245; Dhárangaón, iv. 250; Dhárwár, iv. 264; Dholka, iv. 272; Dhrángadrá, iv. 279; Dhrol, iv. 279; Dhúliá, iv. 282; Doddballápur, iv. 311; Dodderi, iv. 311; Drúg, iv. 317; Etáwáh, iv. 379; Farukhábád, iv. 415; Fatehpur (Oudh), iv. 431; Gádarwára, iv. 457; Gambat, iv. 460; Ganjá, v. 9; Garhákota, v. 13; Gáro Hills, v. 31; Godávri, v. 129; Gokák, v. 142; Gondal, v. 157; Gubbi, v. 176; Gudiátham, v. 177; Gudúr, v. 178; Gujrát, v. 197; Guledgarh, v. 197; Gumgaón, v. 198; Gurdáspur, v. 212; Gurghá, v. 224; Berár, v. 270; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282; Hamírpur, v. 304; Hanthawadi, v. 316; Hassan, v. 349; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Hissár, v. 432; Hongal, v. 440; Hoshangábád, v. 447; Hoshiárpur, v. 456, 458; Hospet, v. 459; Hugli, v. 496; Ikhtiyárpur, v. 508; Inchal-karanji, v. 510; Indápur, v. 510; Islamábád, vii. 26; Jabalpur, vii. 35; Jáfarábád, vii. 39; Jaggayapet, vii. 42; Jahángirábád, vii. 45; Jais, vii. 65; Jaitpur, vii. 71; Jalápur-Nahvi, vii. 81; Jalandhar, vii. 89; Jaláun, vii. 100; Jálna, vii. 107; Jamkhandi, vii. 127; Jammalammadugu, vii. 129; Janjirá, vii. 139; Jaswantnagar, vii. 147; Jáwad, vii. 161; Jehlam, vii. 175; Jhálod, vii. 203; Jhang, vii. 211, 213; Jirang, vii. 233; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Junágarh, vii. 262; Kadúr, vii. 287; Káimganj, vii. 298; Kaira, vii. 306; Kákori, vii. 312; Kakrául, vii. 312; Kaládgí, vii. 319; Kálahasti, vii. 321; Káláwar, vii. 324; Kalmeshwar, vii. 339; Kanauj, vii. 387; Kandeli, vii. 399; Kandiáro, vii. 406; Karauli, vii. 473; Karkamb, vii. 13; Karmála, vii. 17; Karnál, vii. 25, 29; Karnúl, vii. 41; Karwaitnagar, vii. 53; Kashmir, vii. 79; Kásipur, vii. 82; Katangi, vii. 86; Kávali, vii. 105; Kerur, vii.

117; Khairpur, vii. 135, 137; Khándesh, vii. 157; Khánpur, vii. 164; Khánwáhan, vii. 164; Khápá, vii. 165; Khási Hills, vii. 178; Kheri, vii. 196; Khipra, vii. 202; Khirpái, vii. 203; Khora, vii. 204; Khusháb, vii. 213; Kishangarh, vii. 224; Kistna, vii. 232; Kittúr, vii. 238; Kodlipet, vii. 240; Kohlát, vii. 248; Kolár, vii. 277; Kolhápur, vii. 284; Kongnoli, vii. 288; Kopaganj, vii. 292; Kotah, vii. 306; Kotár, vii. 310; Kuch Behar, vii. 324; Kursi, vii. 374; Kurundwád, vii. 376; Kyaukpyú, vii. 387; Láhul, vii. 422; Lakhtar, vii. 441; Lárkhána, vii. 464, 465; Limri, vii. 472; Lodhikera, vii. 473; Lohárdaga, vii. 485; Lucknow, vii. 500; Ludhiána, vii. 523, 524, 526; Machhreta, vii. 535; Madapolam, vii. 537; Madgiri, vii. 540; Madras Presidency, ix. 53, 54; Madura, ix. 130; Maherwar, ix. 173; Malabar, ix. 233; Malláni, ix. 261; Mánbhúm, ix. 284; Mandlá, ix. 305; Mangalore, ix. 314; Manglaur, ix. 316; Mamár, ix. 318; Mánjhand, ix. 335; Mannárgudi, ix. 338; Mariádeh, ix. 346; Masulipatam, ix. 354; Mau, ix. 369; Maunagar, ix. 372; Mau Náthhanjan, ix. 373; Maundá, ix. 373; Máyavaram, ix. 373; Mehar, ix. 397; Mehkar, ix. 399; Melukote, ix. 404; Miráj, ix. 440; Mohárl, ix. 474; Montgomery, ix. 500; Moradábád, ix. 513; Moro, ix. 517; Mowár, ix. 523; Mubárákpur, ix. 525; Mudhol, ix. 527; Múl, ix. 535; Múltán, x. 13; Muzalfargarh, x. 63; Mysore, x. 120; Nabisar, x. 127; Nagá Hills, x. 153; Nagar Pákar, x. 158; Nagina, x. 160; Nagpur, x. 174; Najibábád, x. 179; Námakal, x. 187; Nárárol, x. 203; Narvipur, x. 225; Nasarpur, x. 228; Yeola, x. 233; Násik, x. 237; Naushahr, x. 244, 245; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nawáshahr, x. 254; Nellore, x. 269; Nepál, x. 284; Neri, x. 291; Nilgiri Hills, x. 321; Noákháil, x. 350; Nosári, x. 405; Nowgong, x. 412; Páli, xi. 2; Pámidi, xi. 24; Pánapat, xi. 47; Parmagudi, xi. 65; Párner, xi. 66; Páraseoni, xi. 67; Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Patan Sóngi, xi. 84; Pauni, xi. 120; Pesháwar, xi. 155; Petlád, xi. 162; Pháltán, xi. 164; Pilkhwa, xi. 180; Pind Dádan Khán, xi. 183; Pindigheb, xi. 184; Pondicherri, xi. 199; Poona, xi. 209, 214; Porbandar, xi. 215; Púdukkattái, xi. 238; Pullampet, xi. 241; Punjab, xi. 287; Puri, xi. 308; Ráhatgarh, xi. 346; Ráhon, xi. 347; Rái Bareli,

- xi. 357; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Rámdrug, xi. 441, 442; Rangoon, xi. 479; Ránia, xi. 502; Ránibennúr, xi. 503; Ránpur, xi. 509; Ráth, xi. 518; Ráver, xii. 14; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 32, 38; Rayachoti, xii. 39; Reoti, xii. 43; Rohri, xii. 65; Rohtak, xii. 75; Rúpar, xii. 83; Sachín, xii. 88; Sadalgi, xii. 91; Sádhaurá, xii. 93; Sadras, xii. 95; Saháranpur, xii. 122; Saháspur, xii. 125; Saidápet, xii. 139; Salem, xii. 163, 166; Sambalpur, xii. 183, 184; Sambhal, xii. 187; Sampegáon, xii. 191; Sandoway, xii. 203; Sangamner, xii. 216, 217; Sanganhi, xii. 217; Sanivassante, xii. 221; Sankeswar, xii. 222; Santál Parganás, xii. 234; Sántipur, xii. 247; Sáoli, xii. 247; Sáoner, xii. 248; Saráí Sáleh, xii. 250; Sárán, xii. 257; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Sargúja, xii. 268; Sarjápúr, xii. 269; Sátára, xii. 282; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sayyidnagar, xii. 299; Sehwan, xii. 305, 306; Selu, xii. 307; Seoni, xii. 313; Sháhábád, xii. 332; Sháhápúr, xii. 338; Shikárpúr, xii. 393, 396; Shikohábád, xii. 398; Shimoga, xii. 404; Shivgáon, xii. 410; Sholápur, xii. 418, 421; Siálkot, xii. 448, 452; Sibi, xii. 456; Sibságar, xii. 468; Sihora, xii. 477; Sindewáhi, xii. 525; Sindí, xii. 526; Singhbhúm, xii. 539; the Singpho Hills, xii. 542; Sirsá, xiii. 20; Sisotár, xiii. 24; Sitápur, xiii. 36; Songir, xiii. 61; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Subeha, xiii. 86; Sultánpur, xiii. 101; Súpúl, xiii. 117; Surat, xiii. 129; Surharpur, xiii. 137; Sylhet, xiii. 153; Talágong, xiii. 162; Tándá, xiii. 174, 175; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 178, 179; Tári Barágáon, xiii. 213; Tatta, xiii. 218; Thakurdwára, xiii. 246; Thána, xiii. 257; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 270; Tháru Sháh, xiii. 274; Thathayangarpur, xiii. 274; Tijára, xiii. 294; Tipperah, xiii. 319; Tiruchengod, xiii. 324; Tirúnágéswarem, xiii. 325; Trichinopoli, xiii. 361; Túngkúr, xiii. 379; Tumsar, xiii. 382; Turuwánúr, xiii. 384; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 397; Umámkot, xiii. 421; Umrer, xiii. 423; Unao, xiii. 434; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Uráí, xiii. 450; Viravanallúr, xiii. 478; Vizagapatam, xiii. 493, 494, 498; Wadhwan, xiii. 506; Waigáon, xiii. 510; Wálájápet, xiii. 515; Walídpur, xiii. 516; Wánkáner, xiii. 519; Waso, xiii. 533; Wún, xiii. 544; Yeola, xiii. 555; Zaidpur, xiii. 560.
- Cotton trees, in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Bhágálpur, ii. 343; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 328; Himáláya Mountains, v. 409; Jalpáiguri, vii. 108; Karauli, vii. 471; Nepál, x. 277; Sikkim, xii. 484; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97.
- Cotton, Sir Arthur, his anicut across the Coleroon, iii. 279, iv. 22; across the Godávári, v. 133; his deepening of the Pámbám Passage, xi. 22, 23; designed the Penner anicut, xi. 134; his works in Tanjore, xiii. 190.
- Cotton, Sir J. S., commanded the river column in first Burmese war (1825), xiii. 289.
- Cotton, Colonel, commanded the column in Muttra in 1857, x. 47.
- Cotton, Major, took Pegu (1852), xi. 128.
- Couper, Sir G. E. W., Lieut.-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces (1876-82), x. 370.
- Court, General, his estimate of the population of Kandahár, vii. 390; explored the *stupa* at Manikíálá (1834), ix. 320; suggested that Arrian's Mount Aornos was near Attock, xi. 506.
- Courtallum, village in Madras, iv. 44.
- Courts, Number of civil and criminal. *See* Administration section under each Province and District.
- Couts, The *Decadas* of de, quoted, on Broach, iii. 113; Elephanta, iv. 343.
- Covelong, village in Madras, iv. 44; or Coblem, old settlement of the Ostend East India Company, vi. 373.
- Covilham, earliest recorded Portuguese traveller to Cochin (1487), article 'India,' vi. 357; Jesuit missionary in India, killed in 1500, vi. 244; at Calicut (1486), iii. 269.
- Cowcally. *See* Geonkhali.
- Cowell, Prof., on the *tolis* or Sanskrit schools, x. 138.
- Cowrie shells, found in the Laccadive Islands, viii. 396; Maldivé Islands, ix. 251.
- Cox, Captain, placed in charge of the Magh fugitives from Arakan into Chittagong (1799), iv. 45.
- Cox's Bázár, town and Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 44, 45.
- Coxe, Colonel, put down symptoms of mutiny in Dera Ismáíl Khán (1857), iv. 222.
- Cranganore. *See* Kranganur.
- Craigie, Capt., defended Kilát-i-Ghilzái (1842), i. 34, 35.
- Crape, Rodant, first Danish captain who came to India, and obtained settlement at Tranquebar (1616), xiii. 340.
- Crawford, Lt.-Col., proposed the making of the Vehar Reservoir to secure the water-supply of Bombay, xiii. 466.
- Crawfurd, Mr., quoted, on Ava, i. 389, 390; his estimate of the population of Upper Burma, iii. 213.

- Creighton, H., first explored the ruins of Gaur (1801), v. 37, 39.
- Cretinism, Notices of, in Ambála, i. 224 ; Champáran, iii. 344 ; Kúlu, viii. 344 ; Kumáun, viii. 357.
- Crichton, Capt., Deputy Commissioner of Chándá, suppressed rising of Bábu Ráo and Vyankat Ráo in 1857, iii. 351.
- Criminal classes or tribes, described, in Allgarh, i. 176 ; North Arcot, i. 315 ; Belgaum, ii. 232 ; Budáun, iii. 120 ; Champáran, iii. 338 ; Cuddapah, iv. 51 ; Dhárwár, iv. 260 ; Gonda, v. 155, 156 ; Gayá, v. 46, 52 ; Gurgáon, v. 218 ; Hazáribágh, v. 373 ; Karnál, viii. 26 ; Lálitpur, viii. 447, 451, 456 ; Madras, ix. 20, 21 ; Mália, ix. 256 ; Western Málwá, ix. 269 ; Mewát, ix. 419, 420 ; Muzaffarnagar, x. 70 ; Nallamalá Hills, x. 186 ; Rájgarh, xi. 386 ; Rájputána, xi. 413, 415 ; Sajar, xii. 104, 105 ; Sárán, xii. 257.
- Criminal statistics. *See* the Administrative section at the close of every District article.
- Criminal Tribes Act, article 'India,' vi. 71.
- Criminale, Father Antonio, martyred at Punnaikáyal in Tinneveli (1549), xiii. 303.
- Crocodiles, article 'India,' vi. 660, 661. *Local notices* — Bákarganj, i. 442 ; Bulandshahr, iii. 133 ; Karunguli tank in Chengalput, iii. 382 ; Darbhanga, iv. 123 ; Dehra Dún, iv. 170 ; Dinájpúr, iv. 291 ; Etáwáh, iv. 370 ; Gaur, v. 40 ; Gonda, v. 147 ; Gwalior, v. 229 ; Indore, vii. 2 ; in the Indus, vii. 14 ; Karáchi, vii. 445 ; Karauli, vii. 472 ; Kheri, viii. 191 ; Lahore, viii. 405 ; Madras Presidency, ix. 94 ; Monghyr, ix. 481 ; Montgomery, ix. 495 ; Sárán, xii. 252 ; in the Tungabhadra, xiii. 383.
- Crole, Mr., quoted, on the remains at Mahábalipur, ix. 144, 145 ; on the battle of St. Thomas' Mount (1759), xii. 143, 144.
- Crops, of the Himálayas, article 'India,' vi. 8 ; of the river plains and Gangetic Delta, vi. 32, 35 ; of Southern India, vi. 40, 41 ; of Burma, vi. 42. *See* also vol. vi. chapter xvii., Agriculture and Products, pp. 484-511 ; and the Agricultural section of each District article.
- Crop statistics for India, Uncertainty of, vi. 500, 501.
- Croton, grown at Dindigal, iv. 301.
- Crozier, Mr., manager of the Vizianagram Estate, xiii. 488, 501.
- Crushed tribes, vi. 71.
- Crystals, Rock, found at Dhármapuram, iv. 251 ; Madura, ix. 122 ; Tanjore, xiii. 181.
- Csoma de Korös lived for some years at Kánum, vii. 438 ; *Life and Works* of, by Dr. Theodore Duka, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 153 (footnote).
- Cubbon, Sir Mark, his successful administration of Mysore (1834-61), x. 95 ; his house at Nandidrug, x. 192.
- Cuddalore, town and *tdluk* in Madras, iv. 45, 46.
- Cuddapah, District in Madras, iv. 47-55 ; physical aspects, 47, 48 ; history, 48-50 ; population, 50, 51 ; agriculture, 51, 53 ; natural calamities, 53 ; commerce and trade, 53, 54 ; administration, 54 ; medical aspects, 54, 55.
- Cuddapah, *tdluk* in Madras, iv. 55.
- Cuddapah, town in Madras, iv. 55, 56.
- Cullen, Gen., introduced coffee cultivation into Travancore, xiii. 349.
- Culna. *See* Kalna.
- Cultivated, cultivable, and uncultivable area, etc., of certain Provinces of British India, vi. 691, Appendix III.
- Cultivators, Rights of, reserved by the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, vi. 442, 443 ; oppression of, by rack-renting landlords, 443 ; the Land Act of 1859, 444 ; Rent Commission of 1879, and its proposed reforms in the direction of fixity of occupancy and compensation for disturbance, 444, 445.
- Cumbum, town in Madras, iv. 57.
- Cunningham, Sir A., *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 103 (footnote) ; 144 (footnote) ; 145 (footnote) ; 146 (footnotes) ; 153 (footnote 2) ; 167 (footnote 1) ; *Ancient Geography of India*, 155 (footnote) ; 157 (footnote 1) ; 164 (footnotes 1 and 3) ; 165 (footnote) ; 166 (footnote 1) ; 167 (footnote 3) ; 185 (footnote 2) ; *Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India*, 184 (footnote 1). *Local notices* — Quoted as to Alláhábád, i. 196 ; Asarúr, i. 337 ; Atári, i. 375 ; Atranji Kherra, i. 380 ; Bahraich, i. 427 ; Benares, ii. 107 ; Bareilly, ii. 141 ; Bhera, ii. 386 ; Buddh Gayá, iii. 125, 126 ; Champáran District, iii. 334, 335, 340, 341 ; Chársadda, iii. 373 ; Chilianwála, iii. 415 ; the city of Indraprástha, iv. 179 ; Delhi, iv. 189 ; Dheri Sháhan, iv. 269, 270 ; Dipálpur, iv. 303, 304 ; Giryák, v. 85 ; Mong, v. 189, ix. 478 ; Gujrát, v. 196 ; Gwalior, v. 235 ; Harappa, v. 319 ; Hardwár, v. 331, 332 ; Háshnagar, v. 344 ; Tandwá in Ikauna, v. 507 ; Jalálpur, vii. 81, 166 ; Sāngla-wála Tiba, vii. 207 ; Kalingá, vii. 328-330 ; Kápila, vii. 440 ; Kásia, viii. 79 ;

- Kásipur, viii. 82; Katás, viii. 87; Kesariya, viii. 118; Khajuráhu, viii. 140; Kurukshetra, viii. 375; Ladakh, viii. 397; Maharáshtra, ix. 166-168; Mánikálá, ix. 320; Matan, ix. 360; the course of the Rávi, x. 2; Múltán, x. 3, 4; Padrauna, x. 527; Pákpattan, x. 532; Patná, xi. 107; Rájágríha, xi. 380, 381; Rájámahendri, xi. 382; Ránigat, xi. 506; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 36; Sahet Mahet, xii. 126-134; Sāngala, xii. 213, 214; Sankisa, xii. 223, 224; Sharwa, xii. 271; Shorkot, xii. 424; Siálkot, xii. 441; the Son, xiii. 53; Sonpat, xiii. 62; demarcated the boundaries of Spiti (1846), xiii. 70; quoted as to Sugh, xiii. 88; Talamba, xiii. 163; Thaneswar, xiii. 260; Uchh, xiii. 400.
- Currency, in Baroda, ii. 168; Bastar, ii. 207; Independent (now Upper) Burma, iii. 219; Haidarábád State, v. 248; Jaipur, vii. 54; Karauli, vii. 473; Kashmír, viii. 75; Kuch Behar, viii. 320; Manipur, ix. 332; Nepál, x. 283, 284; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sohágpur, xiii. 47; Srinagar (N.-W. P.), xiii. 78; Trivandrum, xiii. 369.
- Cust, Mr. R. N., *Linguistic and Oriental Essays*, quoted, vi. 103 (footnote).
- Customs, inland lines, abolished by Lord Mayo, vi. 425; import duties abolished by Lord Ripon, vi. 429.
- Customs revenue, vi. 467.
- Customs, manners, and mode of life of the Afgháns, i. 45-47; of the Akas, i. 136; of the Andamanese, i. 284, 285; of the Arakan Hill Tribes, i. 300, 301; of the Balúchís, ii. 38, 39; of the Hatkárs, ii. 185, 186; in Bastar, ii. 207, 208; of the Koráchavandlu, ii. 244; of the Kurkús, ii. 330, 331; in Bhandará, ii. 363; of the Bhils and Bhílálás, ii. 389-391; of the Bhutiás, ii. 412, 413; of the Bráhuks, iii. 98-100; of the hill tribes in Lower Burma, iii. 183-185; of the Burmese, iii. 185-188; of the Máriás and Máris, iii. 307; of the Gonds, iii. 308-311; of the Chittagong Hill Tribes, iii. 449, 450; of the Chutiýás, iii. 466, 467; of the Coorgs, iv. 34, 35; of the Daphlas, iv. 119; of the Mechs, iv. 332; of the Chandáls, iv. 400, 401; of the Gáros, v. 28-30; of the Shins and Veshkúns, v. 80, 81; of the Hazáras, v. 366; of the Tipperahs, v. 399; of the Bishnois, v. 429; of the Juángs, vii. 250-252; of the Sláhposh Káfirs, vii. 290-292; of the Kandhs, vii. 401-405; of the Kángra tribes, vii. 420-422; of the Karens, viii. 3-5; of the Kashmírís, viii. 70; of the Khamtís, viii. 145, 146; of the Khásis, viii. 175; of the Kols, viii. 254-259; of the Kotas, viii. 301; of the Kurumbas, viii. 376; of the Laccadive islanders, viii. 395, 396; of the Ladákhis, viii. 398, 399; of the Lusháis, viii. 530; of the Nairs, ix. 227, 228, xiii. 348, 349; of the Malayáls, ix. 238, 239; of the Maldive islanders, ix. 250, 251; of the Manipurís, ix. 329, 330; of the Korkus, ix. 403, 404; of the Meos, ix. 419, 420; of the Míkirs, ix. 436, 437, x. 151; of the Mírís, ix. 445-450; of the Mishmís, ix. 463-465; of the Kurubas, x. 98, 99; of the Nágas, x. 147-150; of the Kukís, x. 150, 151; of the Náikdás, x. 177; of the Chenchus, x. 185, 186; of the Nicobarians, x. 296, 297; of the Nílگیری Hill tribes, x. 309-313; of the Palní Hill tribes, xi. 17, 18; of the Mínas, xi. 413, 414; of the Moghias, xi. 415; of the Rewá Kántha Bhíls, xii. 51, 52; of the Kóls, xii. 52, 53; of the Santáls, xii. 240-246; of the Hos or Larka Kols in Singhbhúm, xii. 534, 535, 536; of the Chins, xiii. 280-282; of the Nambúris, xiii. 348; of the Banjárás of Wún, xiii. 541, 542.
- Cutch, State in Gujarát, iv. 57-64; physical aspects, 57, 58; the Rann, 58, 59; earthquakes, 59, 60; minerals, etc., 60; population and history, 60, 61; agriculture, 61, 62; trade and manufactures, 62; administration, 62-64; medical aspects, 64; silver jewellery of, vi. 605.
- Cutlery, Manufacture of, article 'India,' vi. 606. *Local notices*, including knives, swords, etc.—Amod, i. 245; Balrámpur, ii. 26; Sojitrá and Pattan in Baroda, ii. 159; Bhera, ii. 386; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Chhatarpur, iii. 396; Káimganj, vii. 298; Khairpur, viii. 137; Khairpur Dharki, viii. 138; Kurwái, viii. 378; Lashkarpur, viii. 466; Mandalay, ix. 290, 291; Monghyr, ix. 487; Pánipat, xi. 47; Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Pesháwar, xi. 154; Rámpur, xi. 459; Salem, xii. 163; Siálkot, xii. 448; Sirohi, xiii. 7; Viráwah, xiii. 478.
- Cuttack, District in Orissa, iv. 64-75; physical aspects, 64, 65; rivers, 65, 66; estuaries and harbours, 66, 67; canals, 67, 68; embankments, 68; history, 68; population, 68-70; agriculture, etc., 70-72; natural calamities, 72; manufactures, 72; commerce, trade, etc., 73; administration, 73, 74; medical aspects, 74, 75.
- Cuttack, Sub-division of Orissa, iv. 75.

Cuttack, town in Orissa, iv. 75.
 Cutwá. *See* Katwa.
 Cyclones, prevalent in the Andaman Islands, i. 286; North Arcot, i. 317; South Arcot, i. 325; Bákarganj, i. 446; Balasor, ii. 8; Bassein, ii. 200; Bellary, ii. 246, 247; Calcutta, iii. 260, 261; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Chittagong, iii. 437, 440; Dakshin Sháhábápur, iv. 96; Daulat Khán, iv. 160; Diamond Harbour, iv. 284; Geonkhál, v. 54; Godávári, v. 130, 131; Hatia, v. 356; Injarám, vii. 18; Khulná, viii. 208; Kistna, viii. 232; Kumáun, viii. 355; Laccadive Islands, viii. 396; Madras Presidency, ix. 79; Madras city, ix. 104, 113, 114; Masulipatam, ix. 355-357; on the Meghná, ix. 395; Midnapur, ix. 430; Náini Tál, x. 178; Noákhál, x. 340, 344, 349; Orissa, x. 463; Pabná, x. 519; Sagar Island, xii. 110; Salem, xii. 162; Sandwip Island, xii. 212, 213; the Sundarbans, xiii. 111, 112; Tanjore, xiii. 193

D

Dabein, tidal creek in Lower Burma, iv. 76.
 Dábha, State in Bombay, iv. 76.
 Dábhá, town in Central Provinces, iv. 76.
 Dabhoi, town in Bombay, iv. 76.
 Dábhól, town and port in Bombay, iv. 76, 77.
 Dabka, village in Baroda, iv. 77.
 Dabla, town in Rájputána, iv. 77.
 Dábling, village in Bashahr State, Punjab, iv. 77.
 Dábrí, chiefship in Central India, iv. 77.
 Dabtura, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 77.
 Dacca, Division or Commissionership of Bengal, iv. 77, 78.
 Dacca, District of Bengal, iv. 78-89; physical aspects, 78-80; history, 80-82; population, 82-84; material condition of the people, 84, 85; agriculture, 85, 86; industrial, 86, 87; administration, 87, 88; medical aspects, 88, 89.
 Dacca, Sub-division of Bengal, iv. 89.
 Dacca, city in Bengal, iv. 89-92; Dacca muslins a decaying manufacture, vi. 601.
 Da Cunha, Nuno, built first Portuguese fortress at Diu (1535), iv. 307.
 Da Cunha, Dr., *Aniquities of Bassein*, quoted, ii. 192.
 Dádar, town in Balúchistán, iv. 92.
 Dadhálýa, estate in Bombay, iv. 92, 93.
 Dadrí, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 93.
 Dádú, town and *tdluk* in Sind, iv. 93.

Dadu, religious reformer and sacred poet of Rájputána (16th century), vi. 344.
 Dadu Panthís, the followers of Dadu found in Jaipur, vii. 53; Naraina, their head-quarters, x. 201; Rájputána, xi. 416.
 Dae, Mr. Arcy, *The Literature of Bengal*, quoted, vi. 347 (and footnote); 348, 349 (and footnote); 352 (footnote).
 Daflápur, town and estate in Bombay, iv. 93, 94.
 Daga, creek in Lower Burma, iv. 94.
 Da Gama, Vasco. *See* Vasco da Gama.
 Dagshái, hill cantonment in Punjab, iv. 94.
 Da-gyaing, river in Lower Burma, iv. 94.
 Dáhanu, town, port, and Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 94, 95.
 Dahi, State in Central India, iv. 95.
 Dahirá, petty State in Káthiáwár, iv. 95.
Dahya. *See* Nomadic hill cultivation.
 Daingnete, hill tribe in Lower Burma, iii. 185.
 Dáin-hát, town in Bengal, iv. 95.
 Dai-pai. *See* Deh-peh.
 Dájal, town in Punjab, iv. 95.
Dakditi, or gang-robbery, notices of, in Amherst, i. 242; South Arcot, i. 327; Bákarganj, i. 448; Bellia, ii. 20; Bassein, ii. 195, 200; Damurdah, iv. 321; Etah, iv. 359; Gayá, v. 52; Hazáribágh, v. 380; Húgli, v. 497; Jessor, vii. 190; Midnapur, ix. 432; Murshidábád, x. 30; by the Banjaras on the Nallamalái Hills, x. 186; Noákhál, x. 343; Orchha, x. 425; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 176.
 Dákátia, river of Bengal, iv. 95, 96.
 Dakhineswar, village in Bengal, iv. 96.
 Dakor, town in Bombay, iv. 96.
 Dakshín. *See* Deccan.
 Dakshin Sháhábápur, island and Sub-division of Bengal, iv. 96, 97.
 Dala, suburb of Rangoon, iv. 97.
 Dala, creek in Lower Burma, iv. 97.
 Dala-nwun, river in Lower Burma, iv. 97.
 Dalat, river in Lower Burma, iv. 97.
 Dáldis, a fishing race of Janjira, who supply boatmen for Bombay harbour, vii. 139.
 Dalgomá, village in Assam, iv. 97.
 Dalhousie, Lord, Governor-General of India (1848-56), article 'India,' vi. 412-417; his administrative reforms, 412; inauguration of the Indian railway system and the Public Works Department, 412; second Sikh war and annexation of the Punjab, 412, 413; second Burmese war and annexation of Pegu, 413, 414; policy towards Native States, 414, 415; annexation of Oudh, and justification of the measure, 415-417; scheme of

- trunk military railways, 545. *Local notices*—Annexed Pegu, iii. 176, 227; Chinl, his favourite hill residence, iii. 418; appointed the Húglí Committee, v. 483; its report on the James and Mary Sands, vii. 125; preferred climate of Kotágiri to Utakamand, viii. 303; had picture of Baillie's defeat, and Tipú's mausoleum at Seringapatam, restored, xii. 320; deprived Mir Ali Murád Talpur, of Khairpur, of certain districts in Shikárpur, for forgery, xii. 391; allowed the Talpur Mirs to live at Haidarábád (Sind), xii. 515.
- Dalhousie, town, cantonment, and sanitarium in Punjab, iv. 97, 98.
- Dalingkot, hill tract in Bengal, iv. 98.
- Dalli, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 98, 99.
- Dalmá, hill in Bengal, iv. 99.
- Dalmau, town, *tahsil*, and *parganá* in Oudh, iv. 99, 100.
- Dálmí, ruins in Bengal, iv. 100.
- Dalrymple, geographer, his map referred to on the Tsan-pu river, xiii. 371.
- Dalton, Col. E. T., Commissioner of Chutiá Nágpur, iv. 100; his *Ethnology of Bengal*, quoted, vi. 167 (footnote); and quoted or referred to on the Abars, i. 1; the Ahams, i. 79; the Akas, i. 135; the Kalitas, iii. 86; the Bhuiyas, iii. 87; the Kurus, iii. 367; on the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 462; on the caves of Háthpor, v. 353, 354; the Juánga, vii. 249-252; the Khamtlis, viii. 146; the Kols, viii. 254-259; on an old picture dated 1660, viii. 478; Kols and Uráons, viii. 480; the Bhumij Kols, ix. 280, 281; the Míris, ix. 445-450; the Mishmis, ix. 462; ruins at Palmá, xi. 14; on the gateways on Rámgarh Hill, xi. 447; the Santáls, xii. 237-246; on the history of Singhbhúm, xii. 532-534; and the Kols there, xii. 535, 536.
- Dalton, Capt., defeated the French at Trichinopoli, and defended that city, xiii. 356, 357.
- Daltonganj, town in Bengal, iv. 100.
- Daltonganj, coal-field in Bengal, iv. 100.
- Dálus, a tribe on the Gáro Hills, v. 28.
- Dalzell, Col., commanding the 42nd N. I., which mutinied at Ságár (1857), xii. 103.
- Damalcherri, pass in Madras, iv. 100, 101.
- Damán, tract of upland in the Punjab, iv. 101.
- Damán, Portuguese settlement in Gujarát, iv. 101-104; physical aspects, 102; agriculture, 102; trade, etc., 102, 103; population, 103; administration, 103, 104.
- Dáman-i-Koh, tract of hill country in Bengal, iv. 104.
- Damant, Mr., Deputy Commissioner, killed by the Nágás at Khonoma (1879), x. 145.
- Damar Singh, Rájá of Etah, rebelled in 1857, and was deprived of his estates, iv. 360, 367.
- Damascened steel work, vi. 607.
- Dam-Dama. *See* Dum-Dum.
- Dam-ma-tha, town in Lower Burma, iv. 104.
- Dámodar, river in Bengal, iv. 105-107.
- Dámodar coal tract, geology of the, vi. 636-638.
- Damoh, District in Central Provinces, iv. 107-114; physical aspects, 107, 108; history, 108, 109; population, 109, 110; division into town and country, 110, 111; agriculture, 111, 112; commerce and trade, 112, 113; medical aspects, 113, 114.
- Damoh, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iv. 114.
- Dámsang. *See* Dalingkot.
- Dandis, a sect of Sivaite religious ascetics and mendicants, vi. 213, 214.
- Dángs, The, tract in Bombay, iv. 114-116.
- Dángurli, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 117.
- Danish East India Companies (1612 and 1670) and their Settlements, article 'India,' vi. 372. *Local notices*—Calicut, iii. 270; Koláchel, viii. 272; Nicobar Islands, x. 297; Porto Novo, xi. 222; Serampur, xii. 318; Tranquebar, xiii. 183, 340, 341.
- Danish missionaries, vi. 259, 260. *See* Missions.
- Dankar, village in Punjab, iv. 117.
- Dankaur, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 117.
- Dankiá, mountain in Sikkim, iv. 117.
- Dánta, town and State in Gujarát, iv. 118.
- Dantewára, village in Bastar State, Central Provinces, iv. 118.
- Dántun, village in Bengal, iv. 118.
- Danút - Payá - gyí, pagoda in Lower Burma, iv. 118.
- D'Anville, geographer, believed the Iravadi to be identical with the Tsan-pu, vii. 19, xiii. 371.
- Da-moun, tidal creek in Lower Burma, iv. 118, 119.
- Danyál Mirza, son of Akbar, took Ahmadnagar (1599), i. 108; made Governor of Berár (1599), v. 262; Governor of Khándesh, viii. 152; Governor of the Deccan (1600), and drank himself to death, x. 330.

- Ddo* or axe, Use of, in Assam, i. 362;
Dārjiling, iv. 134; Jaintia Hills, vii. 49; Jalpaiguri, vii. 112; by the Angami Nagas, x. 148, 150, 152.
Dāos, name given to Cacharis, who refuse to be converted to Hinduism, iii. 231.
Daphla Hills, tract of country bordering Assam, iv. 119, 120.
Daphlas, aboriginal tribe in the mountains of Assam, i. 353; in Lakhimpur, viii. 431.
Dāpoli, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 120, 121.
Dārā, brother of Aurungzeb, was defeated by him at Ajmere (1659), i. 121; constructed canal at Pasrūr, xi. 80; was supported by the Rājput chiefs, xi. 405; defeated at Ujjain (1658), xiii. 417.
Dāraganj, suburb of Allahābād, N.-W. Provinces, iv. 121.
Dārapur, village in Punjab, iv. 122.
Darapur. See Dharapuram.
Darauti, village in Bengal, iv. 122.
Darbelo, town in Sind, iv. 122.
Darbhāngah, District in Bengal, iv. 122-126; physical aspects, 122, 123; population, 123, 124; distribution of people into town and country, 124, 125; land tenures, 125; administration, 125, 126; climate, 126.
Darbhāngah, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 126.
Darbhāngah, town in Bengal, iv. 126-128.
Dards, Aryan race of mountaineers in the Himālaya Mountains, v. 404, 412; and the Hindu Kush, v. 417, 418.
Dareh-bauk, name given to northern mouth of Salwīn river, Lower Burma, iv. 128.
Dareh-byū, creek in Lower Burma, iv. 128.
Dārjiling, District in Bengal, iv. 128-140; physical aspects, 129-131; history, 131, 132; population, 132-134; agriculture, 134, 135; tea, 135, 136; cinchona, etc., 136, 137; manufactures, trade, etc., 137; mines, 137, 138; administration, 138, 139; medical aspects, 139, 140.
Dārjiling, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 140.
Dārjiling, hill station in Bengal, iv. 140, 141.
Darkuti, hill in Punjab, iv. 141.
Darmān, town in Punjab, iv. 141.
Daro, village in Sind, iv. 141.
Darod, petty State in Kāthiāwār, iv. 141.
Darrang, District in Assam, iv. 141-150; physical aspects, 142, 143; history, 143, 144; population, 144-146; agriculture, 146, 147; manufactures, etc., 147, 148; administration, 148, 149; medical aspects, 149, 150.
Darrangiri, village in Assam, iv. 150.
Darsenda. See Kumbarsin.
Darsi, town, *tdluk*, and estate in Madras, iv. 150, 151.
Darwa, town and *tdluk* in Berār, iv. 151.
Darwānī, village in Bengal, iv. 151.
Daryābād, town and *parganā* in Oudh, iv. 151, 152.
Darya Kheri, State in Central India, iv. 152.
Daryāpur, town and *tdluk* in Berār, iv. 152.
Dasai, town in Central India, iv. 152.
Dasāra, State in Kāthiāwār, iv. 152, 153.
Dāsarāzupalli, village in Madras, iv. 153.
Daska, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 153.
Daskroi, Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 153, 154.
Dāsna, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 154.
Daspallā, tributary State of Orissa, iv. 154.
Dasūya, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 155.
Dasyus, the Aryan name for the non-Aryans or aborigines, vi. 53.
Dātāganj, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 155.
Datāna, chiefship in Central India, iv. 155.
Date palms, grown in Balūchistān, ii. 36;
Dera Ghāzī Khān, iv. 208; Farīdpur, iv. 403; Jessor, vii. 383, 387; Karnāl, viii. 19; Khairpur, viii. 136; Khisor Hills, viii. 203; Khulnā, viii. 205, 207; the Konkan, viii. 291; Lārkhāna, viii. 463; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Mysore District, x. 114; Punjab, xi. 259; Secunderābād, xii. 302; Shorkot, xii. 424; Sind, xii. 507, 520; Sitpur, xiii. 39; Sukkur, xiii. 91; Surat, xiii. 119; Syāmnagar, xiii. 143; Thāna, xiii. 251; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 466; Wardhā, xiii. 523. See also Palms (unspecified).
Dātha, State in Kāthiāwār, iv. 155, 156.
Dathweh-kyauk, river in Lower Burma, iv. 156.
Dathweh-kyauk, village in Lower Burma, iv. 156.
Datia, State in Bundelkhand, iv. 156.
Datia, town in Bundelkhand, iv. 156, 157.
Datiore, seaport in Bombay, iv. 157.
Dattaw, stream in Lower Burma, iv. 157.
Dattigaon, town in Central India, iv. 157.
Datt's Bazar, village in Bengal, iv. 157.
Dāūd Khān, last Afghān king of Bengal, defeated by Manā'im Khān (1575), v. 36; retired into Orissa, and was killed (1578), x. 430.
Dāūd Khān, administered the Deccan under Bahādur Shāh, and was killed in battle (1716), v. 257; blockaded Madras (1702), ix. 103; took Vellore from the Marāthās (1706), xiii. 467.

- Dáúdagar, town in Bengal, iv. 157, 158.
 Dáúdpur, village in Bengal, iv. 158.
 Dáúduputras, The, their authority in Upper Sind, xii. 511.
 Daudzai. *See* Doaba Daudzai.
 Daulatábád, historic capital in the Deccan, iv. 158-160.
 Daulat Khán, village in Bengal, iv. 160.
 Daulatpur, village in Sind, iv. 160.
 Dauleswaram. *See* Dowlaishwaram.
 Daundia Khera, *parganá* in Oudh, iv. 160, 161.
 Dausa, town in Central India, iv. 161.
 Davangere, *tdluk* in Mysore, iv. 161.
 Davangere, town in Mysore, iv. 161.
 Dávasi-Betta, peak in Mysore, iv. 161.
 David, Fort St., historic fort in Madras, iv. 162.
 Davids, Prof. Rhys, *Buddhism*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 137 (footnote); *Buddhist Birth Stories*, vi. 137 (footnote).
 Davidson, Alexander, Governor of Madras (1785-86), ix. 67.
 Davies, Sir R. H., fifth Lt.-Governor of the Punjab, xi. 270; on Kunáwár, xii. 500.
 Dawá, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 162.
 Dawaer, town in Rájputána, iv. 162.
 Dawna, range of mountains in Lower Burma, iv. 162, 163.
 Day, Francis, chief of Settlement at Armagáon, purchased site of Madras (1639), and built factory there, ix. 103; his original building, ix. 106; founded the factory at Armagáon (1625), x. 263.
 Day, Dr., on the resemblance of the *pala* to the *hilsa* fish, vii. 14; on ruins of Kodungalúr, viii. 240, 241; his *Fishes of India*, ix. 96; on Verapoli, xiii. 471, 472.
 Dayá, river in Orissa, iv. 163.
 Dayang or Doyong, river in Assam, iv. 163.
 Day-labourers, their wages given in the different District articles. *See also* Landless day-labourers.
 Death-rate and average duration of life in India, vi. 666, 667; death and birth rates in different Provinces, vi. 667-679.
 Deaths by snake-bite and wild beasts. *See* Snake-bite and wild beasts, deaths by.
 Debar, lake in Central India, iv. 163.
 Debhátá, village in Bengal, iv. 163.
 Debi Pátan, village in Oudh, iv. 163, 164.
 Debt of India and its growth, vi. 469.
 Deccan, The, or Southern India, vi. 34-41; its mountain ranges and elevated table-land, 35, 36; mountain passes, 36, 37; rivers, 37; forests, 38, 40; scenery, 40; crops, 40, 41; minerals, 41; Maráthá power in the Deccan, 320, 322, 323, iv. 164, 166.
 Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, a rural insolvency law, vi. 449, 450, xii. 280.
 Decennial Settlement, The (1789-91), vi. 393.
 Decline and fall of the Mughal Empire (1707-1857), vi. 312-316; chief events, 312, 313 and footnote; the six puppet kings, 313; independence of the Deccan and Oudh, 314; the Maráthá *chauth*, 314; invasions of Nádir Sháh the Persian, and Ahmad Sháh the Afghán, 314, 315; misery of the Provinces, 315; third battle of Páñipat, 315; fall of the Empire, 315, 316.
 Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, quoted, vi. 230 (footnote 1); 239 (footnote 2).
 Decline of the Peshwás (1772-1818), vi. 321, 322.
 Decorative art in India, vi. 112, 113.
 Dedán, State in Káthiáwár, iv. 166.
 Dedarda, State in Káthiáwár, iv. 166.
 Deeg. *See* Dlg.
 Deer, Varieties of, article 'India,' vi. 657, 658. *Local notices*—Mount Abú, i. 6; Ajmere, i. 119; Akola, i. 141; Amritsar, i. 255; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Anantápúr, i. 274; Andipatti Hills, i. 288; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 349; Bánda, ii. 47; Bánkúrá, ii. 79; Bannu, ii. 90; Bara Banki, ii. 106; Basti, ii. 209; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Bhandará, ii. 361; Bhután, ii. 414; Bográ, iii. 21; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Buldána, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chamba, iii. 329; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Chittagong, iii. 435; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dárljiling, iv. 130; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Dhar, iv. 246; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Dinájpúr, iv. 291; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 329; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Godávári, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Goona, v. 159; Gurdáspur, v. 207; Gurgáon, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 229; Hardoi, v. 322; Hassan, v. 346; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Hoshiárpúr, v. 452; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhang, vii. 206; Jhansi, vii. 217; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kámrúp, vii. 355; North Kánara, vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 377; Kánga, vii. 414; Karauli, vii. 471; Karnúl, viii. 35, 36; Kashmír, viii. 68; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khándesh, viii. 150; Khási Hills, viii.

- 173; Kheri, viii. 190; Kistna, viii. 226; Kotah, viii. 304; Kumāun, viii. 349; Lahore, viii. 405; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lalitpur, viii. 447; Lohardagā, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 8, 90; Madura, ix. 121; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Malabar, ix. 220; Mallāni, ix. 260; Málwā, ix. 268; Mánbhūm, ix. 279; Manipur, ix. 325; Melghát, ix. 403; Mergui, ix. 407; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mírzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Montgomery, ix. 495; Moradábád, ix. 505; Murshidábád, x. 22; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Mysore, x. 115; Nagá Hills, x. 143; Nallamalāi Hills, x. 185; Násik, x. 228; Nellore, x. 262; Nepál, x. 278; Nílgi Hills, x. 307; Nimár, x. 328; Noakhálí, x. 341; Patná, x. 512; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Pesháwar, xi. 146, 147; Pilibhít, xi. 172; Pishin, xi. 188; Polúr, xi. 197; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 23; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Rohtak, xii. 69; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Salem, xii. 152; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sātara, xii. 277; Sāwantwári, xii. 296; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sháhahánpur, xii. 344; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sibságar, xii. 460; Singhbhūm, xii. 531, 532; Sirohi, xiii. 3; Sirsá, xiii. 10; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109, 189; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Taráí, xiii. 208; Thayet-myo, xiii. 279; Travancore, xiii. 345; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 389; Wardhá, xiii. 524; Wun, xiii. 537. *See also Bárasingha* or Swamp deer, Barking deer, Mouse deer, Musk deer, Ravine deer, *Sámbar*, and Spotted deer.
- Deesa. *See* Dísá.
- Degám, seaport in Bombay, iv. 166, 167.
- Degh, river in Punjab, iv. 167.
- Dehej, seaport in Bombay, iv. 167.
- Delhi. *See* Delhi.
- Del-neh, lake in Lower Burma, iv. 168.
- Dehra, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 168.
- Dehra Dún, District in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 168-176; physical aspects, 168-170; history, 170-172; population, 172-174; agriculture, 174, 175; commerce and trade, etc., 175; administration, 175, 176; medical aspects, 176.
- Dehri, town in Bengal, iv. 177.
- Dehwá, the cultivating communities of Khelát, viii. 188.
- Deighton, sent by Bengal Government to cede Tinneveli to the Dutch for 1000 men, xiii. 309.
- Delafosse, Major H. G., narrative of his escape from Cawnpur and the fight at Baksar (1857), i. 451.
- Delamotte, Gen., took Manohar (1845), ix. 338.
- Delan Sá, Gond chief, rose in rebellion in Ságur (1842), xii. 102.
- Della Valle (1623), mentions Honáwar as a Portuguese settlement, v. 440.
- Delhi, Division or Commissionership in Punjab, iv. 177.
- Delhi, District in Punjab, iv. 177-185; physical aspects, 178, 179; history, 179, 180; population, 180, 182; agriculture, 182, 183; commerce and trade, 183, 184; administration, 184, 185; medical aspects, 185.
- Delhi, *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 185.
- Delhi, city in Punjab, iv. 185-197; history, 189-195; population, 195, 196; institutions, public buildings, etc., 196; communications, trade, 196, 197; siege and storm of, article 'India,' vi. 421.
- Delisle, Lieut., proposed Vehar reservoir for water-supply of Bombay, xiii. 466.
- Delly, hill in Madras, iv. 197.
- Del Mar's *History of Money in Ancient Countries*, quoted, vi. 163.
- Delta of Bengal, vi. 23-28; deltaic distributaries, 23; combined delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghná, 24; deltaic swamps, 24; land-making, 25; size of the Bengal delta, 26; deltaic depressions, 26; subterranean structure of the Bengal delta at Calcutta, 26 (footnote); alluvial deposits of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, 26, 27; amount of silt deposited at Gházipur and in the delta, 27, 28; age of the Bengal delta, 28.
- Deltaic channel of the Ganges, Section of, vi. 23.
- Demágiri, waterfall in Bengal, iv. 197.
- Demon-worship among the Puliýars, i. 270; the Arakan hill tribes, i. 301; in Bánká, ii. 74; Bhágálpur, ii. 347; Coorg, iv. 29; Madura, ix. 127; the Maldive Islands, ix. 250.
- Denaikankotai, town in Madras, iv. 197, 198.
- Dengue fever, in N. Arcot, i. 319; Bangalore, ii. 65; Bhágálpur, ii. 351; Salem, xii. 165.
- Denison, Sir W., Governor of Madras (1861-63), ix. 67; established Saidápet model farm, xii. 140.
- Density of the Indian population, vi. 46; overcrowded and underpeopled Provinces, vi. 46, 47; population entirely rural, vi. 46; immobility of the rural population, vi. 47; relation of labour to land, vi. 48, 49; unequal pressure of

- the population on the land, vi. 49, 50; increase of population since 1872, vi. 50. *See also* the Population section of each District article.
- Denwa, river in Central Provinces, iv. 198.
- Denwa, forest in Central Provinces, iv. 198.
- Denwars, tribe living in the valleys of Nepál, x. 271.
- Deo, town in Bengal, iv. 198.
- Deoband, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 198, 199.
- Deocha, village in Bengal, iv. 199.
- Deodamgar, mountain peak in Madras, iv. 199.
- Deodar, State in Gujarát, iv. 199, 200.
- Deodár* trees, in the Chaur, iii. 377; Dárjiling, iv. 129; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Garhwál, v. 24; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Mont Jako, vii. 74; Jaunsar Bawár, vii. 160; Kángra, vii. 411; Kashmír, viii. 71; Nalderain Kothi, viii. 311; Kúlu, viii. 336, 337, 338; Punjab, xi. 280; Seoráj, xii. 316; Simla, xii. 491.
- Deogáon, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 200.
- Deogarh, town in Rájputána, iv. 200.
- Deogarh, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 200, 201.
- Deogarh, town in Bengal, iv. 201, 202.
- Deogarh. *See* Devgadth.
- Deogarh, village in Central Provinces, iv. 202, 203.
- Deorha. *See* Deorha.
- Deokarn, mutineer leader in Muttra, taken prisoner (1857), x. 47.
- Deoláli, cantonment in Bombay, iv. 203.
- Deoli, cantonment in Ajmere-Merwara, iv. 203.
- Deoli, town in Central Provinces, iv. 203, 204.
- Deolia, ancient capital of Partábgarh State, iv. 204.
- Deonthál, village in Punjab, iv. 204.
- Deonthál, hill in Punjab, iv. 204.
- Deoprayág, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 204, 205.
- Deora Kot, town in Oudh, iv. 205.
- Deorha, village in Punjab, iv. 205.
- Deori, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 205.
- Deori, town in Central Provinces, iv. 205, 206.
- Deoria, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 206.
- Deori Chutiyás. *See* Chutiyás.
- Deotlgarh, mountain range in Assam, iv. 206, 207.
- Dera, *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 207.
- Dera Ghází Khán, District in Punjab, iv. 207-217; physical aspects, 207-210; history, 210-212; population, 212-214; agriculture, 214, 215; commerce and trade, etc., 215, 216; administration, 216, 217; medical aspects, 217.
- Dera Ghází Khán, *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 217.
- Dera Ghází Khán, town in Punjab, iv. 217, 218.
- Dera Ismáil Khán, District in Punjab, iv. 218-226; physical aspects, 219, 220; history, 220-222; population, 222, 223; agriculture, 223, 224; commerce and trade, 224, 225; administration, 225, 226; medical aspects, 226.
- Dera Ismáil Khán, *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 226.
- Dera Ismáil Khán, town in Punjab, iv. 226-228.
- Deraját, Division or Commissionership in Punjab, iv. 228.
- Dera Nának, town in Punjab, iv. 228, 229.
- Derapur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 229.
- Derband, village in Punjab, iv. 229.
- Derdi Jánbái, petty State in Káthiáwár, iv. 229.
- Deri Kot. *See* Ghaibí Dero.
- Deri Sháhan. *See* Dheri Sháhan.
- Dero Mohbat, *taluk* in Sind, iv. 230.
- Deserted river marts and capitals, vi. 30.
- Deshmukhs, particularly numerous in Deoláli, iv. 203.
- Despat, outlaw, sacked Srínagar (N.-W. P.) during the Mutiny, xiii. 78.
- Deswális, aboriginal tribe in Maksudan-garh, ix. 215.
- Detanaw, village in Lower Burma, iv. 230.
- Deulgáon Rájá, town in Berár, iv. 230, 231.
- Deulghát, town in Berár, iv. 231.
- Devadatta, the Buddhist schismatic, article 'India,' vi. 140.
- Deválá, town in Madras, iv. 231.
- Devalgáon. *See* Deulgáon Rájá.
- Devalia. *See* Dewalia.
- Devanhalli, town and *taluk* in Mysore, iv. 231, 232.
- Devarayapalle, village in Madras, iv. 232.
- Devaraydurga, fortified hill in Mysore, iv. 232.
- Devgadth, Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 232, 233.
- Devgadth, seaport in Bombay, iv. 233.
- Deví, river in Orissa, iv. 233.
- Devikota, town in Madras, iv. 233.
- Devikota, historic fort in Madras, iv. 233, 234.
- Devjagáon, place of pilgrimage in Bombay, iv. 234.
- Dewa, town and *parganá* in Oudh, iv. 234, 235.
- Dewála, village in Central Provinces, iv. 235.

- Dewálgaon, village in Central Provinces, iv. 235.
- Dewalghát. *See* Deulghát.
- Dewália, State in Káthiáwár, iv. 235.
- Dewálwára, village in Central Provinces, iv. 235, 236.
- Dewalwára, village in Berár, iv. 236.
- Dewás, town and State in Central India, iv. 236, 237.
- Dhabien. *See* Dabien.
- Dhabla Dhír, chiefship in Central India, iv. 237.
- Dhabla Ghosi, chiefship in Central India, iv. 237.
- Dhádhar, river in W. India, iv. 237, 238.
- Dháká. *See* Dacca.
- Dhák trees, in Alamnagar, i. 163; Allah-ábád, i. 190; Ambála, i. 215; Amritsar, i. 255; Azamgarh, i. 392; Bhágalpur, ii. 344; Bijnaur, ii. 428; Budáun, iii. 116; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Etáwáh, iv. 370; Indore, vii. 2; Jaunpur, vii. 151; Jhánsi, vii. 217; Karauli, vii. 471; Ludhiána, viii. 519; Máinpur, ix. 202; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Muzaffarnagar, x. 67; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380, 381; Punjab, xi. 281; Rái Bareli, xi. 353; Sádábád, xii. 90; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 343, 344; Sháhpur, xii. 360; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97.
- Dhákars, illegitimate descendants of Bráhmans in Bastar, ii. 205.
- Dhalandhar, village in Bengal, iv. 238.
- Dhaldighi, village in Bengal, iv. 238.
- Dhaleswari, name of several rivers in E. Bengal and Assam, iv. 238.
- Dhalet, river in Lower Burma, iv. 238.
- Dhalkisor, river of W. Bengal, iv. 238, 239.
- Dhamda, town in Central Provinces, iv. 239.
- Dhámí, Hill State in Punjab, iv. 239.
- Dhámis, sect who read the Kurán with Hindu observances, in the Central Provinces, iii. 316.
- Dham-ma-tha. *See* Dam-ma-tha.
- Dhámoni, village in Central Provinces, iv. 239, 240.
- Dhámpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 240, 241.
- Dhámrá, river and estuary in Bengal, iv. 241.
- Dhámrá, port in Bengal, iv. 241, 242.
- Dhamsia, estate in Gujarát, iv. 242.
- Dhamtári, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iv. 242.
- Dháná, village in Central Provinces, iv. 242.
- Dhanaudah. *See* Dharnaoda.
- Dhanaurá, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 243, 244.
- Dhanauti, river in Bengal, iv. 243.
- Dhandhúka, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 243, 244.
- Dhaneswari, river in Assam, iv. 244.
- Dhangáin, pass in Bengal, iv. 244.
- Dhángaon, chiefship in Central India, iv. 244.
- Dhángars, semi-Hinduized tribe of Bengal and Chutiá Nágpur, their numbers in 1872, vi. 71 (footnote 1). *See* Maldah, ix. 243; Matheran, ix. 364.
- Dhánikholá, town in Bengal, iv. 244.
- Dhanori, village in Central Provinces, iv. 244.
- Dhansiri. *See* Dhaneswari.
- Dhanu, river in Bengal, iv. 244.
- Dhanúr, lake in Punjab, iv. 244, 245.
- Dhanút Bhúra-gyí. *See* Danút-Payá-gyí.
- Dháola Dhar, mountain chain in Punjab, iv. 245.
- Dhápewára, town in Central Provinces, iv. 245.
- Dhár, State in Central India, iv. 245-248; physical aspects, 246; history, 246-248.
- Dhárákot, estate in Madras, iv. 248.
- Dharamkota. *See* Amrávati.
- Dharampur, town and State in Bombay, iv. 248, 249.
- Dharampuri, town and *parganá* in Central India, iv. 249, 250.
- Dhárangaon, town in Bombay, iv. 250.
- Dhárapuram, *taluk* in Madras, iv. 250, 251.
- Dhárapuram, town in Madras, iv. 251, 252.
- Dhari, State in Bombay, iv. 252.
- Dharlá, river of Bengal, iv. 252.
- Dharma, tract in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 252.
- Dharmánpur, *parganá* in Oudh, iv. 252, 253.
- Dharmápatam, river in Madras, iv. 253.
- Dharmápatam, town in Madras, iv. 253.
- Dharmáपुरi, town and *tahsil* in Madras, iv. 253, 254.
- Dharmávaram, town and *tahsil* in Madras, iv. 254.
- Dharmkot, town in Punjab, iv. 254, 255.
- Dharpur, village in Oudh, iv. 255.
- Dharmśala, hill station and cantonment in Punjab, iv. 255.
- Dharnaoda, chiefship in Central India, iv. 255, 256.
- Dharupur, village in Oudh, iv. 256.
- Dhárwár, District in Bombay, iv. 256-266; physical aspects, 256-259; wild animals, 259; history, 259; population, 259-262; agriculture, 262, 263; natural calamities, 263; trade, 263, 264; administration, 264, 265; medical aspects, 265, 266.
- Dhárwár, Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 266.

- Dhárwár, town in Bombay, 266, 267.
 Dhasán, river of Central India, iv. 267, 268.
 Dhaulágiri, mountain in Nepál, iv. 268.
 Dhauleshvaram. *See* Dowlaishvaram.
 Dhaurahra, town and *parganá* in Oudh, iv. 268.
 Dhaurahra, town in Oudh, iv. 268, 269.
 Dhaura-Kunjura, chiefship in Central India, iv. 269.
 Dhenkánal, tributary State in Orissa, iv. 269.
 Dheri Sháhan, village in Punjab, iv. 269, 270.
 Dhers. *See* Mhars.
 Dhi-Dharamrai, chiefship in Central India, iv. 270.
 Dhubá, peak in Madras, iv. 270.
 Dhubá-khál, village in Assam, iv. 270.
 Dhodar All, road in Assam, iv. 270, 271.
 Dhola, State in Káthiáwar, iv. 271.
 Dholarwa, State in Bombay, iv. 271.
 Dholbájá, village in Bengal, iv. 271.
 Dholera, seaport in Bombay, iv. 271.
 Dholka, Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 271, 272.
 Dholpur, State in Rájputána, iv. 272-277; physical aspects, 273, 274; population, 274, 275; administration, 275, 276; history, 276, 277.
 Dholpur, capital of State in Rájputána, iv. 277, 278.
 Dhol Samudrá, marsh in Bengal, iv. 278.
 Dhonegáon, town in Berár, iv. 278.
 Dhoráji, town in Bombay, iv. 278.
 Dhotria-Baisola, chiefship in Central India, iv. 278.
 Dhráfá, State in Bombay, iv. 278.
 Dhrángadrá, State in Bombay, iv. 278, 279.
 Dhrángadrá, town in Bombay, iv. 279.
 Dhrol, State in Bombay, iv. 279, 280.
 Dhrol, town in Káthiáwar, iv. 280.
 Dhubri, town and Sub-division in Assam, iv. 280.
 Dhude. *See* Dang States.
 Dhulákpra, reservoir in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 280.
 Dhulátia, chiefship in Central India, iv. 280.
 Dhulíá, Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 280, 281.
 Dhulíá, town in Bombay, iv. 281-283.
 Dhulíán, village in Bengal, iv. 283.
 Dhulípnagar. *See* Edwardesábád.
 Dhulip Singh, Mahárájá, terms of his abdication (1849), xi. 266, 267.
 Dhúmá, village in Central Provinces, iv. 283.
 Dhúms, class of only lately emancipated slaves in Dhera Dún, iv. 173; menial class in Garhwál, v. 19, 20.
 Dhúnds, important Muhammadan tribe in Hazára, v. 363, 364.
 Dhundia Wagh, caught by General Wellesley at Manoli, ix. 338.
 Dhurwál, State in Bundelkhand, iv. 283.
 Dhúsan. *See* Parwan.
 Diamond Harbour, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 283, 284.
 Diamond Harbour, port in Bengal, iv. 284.
 Diamond Harbour Canal, Bengal, iv. 284.
 Diamond Island, in Lower Burma, iv. 284, 285.
 Diamonds, article 'India,' vi. 41, 628, 629. *Local notices*—Anantápur, i. 274; Banaganapalli, ii. 43, 44; Bijáwar, ii. 425; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Central India, iii. 295; Chándá, iii. 349; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Gángpur, iv. 478; Karnúl, viii. 34, 41; Kistna, viii. 226; Madras, ix. 6; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Nandigáma, x. 192; Nandikanama, x. 193; Panna, xi. 48-50; Sambalpur, xii. 179; Upper Vindhyan Mountains, xiii. 475; Wairágarh, xiii. 513.
 Dibál, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 285.
 Dibrú, river in Assam, iv. 285.
 Dibrugarh, Sub-division in Assam, iv. 285.
 Dibrugarh, town in Assam, iv. 285, 286.
 Dickens, Colonel, proposed the Son system of canals (1855), xii. 325, xiii. 54.
 Dickinson, Henry, acting Governor of Madras (1848), ix. 67.
Dictionary of Hindu Mythology, by Professor Dowson, quoted, vi. 180 (footnote 4); 184 (footnote 1).
 Diddaur, town in Oudh, iv. 286.
 Dig, town in Central India, iv. 286; battle of, and defeat of Holkar, vi. 323.
 Digbijaiganj, *tahsil* in Oudh, iv. 286, 287.
 Digbijai Singh, Rájá of Balrámpur, kept Mr. Wingfield safely in his fort during the Mutiny, v. 149, 150.
 Diggi, town in Central India, iv. 287.
 Dighori, village in Central Provinces, iv. 287.
 Dignagar, village in Bengal, iv. 287.
 Digras, town in Berár, iv. 287.
 Digrú, river of Assam, iv. 287.
 Dih, town and *parganá* in Oudh, iv. 287, 288.
 Dihang, river of Assam, iv. 288.
 Dibing, name of two rivers of Assam, iv. 288.
 Diji, fort in Bombay, iv. 288.
 Dikthán, town in Central India, iv. 288, 289.
 Diláwár, fort in Punjab, iv. 289.
 Dilayáks, their history in Pesháwar District, xi. 148, 149.

- Diluvion. *See* Alluvion and diluvion.
- Dilwára, town in Rájputána, iv. 289.
- Dimápur, village in Assam, iv. 289, 290.
- Diminution of population in Madras and Mysore, vi. 50.
- Dina Bandu Mitra, dramatic poet, and author of the *Nil Darpan*, vi. 354.
- Dinájpur, District in Bengal, iv. 290-298; physical aspects, 290, 291; history, 291; population, 291-294; agriculture, 294, 295; manufactures, 295; administration, 296, 297; medical aspects, 297, 298.
- Dinájpur, town in Bengal, iv. 298, 299.
- Dina Krishna Dás, Uriyá poet of the 16th century, vi. 343.
- Dinánagar, town in Punjab, iv. 299.
- Dinápur, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 299.
- Dinápur, cantonment in Bengal, iv. 299, 300.
- Dindigal, *tdluk* in Madras, iv. 300, 301.
- Dindigal, town in Madras, iv. 301, 302.
- Dindivaram, *tdluk* in Madras, iv. 302.
- Dindori, Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 302.
- Dindori, town in Bombay, iv. 302, 303.
- Dingarh Kiner, village in Punjab, iv. 303.
- Dingi, fort in Bombay, iv. 303.
- Dingier, mountains in Assam, iv. 303.
- Dinkar Ráo, Sindia's *diwán*, granted the *jdátr* of Dasai by that chief, iv. 153; had to fly with Sindia to Agra in 1858, when the Gwalior troops revolted, v. 233.
- Diodar. *See* Deodar.
- Diodorus says that Herakles founded Pataliputra, now Patná, xi. 106; his mention of Mount Aornos, xi. 506; Ságala, xii. 214.
- Dipálpur, *taluk* in Punjab, iv. 303.
- Dipálpur, historic town in Punjab, iv. 303, 304.
- Dipálpur, town in Central India, iv. 304.
- Dipla, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, iv. 304.
- Dirápur. *See* Derapur.
- Disa, town in Bombay, iv. 304, 305.
- Disaun. *See* Dhasán.
- Diseases, Endemic and epidemic. *See* Special section on Medical aspects under each Province and District, and also Cholera, Fever, Smallpox.
- Disoi, river in Assam, iv. 305.
- Distillation of country spirits, vi. 454.
- Distilleries, Principal, at Aurangábád (Bengal), i. 386; Badnur, i. 410; Aska in Ganjám, v. 8; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 284; Howrah, v. 465; Kishenganj, viii. 224; Mora, ix. 503; Nosári, x. 405; Páلمانer, xi. 15; the Rosa, near Sháhjahánpur, xii. 353; the Albion at Sibpur, xii. 458; Siralkoppa, xii. 551; Tando Lukmán, xiii. 177; in Thána, xiii. 257; Uran, xiii. 450.
- Distribution of Indian trade with foreign countries, vi. 565-580.
- District officer, Duties of, vi. 436.
- Districts, Number of, in India, their varying size and population, vi. 436, 437.
- Districts in British India, Agra, i. 60-68; Ahmadábád, i. 82-93; Ahmadnagar, i. 98-107; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 117-131; Akola, i. 140-146; Akyab, i. 148-158; Aligarh, i. 167-177; Allahábád, i. 183-194; Ambála, i. 213-224; Amherst, i. 232-243; Amráoti, i. 245-250; Amritsar, i. 254-263; Anantápur, i. 273-279; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 298-304; North Arcot, i. 311-319; South Arcot, i. 319-328; Azamgarh, i. 391-401; Bahraich, i. 425-433; Bákarganj, i. 439-449; Balághát, i. 452-457; Balasor, ii. 1-10; Ballia, ii. 18-23; Banda, ii. 45-55; Bánkurá, ii. 78-87; Bannu, ii. 87-97; Bara Banki, ii. 105-114; Bardwán, ii. 125-136; Bareilly, ii. 137-145; Básiim, ii. 183-188; Bassein, ii. 192-201; Basti, ii. 208-214; Belgaum, ii. 230-238; Bellary, ii. 240-250; Benares, ii. 254-262; Betúl, ii. 328-333; Bhágalpur, ii. 342-352; Bhandará, ii. 360-367; Bijnaur, ii. 427-435; Biláspur, ii. 444-453; Bírbrhúm, iii. 1-11; Bográ, iii. 24-32; Broach, iii. 101-111; Budáun, iii. 115-124; Bulandshahr, iii. 130-141; Buldána, iii. 142-148; Cachar, iii. 230-239; Cawnpur, iii. 279-289; Champáran, iii. 334-344; Chándá, iii. 348-355; Chengalpat, iii. 380-383; Chhindwára, iii. 398-405; Chittagong, iii. 433-443; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 446-453; Coimbatore, iv. 14-21; Cuddapah, iv. 47-55; Cuttack, iv. 64-75; Dacca, iv. 78-89; Damoh, iv. 107-114; Darbhanga, iv. 122-126; Dárrjiling, iv. 128-140; Darrang, iv. 141-150; Dehra Dún, iv. 168-176; Delhi, iv. 177-185; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 207-217; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 218-226; Dhárwar, iv. 256-266; Dinájpur, iv. 290-298; Ellichpur, iv. 344-347; Etah, iv. 357-366; Etáwah, iv. 367-377; Faizábád, iv. 381-388; Faridpur, iv. 393-407; Farukhábád, iv. 409-417; Fatehpur, iv. 422-430; Firozpur, iv. 438-447; Ganjám, v. 1-8; Garhwál, v. 16-23; Gáro Hills, v. 24-32; Gayá, v. 43-52; Gházipur, v. 61-70; Goálpará, v. 111-120; Godávári, v. 122-131; Gonda, v. 145-154; Gorakhpur, v. 164-172; Gujranwála, v. 179-187; Gujrát, v. 188-195; Gurdáspur, v. 205-213; Gurgáon, v. 214-223; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 274-285; Hamirpur, v. 297-305; Hanthawadi, v. 311-318; Hardoi, v. 321-329;

Hazára, v. 359-368; Hazáribágh, v. 368-380; Henzada, v. 383-390; Hissár, v. 425-433; Hoshangábád, v. 441-449; Hoshiárpur, v. 450-458; Howrah, v. 461-464; Húglí, v. 489-498; Jabalpur, vii. 29-36; Jálándhar, vii. 83-90; Jaláun, vii. 93-102; Jalpaiguri, vii. 107-117; Jaunpur, vii. 149-159; Jehlam, vii. 166-177; Jessor, vii. 183-191; Jhang, vii. 205-212; Jhánsi, vii. 215-227; Kaira, vii. 298-307; Kaládgi, vii. 314-320; Kámráp, vii. 354-366; North Kánara, vii. 368-375; South Kánara, vii. 375-384; Kángra, vii. 408-427; Karáchi, vii. 443-451; Karnál, viii. 18-27; Karnúl, viii. 32-45; Khándesh, viii. 149-159; Khási and Jaintia Hills, viii. 169-180; Kheri, viii. 189-198; Khulná, viii. 205-209; Kistna, viii. 225-234; Kohát, viii. 242-249; Kolába, viii. 260-271; Kumáun, viii. 347-358; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 384-389; Lahore, viii. 402-414; Lakhimpur, viii. 425-438; Lálitpur, viii. 446-457; Lohárdagá, viii. 475-486; Lucknow, viii. 492-502; Ludhiána, viii. 518-525; Madura, ix. 119-132; Maimansingh, ix. 190-201; Mainpuri, ix. 202-212; Malabar, ix. 216-235; Maldah, ix. 240-248; Mánbhúm, ix. 277-286; Mandlá, ix. 299-307; Meerut, ix. 381-392; Mergui, ix. 406-411; Midnapur, ix. 423-433; Mirzápur, ix. 452-461; Monghyr, ix. 478-489; Montgomery, ix. 492-502; Moradábád, ix. 504-512; Múltán, x. 2-10; Murshidábád, x. 20-31; Muttra, x. 43-52; Muzaffargarh, x. 54-64; Muzaffarnagar, x. 66-76; Muzaffarpur, x. 77-83; Nadiyá, x. 128-141; Nágá Hills, x. 143-154; Nákpur, x. 163-174; Narsinghpur, x. 216-224; Násik, x. 228-235; Nellore, x. 260-271; Nilgiri Hills, x. 302-325; Nimár, x. 327-335; Noákhálí, x. 338-352; Nowgong, x. 405-415; Pabná, x. 511-520; Panch Maháls, xi. 28-34; Partabgarh, xi. 68-74; Patná, xi. 93-106; Pesháwar, xi. 144-157; Pilibhit, xi. 170-178; Poona, xi. 200-210; Prome, xi. 225-235; Purí, xi. 299-309; Purniah, xi. 321-331; Rái Bareli, xi. 351-359; Raipur, xi. 366-376; Rájsháhí, xi. 427-439; Rangoon, xi. 471-481; Rangpur, xi. 488-501; Ratnágiri, xii. 2-12; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 18-35; Rohtak, xii. 68-76; Sagar, xii. 100-107; Saháranpur, xii. 113-124; Salem, xii. 150-165; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 174-176; Sambalpur, xii. 177-185; Sandoway, xii. 198-205; Santál Parganás, xii. 226-236; Sárán, xii. 251-259; Sátára, xii. 275-284; Seonl, xii. 308-314;

Sháhábád, xii. 322-333; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 342-355; Sháhpur, xii. 357-367; Shikárpur, xii. 385-394; Sholapur, xii. 411-420; Shwe-gyin, xii. 428-434; Siálkot, xii. 439-450; Sibi, xii. 453-458; Sibságar, xii. 459-472; Simla, xii. 490-495; Singhbhúm, xii. 529-541; Sirsá, xiii. 8-19; Sítápur, xiii. 29-37; Sultánpur, xiii. 95-103; the Sundarbans, xiii. 107-114; Surat, xiii. 118-132; Sylhet, xiii. 143-157; Tanjore, xiii. 180-194; Taráí, xiii. 207-211; Taung-ngu, xiii. 220-226; Tavoy, xiii. 227-234; Thána, xiii. 249-258; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 261-271; Tharawádí, xiii. 271-274; Thayet-myo, xiii. 276-287; Thon-gwa, xiii. 288-292; Tinneveli, xiii. 297-311; Tipperah, xiii. 312-321; Trichinopoli, xiii. 354-363; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 387-399; Unao, xiii. 426-436; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 438-449; Vizagapatam, xiii. 482-497; Wardhá, xiii. 522-529; Wún, xiii. 538-546.

Districts in Mysore, treated in the same manner as the British Districts, Bangalore, ii. 59-66; Chitaldrug, iii. 422-428; Hassan, v. 345-351; Kadúr, vii. 282-288; Kolár, viii. 272-278; Mysore, x. 113-122; Shimoga, xii. 399-406; Túngkúr, xiii. 375-381.

Diu, island belonging to Portugal in Western India, iv. 305-308; its physical aspects, 305; administration, 306; architecture, 307; history, 307, 308.

Divi Point, headland in Madras, iv. 308.

Divisions or Commissionerships, Agra, i. 59, 60; Allahábád, i. 182, 183; Ambála, i. 213; Amritsar, i. 253, 254; Arakan, i. 297, 298; Bardwán, ii. 125; Benares, ii. 253, 254; Bhágálpur, ii. 341-343; Chhatisgarh, iii. 396, 397; Chittagong, iii. 432, 433; Chutia Nágpur, iii. 461; Dacca, iv. 77, 78; Delhi, iv. 177; Deráját, iv. 228; Faizábád, iv. 380; Hissár, v. 425; Jabalpur, vii. 29; Jálándhar, vii. 82, 83; Jhánsi, vii. 214, 215; Kumáun, viii. 346, 347; Lahore, viii. 402; Lucknow, viii. 490-492; Meerut, ix. 380, 381; Múltán, x. 1; Nágpur, x. 162, 163; Narbadá, x. 205-207; Orissa, x. 426-468; Patná, xi. 90-93; Pegu, xi. 124, 125; Pesháwar, xi. 141-144; Rái Bareli, xi. 348-351; Rájsháhí, xi. 424-427; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 15-18; Rohilkhand, xii. 60-63; Sítápur, xiii. 27-29; Tenasserim, xiii. 238, 239.

Diwála. *See* Dewála.

Diwálgaón. *See* Dewálgaón.

Diwálgaón Rájá. *See* Dewálgaón Rájá.

Diwálghát. *See* Deulghát.

- Diwalia. *See* Dewalia.
 Diwalwára. *See* Dewalwára.
 Diwángiri, village in Assam, iv. 308.
Diváni or financial administration of Bengal, granted to the East India Company (1765), vi. 387.
 Diwás. *See* Dewás.
 Dixon, Col., his administration of Ajmere-Merwára, i. 118, 122; founded Beáwar, ii. 222; made first regular Settlement of Merwára (1851), ix. 417.
 Diyíng, river in Assam, iv. 308, 309.
 Dnyánoba, Maráthá poet of the 13th century, vi. 346.
 Doáb, tract in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 309, 310.
 Doaba Dáúdai, *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 310.
 Doanniyás, mongrel race in Assam, descended from the Singphos and their female slaves, xii. 542.
 Dobbili. *See* Bobbili.
 Dobhi, village in Central Provinces, iv. 310.
 Docks and dockyards, at Dala, iv. 97; Damán, iv. 102; Howrah, v. 465; Kidderpur, viii. 216; Kolába, viii. 271; Mazagon, ix. 379; Rangoon, xi. 483; Sálkhíá, xii. 167.
 Doctors, Native, and their remedies, Alláhábád, i. 194; Ambála, i. 224; South Arcot, i. 328; Cochin, iv. 10; South Kánara, vii. 384; Khairpur, viii. 137; Kuráli (oculists), viii. 371; Mohan, ix. 471.
 Doctrines of Buddha, vi. 141, 142; moral code and missionary aspects of Buddhism, vi. 143.
 Dodábetta, peak in Madras, iv. 310.
 Dod-ballápúr, town and *taluk* in Mysore, iv. 310, 311.
 Dodda Vira Rajendra. *See* Vira Rajendra.
 Dodderi, town and *taluk* in Mysore, iv. 311.
 Dodka, State in Bombay, iv. 311.
 Dogars of Mamdot, The, their history, ix. 273.
 Dogras, race of mountaineers on the Himálaya Mountains, v. 412.
 Dogs of India, article 'India,' vi. 654. *Local notices* — Afghánistán, i. 39; Chíní, iii. 417, 418; Gáro Hills, v. 31; Madura, ix. 121; Nepál, x. 278; Rámpur, xi. 455.
 Dogs, Wild, article 'India,' vi. 654. *Local notices* — South Arcot, i. 320; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Gwalior, v. 229; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Hindu Kush, v. 419; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhánsi, vii. 217; North Kánara, vii. 370; Kotah, viii. 304; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras, ix. 89; Madura, ix. 121; Palní Mountains, xi. 17; Ratnágiri, xii. 4.
 Dohad, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 311, 312.
 Doharighát, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 312.
 Dolmens. *See* Stone monuments.
 Dolphin, The, article 'India,' vi. 661, 662. *Local notices* — Upper Burma, iii. 212; Darbhanga, iv. 123; Etáwah, iv. 370; Gonda, v. 147; the Indus, vii. 14; Monghyr, ix. 481; Rangpur, xi. 490; Sitápúr, xiii. 30.
 Dolphin's Nose, promontory in Madras, iv. 312.
 Domariaganj, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 312, 313.
 Domel, island in Burma, iv. 313.
 Domeli, town in Punjab, iv. 313.
 Dommasundra, *taluk* in Mysore, iv. 313.
 Dommerás, wandering thief caste in N. Arcot, i. 315; Nellore, x. 266.
 Doms, great low caste, formerly pagoda slaves in Akyab, i. 155; pretend to purity of blood in Assam, i. 355, 356; numerous in Bánkúrá, ii. 81; *dakáirs* in Gayá, v. 52; numerous in Gonda, v. 151; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Nowgong, x. 409; Sáran, xii. 257; Sibsagar, xii. 464.
 Donabyú, township in Lower Burma, iv. 313.
 Donabyú, town in Lower Burma, iv. 313.
 Dondí Lohará, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 313.
 Dongargáon, mart in Central Provinces, vi. 596.
 Dongargarh, town in Central Provinces, iv. 313, 314.
 Dongarpur. *See* Dungarpur.
 Dongartál, village in Central Provinces, iv. 314.
 Dorandá, cantonment in Bengal, iv. 314.
 Dorka, chiefship in Bombay, iv. 314.
 Dornal Ghát, pass in Madras, iv. 314.
 Dosa, town in Rájputána, iv. 314, 315.
 Dosadhs; village watchmen, numerous in Ballia, ii. 20; Behar, ii. 296; a criminal class in Gayá, v. 46, 52; in Hazáribágh, v. 373; Lohárdagá, viii. 480; Sáran, xii. 257.
 Dost Ali, Nawáb of the Karnátic, killed (1740), iv. 101; granted Vellore to his son-in-law (1710), xiii. 467, 468.
 Dost Muhammad, founder of the Bhopál dynasty, ii. 403; seized Hoshangábád (1720), v. 443.
 Dost Muhammad, Amír of Afghánistán, his history, i. 49-51; took Attock (1848), but had to surrender it to the Sikhs, i. 51; took Herát (1863), i. 51, v. 393; sacked Jalálábád, vii. 76; defeated the Sikhs at Jamrud (1851), vii. 133; made Kábul his capital, vii. 271; took Kandahár (1855), vii. 394;

- kept in fort of Karnál as State prisoner (1840), viii. 28.
- Double Island, in Burma, iv. 315.
- Doulatábád. *See* Krishnagiri.
- Doung-gyi, town in Burma, iv. 315.
- Doveton, Gen. Sir John, encamped at Mehkar on his march against Apá Sáhíb (1817), ix. 399.
- Dow, Col., *History of Hindustan*, quoted, on Alá-ud-din's visit to Ellora, iv. 349.
- Dowlashvaram, town in Madras, iv. 315, 316.
- Dowlatabád. *See* Daulatabád.
- Dowson, Professor, *Dictionary of Hindu Mythology*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 180 (footnote 4); 184 (footnote 1).
- Doyang. *See* Dayang.
- Drama, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 125-127; 354.
- Draper, Eliza, Sterne's friend, lived at Anjengo, i. 292; her 'tree' at Masulipatam washed away (1864), ix. 352.
- Draupadi, the wife of the five Pandava brethren in the Mahábhárata, article 'India,' vi. 195.
- Dravida, Division of the Indian Peninsula, iv. 316.
- Dravidians, The, aboriginal race of Southern India, their languages, article 'India,' vi. 64-68; place of languages in philology, 327, 328; in Sanskrit literature, 328; pre-Aryan civilisation, 328; art, 328, 329; Bráhmānical influence on, 329, 330; development into vernacular literatures, 330; Tamil, the oldest and the most influential vernacular of Southern India, 330; Jain cycle of Tamil literature, earliest Tamil poets, 331; Tamil hymnology, 332; modern Tamil writers, Beschi, the Italian Jesuit and Tamil scholar, 333; recent statistics of Tamil literature, 333.
- Dress, of the Kamís, i. 300; of the Brahúis and Balúchís, ii. 39; of the Gadwá women, ii. 205; of the Bhíls, ii. 389, 390; of the Bhútiás, ii. 413; of the Brahúis, iii. 99, 100; of the Salones, iii. 185; of the Gonds, iii. 308; of the Coorgs, iv. 34, 35; of the Daphlas, iv. 120; of the Gáros, v. 28; in Jalpáiguri, vii. 113; of the Juángs, vii. 251, 252; in Kámrúp, vii. 361; of the Kángra tribes, vii. 420; of the Khamtis, viii. 145; of the Kurumbas, viii. 376, x. 311, 312; of the Ladákhis, viii. 398; of the Lusháis, viii. 530; of the Mirís, ix. 447, 448; of the Mishmís, ix. 462; of the Angámí Nágás, x. 148; of the Kukís, x. 150; of the Náikdás, x. 176, 177; of the Todas, x. 309, 310; of the Badagas, x. 310, 311; of the Irúlas, x. 312; VOL. XIV.
- of the Botwas, x. 525; of the Pesháwar Patháns, xi. 153; in Ráwal Pindi, xii. 28, 29; of the Rewá Kántha Bhíls, xii. 51, 52; in Ságur, xii. 104; of the Santáls, xii. 245; in Siálkot, xii. 445, 446; in Sirmur, xii. 555; in Sylhet, xiii. 151; of the Bassein Christians in Thána, xiii. 253; of the Balúchí tribes on the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 441; of the Banjára women in Wún, xiii. 541.
- Drew, Mr., on the southern chain of the Himálayas, v. 407; on the population of Ládakh, viii. 397.
- Droughts. *See* Famines.
- Drowning, Deaths from, by storm-wave, in Noakháíl, x. 340.
- Drúg, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iv. 316, 317.
- Drugs and medicines, article 'India,' vi. 34. *See* also Doctors, Native, and their medicines.
- Drugs, found in Akráni, i. 148; Amherst, i. 240; Básiim, ii. 184; Champáran, iii. 337; Cochin, iv. 2; Dera Ghází Khán (*shakh*), iv. 210; Darbhāngah, iv. 123; Dinájpur, iv. 291; Dindigal, iv. 301; Haidarábád, v. 246; Kúlu, viii. 343; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Madras, ix. 30; Malabar, ix. 229; Mishmí Hills, ix. 464; Murshidábád, x. 22; Muttra, x. 45; Nepal, x. 277; Purí, xi. 301; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Salem, xii. 152; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 389.
- Drummond, Hon. E., Lt.-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces (1863-66), x. 370.
- Drummond, Hon. R., Collector of Pilibhít, founded Anglo-Vernacular School there, xi. 177.
- Drury, Col., his works on Indian botany, referred to, ix. 81.
- Duáb. *See* Doáb.
- Dual system of administration in Bengal (1767-72), article 'India,' vi. 387, 388.
- Dúb, pass from Punjab into Kashmír, iv. 317.
- Dubári, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 317.
- Dub-chi, valley and pass in Kashmír, iv. 317.
- Dubláná, town in Rájputána, iv. 317.
- Dubois, Abbé, his community of caste Christians at Sathalli in Mysore, v. 348.
- Dubrájpur, town in Bengal, iv. 318.
- Dúdhpur, State in Bombay, iv. 318.
- Dúdhrej, State in Bombay, iv. 318.
- Dúdú, town in Rájputána, iv. 318.
- Dudu Miyán, second leader of the Faráizis, died in obscurity at Dacca (1862), iv. 399.
- Duduyá, river in Bengal, iv. 318.

- Duff, Rev. Alexander, first Presbyterian missionary to India, article 'India,' vi. 261.
- Dufferin, Earl of, Viceroy (1884), article 'India,' vi. 430; his interview with Abdur Rahman Khán (1884), vii. 275.
- Dugári, town in Rájputána, iv. 318.
- Dugriá, chiefship in Central India, iv. 319.
- Dujána, State in Punjab, iv. 319.
- Duka, Dr. Theodore, *Life and Works of Alexander Csoma de Korös*, quoted, vi. 153 (footnote 1).
- Dulhl, town in Oudh, iv. 319.
- Dumagúdiem, town in Madras, iv. 319. *See also* Godávári river.
- Dum-Dum, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 320.
- Dum-Dum, town in Bengal, iv. 320.
- Dumká. *See* Naya Dumka.
- Dumrá Falls, rapids in Bengal, iv. 320.
- Dumráon, town in Bengal, iv. 320, 321.
- Dumráon Canal, branch of Son system in Bengal, iv. 321.
- Dumurdah, town in Bengal, iv. 321.
- Dún, range of hills in Bengal, iv. 321.
- Dunal Ghát. *See* Dornal Ghát.
- Dunbar, Capt., commanded the expedition sent from Dinápur for the relief of Arrah (1857), xi. 97.
- Duncan, Jonathan, his report on Sandwip Island (1779), xii. 211, 212; his arrangements for the government of Surat (1880), xiii. 123.
- Duncker, Professor Max, *Ancient History of India*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 81 (footnote 2); 84 (footnotes 2 and 4); 115 (footnote); 163 (footnote 3).
- Dundhu Panth. *See* Nana Sáhib.
- Dundi Khán, Rohilla leader, built fort at Bisauli (1750), iii. 15; made peace with the Nawáb of Oudh, but was nevertheless attacked and defeated, iii. 118.
- Dundwáraganj, trading town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 321.
- Dungall, sanitarium in Punjab, iv. 321, 322.
- Dungarpur, town and State in Rájputána, iv. 325.
- Dúni, town in Rájputána, iv. 325.
- Duna, The. *See* Dehra Dún.
- Dúnthanú, river in Lower Burma, iv. 325.
- Dunwon, village in Lower Burma, iv. 325.
- Dunyian, creek in Lower Burma, iv. 325.
- Dúnyin, peak in Lower Burma, iv. 325, 326.
- Dupleix, French administrator, his ambition of founding a French empire in India, and his struggles in the Karnátik with Clive, article 'India,' vi. 378, 379.
- Local notices*—Had Alamparia granted to him by Muzaffar Jang (1750), i. 163; sent two ships to help the Peguans against Alompra, iii. 221; greatly developed Chandernagar, iii. 357; twice attacked Fort St. David at Cuddalore, between 1746 and 1752, iv. 46; his policy and the extent of territory he won, iv. 452; his policy in Madras, ix. 12, 13; his statue at Pondicherri, xi. 199; his attempts to take Trichinopoli, xiii. 336.
- Du Pré, Josias, Governor of Madras (1770-73), ix. 67; made treaty at St. Thomas' Mount with Haidar Ali (1769), xii. 144.
- Durand, Sir H. M., lighted match for the storming of Ghazni (1838), i. 50; buried at Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 222; besieged in the Residency at Indore (1857), vii. 7; fourth Lt.-Governor of the Punjab, xi. 270; killed by an accident at Tánk (1870), xiii. 198.
- Duráni rule in Afghánistán (1747-1826), vi. 406, 407.
- Duráni, Ahmad Sháh. *See* Ahmad Sháh Duráni.
- Duráns, the most important tribe in Afghánistán, i. 41; their numbers in the Herát valley, v. 391; in Kandahár, vii. 389, 390.
- Duration of life, Average, in India, vi. 667.
- Durduriá, historic fort in Bengal, iv. 326.
- Durgá, one of the forms of the wife of Siva, vi. 211, 212.
- Durgárayapatnam, town in Madras, iv. 326.
- Durgávati, Gond queen of Garhá Mandlá, her defeat by Asaf Khán at Singaurgarh, vii. 31, xii. 529; her reign, defeat, and suicide at Mandlá (1564), ix. 301, 302.
- Durrung. *See* Darrang.
- Dutch, The, in India (1602-1824), article 'India,' vi. 361-363; Dutch East India Companies, 361, 362; supremacy of, in the Eastern Seas, brilliant progress, and decline, 362; relics in India, 363; English 'Treaty of Defence' with (1619), 367; massacre of Amboyna, and expulsion of the English from the Eastern Archipelago (1624), 368; conquests in India, 371, 372; defeated by Clive at Chinsurah, 385; monopoly of Eastern trade (1600), 560.
- Local notices*—Dutch factories, forts, and settlements at Ayakotta, i. 391; Baránagar, ii. 122; Bimlipatam, ii. 461; Broach (1617), iii. 113; Cannanore (1656), iii. 276; Chaprá, iii. 370; Chetváí, iii. 393; Chinsurah, iii. 419; Jaganádhpur, iii. 472; took Cochín from the Portuguese, iv. 3; buildings at

- Cochin, iv. 11, 12; Dacca, iv. 81; English Bazar, iv. 353; Falta, iv. 391; blockaded Goa (1603, 1639), v. 103; took Káyenkolam, viii. 108; held Masulipatam (1686-89), viii. 227; took Kodungalúr (Cranganore) (1661), viii. 241; Madras, ix. 12; in Malabar, ix. 221; Masulipatam, ix. 353, 354; Nagár, x. 155; Narsápur, x. 215; Negapatam, x. 259; Pálakollu, x. 533, 534; Pondicherri, xi. 198; Puakád, xi. 214; Pulicat, ix. 239; Quilon, xi. 140; Rámpur Beauléah, xi. 462; Sadras, xii. 94; Surat (1618), xiii. 121, 122; battle with the English there, xiii. 123; at Syriam, xiii. 158; Tangasseri, xiii. 180; in Tanjore, their history, xiii. 183; in Tinneveli, where they had pearl fishery, xiii. 300, 308; at Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Vengurla, xiii. 470.
- Duttalúr, village in Madras, iv. 326.
- Duttia. *See* Datia.
- Dýa, group of lakes in Burma, iv. 326, 327.
- Dwarband, pass in Assam, iv. 327.
- Dwarikeswar. *See* Dhalkisor.
- Dwárá, seaport in Káthiáwar, iv. 327.
- Dwarká, river in Bengal, iv. 327.
- Dwarkeswar. *See* Dhalkisor.
- Dwár-khaling. *See* Khaling-Dwar.
- Dwárs, Eastern, tract in Assam, iv. 328-335; physical aspect, 328, 329; history, 329, 331; population, 331-333; agriculture, 333, 334; manufactures, 334; administration, 334, 335.
- Dwárs, Western, tract in Bengal, iv. 335, 336. *See also* Jalpaiguri.
- Dyce, Mr., married daughter of Zafaryab Khán, and his son succeeded to the Sardhána estates of Begam Samru, xii. 265.
- Dyes, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 574, 575; found or cultivated in Akola, i. 143; North Arcot (red saunders root), i. 312; South Arcot, i. 327; Ballápali (red saunders root), ii. 18; Vohorá Kathor in Baroda, ii. 159; Básim, ii. 184; Bastar, ii. 206; Beáwar, ii. 222; Bográ, iii. 26; Bombay, iii. 54; Buldána, iii. 143; Bundelkhand (*dl*), iii. 152; Cochin, iv. 2; Cuttack, iv. 65; Dinápur, iv. 291; Eastern Dwárs (*dsu*), iv. 329; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Gujránwála (*mehndi* or henna), v. 184; Gwalior (*dl*), v. 228; Haidarábád (*dl* and cheyroot), v. 245; Jhánsi (*dl*), vii. 223; Kámrúp, vii. 355; North Kánara (cheyroot), vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 376; Lakhimpur, viii. 427 (*dsu*), viii. 438; Lalitpur (*dl*), viii. 453; Madras, ix. 31; Western Málwá (*dl*), ix. 269; the Melghát, ix. 403; Múltán, x. 3; Mutttra, x. 45; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nellore, x. 260; Nepál, x. 277; N.-W. Provinces (*dl*, safflower, *harsingha*, *tesu*, myrobolans), x. 380, 381; Pachamálai Hills, x. 521; Puri, xi. 301; Rájkot, xi. 389; Rájputána (*dl*), xi. 418; Salem, xii. 152; Seoná, xii. 312; Sholápur, xii. 416; Sibaágar, xii. 460; Sítápur, xiii. 30; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 389; Wún (*dl* and *behera*), xiii. 543. *See also* Indigo, Myrobolans, Safflower, and Red saunders root.
- Dyeing, cotton, silk, etc., pursued at Bágru, i. 420; Beáwar, ii. 222; Belgaum, ii. 236; Beni, ii. 323; Bhaváni, ii. 383; Bombay, iii. 81; Borí, iii. 89; Upper Burma, iii. 217; Damán, iv. 103; Dhanori, iv. 244; Faizpur, iv. 389; Gádarwára, iv. 457; Gokák, v. 142; Sanganer, near Jaipur, vii. 53; Jaitpur, vii. 71; Jaláun, vii. 100; Mauranipur in Jhánsi, vii. 223; Kaira, vii. 306; Kaládgi, vii. 319; Karauli, vii. 473; Karkamb, viii. 13; Khairpur, viii. 137; Khípra, viii. 202; Lárkhána, viii. 464; Lucknow District, viii. 500; Madapollam, viii. 537; Manoli, ix. 338; Masulipatam, ix. 354; Mírpur Batoro, ix. 451; Monghyr, ix. 487; Morásá, ix. 516; Bangalore, x. 106; Nabisar, x. 127; Nagar Pákar, x. 158; Narsapur, x. 215; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nellore, x. 269; Ner, x. 291; Pethápur, xi. 162; Pondicherri, xi. 199; Rabkavi, xi. 340; Rájkot, xi. 389; Ránpur, xi. 509; Ráth, xi. 518; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; Sakhera, xii. 145; Sanganer, xii. 217; Sáyla, xii. 299; Sayyidnagar, xii. 299; Sháhápur, xii. 338; Sholápur District, xii. 418, city, xii. 421; Sihor, xii. 476; Thána, xiii. 257; Turavanúr, xiii. 384; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Wadhwan, xiii. 506; Wálájápet, xiii. 515.

E

- Early Greek historians of India, vi. 163, 164.
- Early History of Tibet and Khoten, in Mr. Rockhill's *Life of the Buddha*, from the Tibetan classics, vi. 176 and 177 (footnotes).
- Early Muhammadan rulers (711-1526), article 'India,' chap. x. pp. 268-289.
- Early Arab expeditions to Bombay (636-711), 268; Muhammadan settlement in Sind (711), 268; expulsion of the Muhammadans from Sind (828), 268; India on the eve of the Muhammadan conquest (1000), 268, 269; the Hindu kingdoms and Hindu power

- of resistance, 269; slow progress of Muhammadan conquest, 269, 270; Muhammadan conquest only partial and temporary, 270; recapture of India from the Muhammadans by the Hindus (1707-61), 270; chronology of Muhammadan conquerors and dynasties of India (1001-1857), 271; first Türkî invasions, Subuktigin (977-997), 272; the seventeen invasions of Mahmûd of Ghazni (1001-24), 272-274; the Somnâth expedition, 273, 274; Mahmûd's conquest of the Punjab, 274; the Ghor dynasty (1152-1206), 275-278; Muhammad of Ghor's invasions (1191-1206), 275, 276; his conquest of Bengal (1203), 277, 278; Muhammad's work in India and subjugation of Northern India, 278; Kutab-ud-din (1206-10), 278; the Slave dynasty, 278-280; Altamsh (1211-36), 279; the Empress Raziya (1236-39), 279; Mughal irruptions and Rajput revolts (1244-88), 279, 280; Balban (1265-87), his cruelties, 280; his royal pensioners, 280; end of the Slave Kings, 280; the house of Khiljî (1290-1320), 280-283; Alâ-ud-din's raids into Southern India, 281; conquest of Northern India (1295-1303), 281; conquest of Southern India (1303-15), 281, 282; Muhammadan power and population in India (1306), 282; Mughal mercenaries and Hindu revolts, 281; Khusrû, the renegade Hindu Emperor (1360-20), 282, 283; the house of Tughlak (1320-1414), 283-286; Muhammad Tughlak (1324-51), his expeditions, cruelties, forced currency, 283, 284; revolts, 284; Muhammad Tughlak's revenue exactions, 284, 285; Firoz Shâh Tughlak (1351-88); his canals, 285; Timûr's invasion (1398), 285; ruin of the Tughlak dynasty, 285, 286; the Sayyid, Lodi, and Bahmani dynasties (1450-1526), 286, 287; Muhammadan States of the Deccan, 288; the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar, 286, 288; independent Nâyaks and Pâlegars of Southern India, 288; independent Muhammadan kingdoms of Bengal, Gujarât, and Jaunpur, 289.
- Earthquakes, on Mount Abû, i. 7; Allah Band, i. 199; Amarâpura, i. 209, 210; Assam, i. 372; Brâhmanâbâd, iii. 91; Cachar, iii. 239; Cutch, iv. 59, 60; Dacca, iv. 88; Dehra Dûn, iv. 176; Deoprayâg, iv. 205; Goâlpârâ, v. 112; Jalâlâbâd, vii. 75; Kaira, vii. 308; Kashmir, viii. 67; Khâsî Hills, viii. 180; Maheswar, ix. 173; Mandalay, ix. 291; Manipur, ix. 334; Pâlanpur Agency, x. 539; Peshawar, xi. 157; of 1819, its effect on the Sata channel, xii. 274; at Shwe-san-daw, xii. 439; Silchar, xii. 489; Suigâm, xiii. 89; Sylhet, xiii. 156, 157; Tezpur, xiii. 244.
- Eastern branches of the early Aryans, vi. 75.
- Eastern Dwârs. *See* Dwârs, Eastern.
- Eastern Ghâts, mountain range along the eastern coast of India, article 'India,' vi. 36, 38; forests of, vi. 39. *See* Ghâts.
- East India Companies and early European Settlements, article 'India,' vi. 356-377; Portuguese, 356-361; Dutch, 361-363; English, 363-371; other India Companies, 371; French, 372; Danish, Scotch, and Spanish, 372; German or Ostend, 372-374, 376; Prussian, 374-376; Swedish, 376; causes of failure, 376, 377.
- East India Company, English, article 'India,' vi. 363-365; first Charter, 364; amalgamated Companies, 365; early voyages, 365, 366; defeat of the Portuguese at Swally, 366; wars with the Dutch, 367, 368; massacre of Amboyna, 368; early English factories, 368-370; foundation of Calcutta (1686), 371; the Company embarks on territorial sway (1689), 371; downfall of the Company, and transfer of India to the Crown (1858), 422. *See* also Factories.
- Eastwick, E. B., his description of the Bhor Ghât, ii. 407, 408; on the number of troops maintained at Herât, v. 392.
- Ebony trees, in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Bombay, iii. 45; Coorg, iv. 32; Dûngarpur, iv. 322; Ganjâm, v. 2; Western Ghâts, v. 59; Gonda, v. 147; Hassan, v. 346; Hosûr, v. 460; Jashpur, vii. 145; South Kanâra, vii. 376; Madras, ix. 7; Monghyr, ix. 480; Patná State, xi. 115; Pâwî Mulândâ, xi. 123; Potezkon, xi. 223; Purl, xi. 301; Râmpur (C. P.), xi. 460; Sambalpur, xii. 178; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Travancore, xiii. 344.
- Ecclesiastical Department, The Indian, vi. 266, 267.
- Edapâdi, town in Madras, iv. 336.
- Edar, State in Bombay, iv. 336-339.
- Edar, chief town of State in Bombay, iv. 339.
- Edawauna, village in Madras, iv. 339.
- Eden, Hon. Sir Ashley, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (1877-82), ii. 279; forced to sign treaty with Bhutân, ii. 417; Chief Commissioner of British Burma (1871-75), iii. 176; envoy to Sikkim, and made treaty (1864), xii. 485.
- Eden Canal, The, in Bengal, ii. 126, 130, 132.
- Eden Hospital, The, at Calcutta, iii. 259.

- Edgar, J. W., accompanied Cachar column in Lushai expedition, viii. 531; sent to Sikkim (1874), xii. 485; his *Visit to Sikkim*, quoted, xii. 484-487.
- Edible birds' nests. *See* Birds' nests, Edible.
- Edicts of Asoka. *See* Asoka.
- Edmonstone, Sir G. F., Lieut.-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces (1859-63), x. 370.
- Education Commission appointed by Lord Ripon, vi. 429; its recommendations, 429; 474.
- Education in India, article 'India,' vi. 472-479; education in ancient India, 472; Sanskrit *tois*, 472; Calcutta *Madrasa* and other colleges, 473; Mission schools, 473; State system of education, 473, 474; educational finance, 475; Indian universities, 475, 476; colleges, 476; upper, middle, and primary schools, 476, 477; girls' schools, 478, 479; normal and other special schools, 479; educational classification of the population, Appendix IX., 698-702. *See also* Administrative section in each District article, and for the Provinces, *see* Assam, i. 371, 372; Bengal, ii. 320, 321; Bombay, iii. 70, 71; British (now Lower) Burma, iii. 207; Central Provinces, iii. 321; Madras, iv. 77-79; N.-W. Provinces, x. 400-403; Oudh, x. 509; Punjab, xi. 290, 291; Sind, xii. 524. *See also* Colleges, *Madrasas* or Muhammadan Colleges, *Tois* or Sanskrit schools, and Universities.
- Edwardes, Sir H. B., assisted against Múltán by the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, i. 423; administration of the Bannu valley (1847, 1848), ii. 91, 92; followed by many levies from Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 221, 222; founded Edwardesábád (1848), iv. 339; estimate of the fighting men in the Kuram valley, viii. 368; gate in memory of, erected at Pesháwar, xi. 158; his policy in regard to Tánk, xiii. 197.
- Edwardesábád, town in Punjab, iv. 339, 340.
- Edwards, Mr. R. M., drove the mutineers out of Muzaffarnagar (1857), x. 70.
- Egatpura. *See* Igatpuri.
- Egerton, Sir R., sixth Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, xi. 270.
- Egmore, suburb of Madras, iv. 340.
- Ekambá, village in Bengal, iv. 340.
- Eklaspur, town in Bengal, iv. 340.
- Ekwárl, town in Bengal, iv. 340.
- Elatour, river in Madras, iv. 340.
- Elavarasanandal, hamlet in Madras, iv. 340.
- Electro-plating, at Ahmadábád, i. 96; Bangalore, ii. 70.
- Elephanta, island in Bombay, iv. 340-344.
- Elephant fair, The, at Singeswarthán, xii. 541.
- Elephantiasis, including Cochin leg and Madura foot, prevalent in S. Arcot, i. 328; Balasor, ii. 10; Bírbbúm, iii. 11; Cochin, iv. 10; Cuddapah, iv. 55; Dacca, iv. 89; Gáro Hills, v. 32; Jodhpur, vii. 240; Kashmir, viii. 76; Madras, ix. 119; Madura, ix. 132; Monghyr, ix. 489; Murshidábád, x. 31; Nellore, x. 271; Nowgong, x. 415; Puri, xi. 309; Rangpur, xi. 500; Sibságar, xii. 471; Tanjore, xiii. 193, 194; Travancore, xiii. 353; Vizagapatam, xiii. 497.
- Elephants, domestic and wild, article 'India,' vi. 521, 655; elephant-catching a Government monopoly, vi. 655, 656; Elephant Preservation Act, vi. 656. *Local notices*—On the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Andipatti Hills, i. 288; in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; in North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 349; Bákúrá, ii. 79; Bhután, ii. 414; Bijnaur, ii. 429; Biláspur, ii. 445; Billigiri-rangan, ii. 457; Bonai, iii. 85; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Cháng Bhakár, iii. 366; Chittagong, iii. 435; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 14, 15, 20; Coorg, iv. 32; Dárljilling, iv. 131; Darrang, iv. 142; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Dún-yian, iv. 325; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 329; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Western Gháts, v. 59; Hassan, v. 346; Heggadadevankot, v. 382; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Kádúr, vii. 283; Kám-rúp, vii. 355; South Kánara, vii. 377; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Koreá, viii. 297; Kumáun, viii. 350; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Langá, viii. 460; Madras, ix. 8, 90; Madura, ix. 121; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Malabar, ix. 220; Mánbhúm, ix. 279; Manipur, ix. 325; Máitín, ix. 365; Morbhanj, ix. 516; Mysore, x. 114; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nepal, x. 278; Pakhal, x. 532; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Polúr, xi. 197; Pushpa-giri, xi. 355; Sagar (Mysore), xii. 111; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Salem, xii. 152; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sibságar, xii. 460; Singhbhúm, xii. 532; Singlá, xii. 542; Sirmur, xii. 553, 554; Siwálik Hills, xiii. 43; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tará, xiii. 208; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thayet-myo, xiii. 279; Travancore, xiii. 345; Uprorá, xiii. 449.
- Elgin, Lord, Viceroy of India (1862-63), article 'India,' vi. 424; died at Dharm-

- sála, where is a monument to him, iv. 255.
- Elias, Ney, his expedition to open trade route through Burma to China (1874), iii. 228.
- Ellenabad, town in Punjab, iv. 344.
- Ellenborough, Lord, Governor-General (1842-44), article 'India,' vi. 408, 409; the Afghan army of retribution under Generals Nott and Pollock, vi. 408, 409; Somnath proclamation, vi. 409; conquest and annexation of Sind, Gwalior outbreak, and the battles of Maharájpur and Punniyah, vi. 409. *Local notices*—His new system for the administration of Jabalpur, vii. 32; reorganized the administration of the Sagar and Narbadá territories after Bundela rising of 1842, xii. 102.
- Ellichpur, District in Berár, iv. 344-347; physical aspects, 344; population, 345; agriculture and commerce, 345; history, 345, 346; administration, 346, 347; climate, 347.
- Ellichpur, *taluk* of Berár, iv. 347.
- Ellichpur, town in Berár, iv. 347, 348.
- Ellichpur, Muhammadan kingdom of S. India (1484-1572), article 'India,' vi. 288.
- Elliot, Sir Henry, *Tribes of the N.-W. Provinces*, article 'India,' vi. 195 (footnote 2); *History of India as told by its own Historians*, 271 (footnote); 272 (footnotes 3 and 4); 273 (footnote); 287 (footnote 2); 290, 291 (footnotes); 295 (footnote 1); 300 (footnote); 302 (footnote); 306 (footnote 2); 313 (footnote 1). *Local references*—On the story of the Taga Brahmins, iv. 182; on the Bhars, viii. 495.
- Elliot, Hugh, Governor of Madras (1814-20), ix. 67.
- Elliot, Sir Walter, his report on arrears in Kistna District, viii. 233; his *Flora Andhrica*, referred to, ix. 81; on the date of the *ráthas* at Mahábalipur, ix. 146.
- Elliott, Sir C. A., Chief Commissioner of Assam, i. 342; his *Chronicles of Unao*, quoted on the legend of Sarwán, xii. 272; on the Purihár Rájputs in Sikandarpur, xii. 479; on the Muhammadan conquest of Unao, xii. 428, 429.
- Elliott, Capt. C., first administrator of Chhatísagarh after annexation (1854), xi. 369.
- Elliott, Daniel, acting Governor of Madras (1854), ix. 67.
- Elliott, Col. E. K., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (1861, 1864), iii. 320; administration of Raipur on its annexation (1855), xi. 369.
- Ellis, Mr., chief of the factory at Patná, murdered by Mír Kásim (1763), xi. 95, 96.
- Ellis, Mr., checked the mutiny at Nágpur by his firm attitude, x. 169.
- Ellora, village in Deccan, iv. 348-351.
- Ellore, *taluk* of Madras, iv. 351.
- Ellore, town in Madras, iv. 351, 352.
- Elphinstone, Lord, built house at Káiti, one of the first settlements on the Nilgiris, vii. 310; Governor of Madras (1837-42), ix. 67.
- Elphinstone, Mountstuart, his mission to Afghánistán (1809), i. 49; passed through Bikaner, ii. 438, 440; attacked at Poona by Báji Ráo, Peshwá (1817), iii. 39; his reforms in Bombay, iii. 40, 75; estimate of the population of Kandahár, vii. 390; present at battle of Pandharpur (1817), xi. 37; enlarged Government house at Parell, xi. 61; description of Singhána, xii. 529; his *History of India*, quoted, vi. 175 (footnote 2); 180 (footnote 2); 273 (footnote); 291 (footnote); 300 (footnote 2); 302 (footnotes); 306 (footnote 1); on the Sikh organization, xi. 262.
- Elwich, Nathaniel, Governor of Madras (1721-25), ix. 67.
- Embankments, on the Adjai, i. 25; in Balasor, ii. 8; Bardwán, ii. 132; Bassein, ii. 198; the Bhográi, ii. 402; the Bhír Bandh, ii. 462; Birkul, iii. 13; Chandan, iii. 356; Chaprá, iii. 370; Chittagong, iii. 434; Comillah, iv. 25; Cuttack, iv. 68; Daga, iv. 94; the Dámodar, iv. 107; Darrang, iv. 143; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 218; Dera Nának, iv. 229, v. 207; on the Dhalesswari, iv. 238; on the Dhalkisor, iv. 239; the Dhodar All, iv. 270, 271; at Dhúliá, iv. 282; Dúya, iv. 326, 327; English Bázár, iv. 353; Gobrá, v. 121; the Tucker Bandh in Gorakhpur, v. 171; in Gurgán, v. 216; Hatia, v. 356; on the Hemavati, v. 382; in Henzada, v. 383, 387; in Howrah, v. 461; on the Indus, vii. 15; on the Irawadi, vii. 21; in Jessor, vii. 188; in Kámrúp, vii. 363; at Kashmor, viii. 79; Khairpur, viii. 138; Kutabdiá, viii. 380; in Lakhimpur, viii. 418; Lárkhána, viii. 464; Madnagarh, viii. 544; the Nabagangá at Mágurá, ix. 141; Malkápur, ix. 259; Mughalbhin, ix. 529; Murshidábád, x. 22; Muzaffarpur, x. 83; on the Eastern Nára, x. 200; Narkher, x. 212; in Nausahro Abro, x. 246; in Noakháli, x. 340; the Nuná, x. 417; Ot-po, x. 478, 479; in Purl, xi. 300; in Rajsháhí, xi. 428; in Rangoon, xi. 479; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 30; Rayalcheruvu, xii. 40; Rohna, xii. 63; Rohri, xii. 65; on the Rúpnáryan, xii. 84; in Sabay-yon, xii. 88; Sagar Island, xii. 110; the Chembrambákam,

- xii. 139; in Sárán, xii. 256; at Segauli, xii. 303; in Siálkot, xii. 440; Sibságar, xii. 459, 462; in the Sundarbans, xiii. 109; in Thána, xiii. 254; Thar and Pákar, xiii. 263; Tha-tun, xiii. 275; Tipperah, xiii. 319; Trichinopoli, xiii. 354; the Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 389.
- Embsden East India Company. *See* Prussian and Embsden East India Companies.
- Embroidery, gold and silver lace, gold and silver thread, wire, tinsel, etc., vi. 603; made at Agra, i. 76; Ahmadábád, i. 96; Bangalore, ii. 70; Bishnupur, ii. 85; Bombay, iii. 59; Cambay, iii. 272; Cutch, iv. 62; Dacca, iv. 86; Gondal (cord), v. 157; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282; Jalandhar, vii. 89; Jálna, vii. 107; Jhang, vii. 211; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Kángra, vii. 430; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; by the Khamtis, viii. 144; Lahore (lace), viii. 418; Lucknow, viii. 516, x. 507; Maheswar, ix. 173; Mírpur, ix. 450; Murshidábád, x. 39; Nawá-nagar, x. 253; Pesháwar, xi. 154; Pun-jab (lace), xi. 287; Ráver, xii. 14; Sáwantwári, xii. 297; Surat, xiii. 129; Sylhet, xiii. 153; Umrer, xiii. 423; Yeola (twist), xiii. 555.
- Emigration and immigration, from or to, Akyab, i. 154; Amherst, i. 237; South Arcot, i. 323; Assam, i. 350; Bálághát, i. 454; Bassein, ii. 196; Bengal, ii. 323; Bhandará, ii. 362; Lower Burma, iii. 185, 193; Cachar, iii. 235; Cawn-pur, iii. 283; Central Provinces, iii. 305; Chánda, iii. 351; Chittagong, iii. 437; Cochin, iv. 5; Coorg, iv. 33; Cuttack, iv. 68; Dáman-i-Koh, iv. 104; Damoh, iv. 109, 110; Dárjiling, iv. 132, 133; Darrang, iv. 145, 148; Dehra Dún, iv. 175; Din, iv. 306; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 332; Western Dwárs, iv. 336; Faridpur, iv. 401; Goa, v. 94; Gujranwála, v. 181; Berár, v. 226; Henzada, v. 386; Jabalpur, vii. 32; Jalpáiguri, vii. 115; Jhánsi, vii. 221; Kamrúp, vii. 360; Laccadive Islands, viii. 395; Lohárdagá, viii. 479; Madras, ix. 26; Maimansingh, ix. 197; Maldah, ix. 240; Mánbhúm, ix. 281; Mandlá, ix. 303; Mergui, ix. 409; Múltán, x. 5; Muzaffargarh, x. 59; Muzaffarpur, x. 80; Nílگیری Hills, x. 309; Nowgong, x. 410; Pámbam, xi. 23; Punjab, xi. 271; Ratnágiri, xii. 6, 7, 8; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 25; Ságara, xii. 103; Salem, xii. 159; Seoní, xii. 311; Sháhpur, xii. 363; Siálkot, xii. 443; Sibságar, xii. 463; Sírás, xiii. 12, 13; Sylhet, xiii. 150; Tanjore, xiii. 185; Taráí, xiii. 209; Thána, xiii. 253; Tinneveli, xiii. 304, 305; Travancore, xiii. 347; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440. Eminábád, town in Punjab, iv. 352.
- Empire in India, British. *See* History of British rule in India.
- Empire, The Mughál. *See* Mughál Empire, The.
- Enamelling on gold and silver, Lower Burma, iii. 198; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282; Jaipur, vii. 53; Kángra, vii. 430; Maulmain, ix. 371; Múltán, x. 13; Partágarh (Rájputána), xi. 77; (kofi-gári) Kotli in Siálkot, xii. 447, 448.
- Engineering Colleges. *See* Colleges.
- English in India, The (1496-1689), article 'India,' vi. pp. 363-377. Attempts to reach India by the North-West passage, 363; Thomas Stephens, the earliest recorded English traveller in India (1579), 363, 364; Fitch, Newberry, and Leedes (1583), 364; first Charter of the East India Company (1600), 364; later East India Companies, 365; the amalgamated Companies (1709), 365; early English voyages to India (1600-12), 365, 366; British defeat of the Portuguese fleet at Swally (1615), 366; Sir Thomas Roe, British Ambassador to India (1615), 367; wars between English and Dutch, 367, 368; massacre of Amboyna, and expulsion of the British from the Eastern Archipelago, 368; early Indian factories in India, 367, 368; Madras founded (1639), 369; Hugli, Balasor, and Kásimbázár factories, 369, 370; Bombay ceded to the British Crown (1661), and the Presidency transferred thither from Surat (1684-87), 370; Bengal separated from Madras (1687), 370; Sir John Child, styled 'Governor-General,' 370, 371; English oppressed in Bengal by the native Viceroy, 371; the Company starts on territorial sway (1689), 371; causes of England's success in India, and of the failure of other European powers, 377. *See* also Factories.
- English Bázár, town in Bengal, iv. 352, 353.
- Eng-rai, town in Lower Burma, iv. 353.
- Eng-rai-gyi, lake in Burma, iv. 353, 354.
- Ennore, town in Madras, iv. 354.
- Entalli, suburb of Calcutta, iv. 354.
- Epidemics. *See* Medical aspect sections in the District articles, and Cholera, Fever, Small-pox.
- Eran, village in Central Provinces, iv. 354, 355.
- Erandol, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 355.
- Ernád, *tdruk* in Madras, iv. 355.
- Ernagudem. *See* Yernagudem.

- Ernakolam, town in Madras, iv. 355, 356.
 Ernál, town in Madras, iv. 356.
 Erode, *idluk* in Madras, iv. 356, 357.
 Erode, town in Madras, iv. 357.
 Erskine, Mr., first Collector of Ongole (1790), x. 264.
 Eruvádi, town in Madras, iv. 357.
 Estainge, Admiral D', took Timeri (1758), xiii. 297.
 Etah, District in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 357-366; physical aspects, 358; history, 358-360; population, 360, 361; distribution of the people into town and country, 361, 362; agriculture, 362, 363; natural calamities, 363, 364; commerce, trade, etc., 364; administration, 364, 365; medical aspects, 365, 366.
 Etah, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 366.
 Etah, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 366, 367.
 Etaiyapuram, town in Madras, iv. 367.
 Etáwah, District in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 367-377; physical aspects, 367-370; history, 370-372; population, 372-374; distribution into town and country, 374; agriculture, 374, 375; natural calamities, 376; commerce and trade, 376; administration, 376, 377; medical aspects, 377.
 Etáwah, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 377, 378.
 Etáwah, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 378, 380.
 Ethnical division of the population, article 'India,' vi. 51, 52, 73, 74. *See also* Population section in the several District articles, and Aborigines.
 Ettiapuram, estate in Madras, iv. 380.
 European and Indian languages merely varieties of Aryan speech, vi. 76.
 European Settlements (1498 to 18th century), article 'India,' vi. chap. xiv. pp. 356-377. The Portuguese in India, 356-361; early Portuguese voyages, Covilham (1487), and Vasco da Gama (1498), 357, 358; state of India on arrival of Portuguese, 358; Portuguese territorial expedition (1500), 358; Portuguese supremacy in the Eastern Seas (1500-1600), 358, 359; capture of Goa by Albuquerque (1510), 359; Portuguese cruelties, 359; Albuquerque's policy of conciliation, 359, 360; later Portuguese Viceroys, their oppressions and conquests, 360; downfall of the Portuguese in India (1639-1739), 360, 361; Portuguese possessions in 1881, 361; mixed descendants, 361. The Dutch in India (1602-1824), 359-362; Dutch East India Companies, 361; Dutch supremacy in the Eastern Seas (1600-1700), 362; their brilliant progress, but short-sighted policy and ultimate downfall, 362; Dutch relics in India, 363. The early English in India, 363, 371; attempts to reach India by the North-West passage, 363; Thomas Stephens, the first authentic English traveller in India (1579), 363, 364; later travellers, Fitch, Newberry, and Leedes (1583), 364; first Charter of the East India Company (1600), 364; later East India Companies (1635, 1655, and 1698), 365; the amalgamated Company (1709), 365; early English voyages (1600-12), 365; defeat of the Portuguese fleet at Swally, off Surat (1615), 366; Sir Thomas Roe, first English Ambassador to India (1615), 367; treaty with the Dutch (1619), 367; English expelled from the Spice Islands and Java by the Dutch (1620-21), 367; establishment of English factories at Agra and Patná (1620), 367; Masulipatam factory established (1622), 368; English expelled from Eastern Archipelago, and retire to India, 368; Emperor's *Farman* granting English liberty to trade in Bengal, 368, 369; Madras founded (1639), 369; Hugli factory established (1640), 369; Kásimbázár factory (1658), 369, 370; Bombay ceded to the British Crown (1661), 370; Presidency removed from Surat to Bombay (1684-87), 370; separation of Bengal from Madras (1681), 370; Sir John Child, styled 'Governor-General' (1686), 370, 371; Calcutta founded (1686), 371; the Company embarks on territorial sway (1689), 371; French East India Companies and possessions in 1881, 372; Danish, Scotch, and Spanish Companies, 372; the German or Ostend Company, 372; its Indian settlements (1772), 373; its successful experimental voyages and political objects, 373, 374; Ostend Company bankrupt and destroyed (1783-84), and extinguished (1793), 374; the Prussian and Embden Companies, 374-376; Swedish Company (1731), 376; causes of failure of foreign European Companies, and of English success in India, 376, 377; European traders in India in 1872 and 1881, 377. *See also* Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, and Portuguese.
 Europeans in India. *See* Population section in each Provincial article, and especially Bombay, iii. 80; Calcutta, iii. 256; Goa, v. 91; Madras, ix. 108.
 Evans, Capt., his administration in Nimár, x. 331.
 Evans, Col., put down rebellion in Thar and Párkár (1859), xiii. 265.

- Everest, Mount, in Himálayas, iv. 380; highest measured mountain in the world, vi. 5.
- Everest, Sir George, Surveyor-General of India, mountain named after, iv. 380, v. 408.
- Everest, Rev. Mr., calculations regarding silt discharge of the Ganges, vi. 27.
- Exchange, Loss by, vi. 469.
- Excommunication from caste privileges, vi. 199, 200.
- Excise administration, distilleries, rice-beer, opium, *ganjā*, *charas*, vi. 454, 455, 467; expenditure, and income of British India, 465-470.
- Executive Council of the Governor-General, vi. 432.
- Expeditions, Military—frontier and other—against the Akas (1883, 1884), i. 136; the Ambela (1863), i. 227, 228; into Bháttiana (1810, 1818), ii. 379; the Bhután (1865), ii. 417; against the Lusháis (1871, 1872), iii. 232, 448, 449, viii. 531; against the Angami Nagás (1880, 1881), iii. 252, x. 144-146; into the Dangs (1818), iv. 115; against the Daphlas (1874, 1875), iv. 120; the Sikkim (1849, 1850), iv. 131, xii. 485; the Gúmsur (1835-37), v. 4; against the Gáros, v. 27; against Háthras (1817), v. 355; the Jaintia Hills (1862, 1863), vii. 48, viii. 172; Khási Hills (1829-33), viii. 171; the Kittúr, viii. 238; into Merwára (1819, 1820), ix. 416, 417; into the Mishmi Hills (1855), ix. 463; against the Mohmands (1851, 1854, 1864), ix. 475; the Paria Kimeri (1768, 1833-35, 1837), xi. 64, 65; against Putúr (1837), xi. 336; into Rampá (1858, 1879), xi. 454; against the Kols into Singhbhúm (1820, 1821, 1836, 1837), xii. 533; against the Singphos, xii. 542; into Thar and Párkar (1859), xiii. 264, 265; against the Kukís from Tipperah (1861), xiii. 315.
- Export trade of India, its origin and growth, analysis and principal staples of foreign trade, vi. 567, 569-580; distribution of exports to different countries, vi. 569, 580; coasting trade, vi. 584-586.
- Exports and imports, of Afghánistán, i. 40; Assam, i. 367, 368; Bengal, ii. 312-314; Bhután, ii. 415; Bombay, iii. 62, 63; Lower Burma, iii. 199, 200; Upper (then Independent) Burma, iii. 218; Calcutta, iii. 264-266; Central Provinces, iii. 319; Chittagong, iii. 445; Dacca, iv. 91; Berár, v. 271, 272; Karáchi, vii. 455-458; Lahore, viii. 418; Madras Presidency, ix. 61, 62; Madras city, ix. 111, 112; Mangalore, ix. 313, 314; Nepál, x. 282, 283; N.-W. Provinces, x. 392-394; Patná, xi. 110-114; Punjab, xi. 284-286; Rangoon, xi. 484-486; Sind, xii. 522; Tuticorin, xiii. 386. *See also* Sea-borne trade.
- External sources of the ancient history of India, vi. 163.
- Eyre, Sir Vincent, relieved Arrah (1857), i. 333, 334, xii. 329.

F

- Fabricius, Lutheran missionary in Madras, ix. 25.
- Factories, Steam cotton. *See* Steam cotton factories.
- Factories, Silk. *See* Silk manufacture.
- Factories, Old East India Company's, including Commercial Residencies and Lodges, Anjengo (1695), i. 291, 292; Bájtputr, i. 439; Balasor, ii. 5; Bandamurlanka, ii. 56; Negrais, ii. 194; Bassein, ii. 194; Broach (1616), iii. 109; Calicut (1616), iii. 270; Chandrakona, iii. 364; Cochin (1683), iv. 12; Cuddalore, iv. 46; Dacca, iv. 81; Armagon, near Durgáráyapatnam, iv. 326; English Bazar (1770), iv. 353; Ganjam (1768), v. 3, 9; Hubli, v. 467; Húglí (1640), v. 491, 500; Injaram (1708), vii. 18; Jahánábád (1760), vii. 43; Jaleswar, vii. 104; Jangipur, vii. 137; Kalyán (1674), vii. 347; Karwár (1638, 1682, 1750), viii. 54, 55; Kásimbázár (1658), viii. 80, 81; Kumárháli, viii. 346; Lahori Bandar, viii. 419; Madapollam, viii. 537; Madras (1639), ix. 103; Kisoriganj in Maimansingh, ix. 198; in Maldah (1686), ix. 242; Masulipatam (1622), ix. 353; Nandurbár (1666), x. 195; Narsápur (1677), x. 215; Nilapalli (1751), x. 301; Nizámpatam (1621), x. 338; in Noákháli (1756), x. 343; Pippli (1634), xi. 186; Ponáni (1662), xi. 197; Rájápur, xi. 384, 385; Rampur Beauléah, xi. 462; Rángamáti, xi. 470; Rangoon (1790), xi. 482; Sháhbandar, xii. 340; Sonámukhl, xiii. 58; Surat (1612), xiii. 121; Surul, xiii. 139; Syriam, xiii. 158; Tatta, xiii. 218; Tellicherri (1683), xiii. 237; Vengurla (1772), xiii. 470; Viravásaram (1634), xiii. 478; Vizagapatam, xiii. 485, 498.
- Factories, Old Danish, Calicut (1752), iii. 270; Porto Novo, xi. 222; Serampur, xii. 318; Tranquebar (1620), xiii. 183, 340, 341.
- Factories, Old Dutch, Baránagar, ii. 122;

- Bimlipatam, ii. 461; Broach (1617), iii. 113; Cannanore (1656), iii. 276; Chaprá, iii. 370; Chinsurah, iii. 419; Jaganadhápur, iii. 472; Dacca, iv. 81; Falta, iv. 391; Masulipatam, ix. 353; Pálakollu (1652), xi. 533; Pulicat (1609), xi. 239; Rámpur Beaulah, xi. 462; Sadras (1647), xii. 94; Surat (1618), xiii. 121; Syriam (1631), xiii. 158; Tanganeri, xiii. 180; Tuticorin, xiii. 300, 385; Vengurla (1638), xiii. 470.
- Factories, Old French, Calicut (1722), iii. 270; Chandanagar (1673), iii. 356, 357; Chaprá, iii. 370; Dacca, iv. 81; English Bazar, iv. 353; Mahé (1722), ix. 179; Masulipatam (1669), ix. 352; Pondicherry (1674), xi. 198; Yanáon, xiii. 547.
- Factories, Old German, Bámkípur, ii. 77.
- Factories, Old Portuguese, Beypur, ii. 335; Bhatkal (1505), ii. 377; Calicut (1501, 1513), iii. 269, 270; Cannanore (1505), iii. 276; Chaprá, iii. 370; Chaul (1505), iii. 376; Cochín (1502), iv. 11; Damán (1558), iv. 101; Goa, v. 100; Hügl (1537), v. 449; Porto Novo, xi. 222; Quilon (1503), xi. 340. *See also* Portuguese in India.
- Fa Hian, Chinese Buddhist pilgrim of the fifth century, article 'India,' vi. 155. *Local notices*—Visited or mentions Allahábád, i. 186; Bahraich, i. 427; Bengal, ii. 275; Buddh Gayá, iii. 125; Taxila, iv. 270; the 'Solitary Mountain' identified with Giriya, v. 85; Tu-wei (Tandwá), v. 507; Kasia, viii. 79; Ladakh, viii. 399; the Maldivé Islands, ix. 250; Tamlúk, ix. 428, xiii. 171; Muttra, x. 53; Srávasti (Sahet Mahet), x. 484, xii. 128; Pushkalavati, xi. 147; Rájá-griha, xi. 380, 381; Sankisa, xii. 223, 224.
- Fairs, generally associated with religious festivals, held at Agradwip, i. 77; Ahár, i. 81; Ahmadábád, i. 95; Ajodhya, i. 135; Akbarpur (N.-W. P.), i. 139; Akot, i. 145; Alawakhá-wa, i. 164; Alipur (C. P.), i. 181; Allahábád, i. 192, 198; Alwar, i. 205; Amalner, i. 208; Amarnáth, i. 211; Ambád, i. 212; Amritsar, i. 259, 265; Anandpur (Punjab), i. 273; Anwa, i. 295; Aror, i. 332; Asásuni, i. 337; Ashta, i. 338; Atúr, i. 383; Aurungábád Sayyid, i. 388; Bachireddipálem, i. 406; Bádin, i. 409; Bagesar, i. 414; Bágherhát, i. 417; Bahraich, i. 435; Bairám Ghát, i. 437; Bajrangarh, i. 439; Baksar, i. 450; Baldeva, ii. 11; Ballabhpur, ii. 17; Ballia, ii. 23; Bálotra, ii. 24; Unáí, near Bánsdá, ii. 99; Barátár Hills, ii. 115; Barhal-ganj, ii. 150; Bawangaja Hill, ii. 181; Batesar, ii. 216; Bausi, ii. 217; Belgau, ii. 237; Bellávi, ii. 251; Beri, ii. 325; Bettia, ii. 328; Bhadarsa, ii. 337; Bhádbhút, ii. 338; Bhadráchal-am, ii. 339; Bhanganhát, ii. 369; Bhartpur, ii. 376; Bhawánandpur, ii. 384; Bheraghát, ii. 386; Bhetargáon, ii. 387; Bhiri, ii. 399; Bhit Shah, ii. 399; Bihár, ii. 421; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Bi-alpur, iii. 15; Bishanpur Nashan Khás, iii. 16; Bithúr, iii. 20; Bitra-ganta, iii. 20; Bowring-pet, iii. 95; Budhátá, iii. 128; Budikot, iii. 129; Bukera, iii. 129; Cháibásá, iii. 324; Chakultor, iii. 326; Chándá, iii. 355; Chándod, iii. 360; Chátsu, iii. 375; Chhipia, iii. 404; Chik Devsarj Sagar, iii. 409; Chikmagalúr, iii. 411; Chilambaram, iii. 412; Chimúr, iii. 417; Chitalmári, iii. 429; Chitarkot, iii. 429; Conjevaram, iv. 26; Dáin-hát, iv. 95; Dalgomá, iv. 97; Dál-mau, iv. 99, 100; Kundalpur and Bándakpur in Damoh, iv. 112; Dárwani, iv. 151; Dásna, iv. 154; Debi Pátan, iv. 164; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 218; Deulgáon Rájá, iv. 230; Devanahalli, iv. 232; Devjagáon, iv. 234; Dewál-wára, iv. 235; Dhalidighi, iv. 238; Dhámpur, iv. 241; Hulgur, Yammur, and Gudgaddapur in Dhárwár, iv. 260; Dholpur, iv. 277, 278; Machkúnd and Salpan in Dholpur, iv. 278; Dhúliá, iv. 283; Dhulián, iv. 283; Diggi, iv. 287; Diwángiri, iv. 308; Dod-ballá-pur, iv. 311; Banesar and Gallikot in Dúngarpur, iv. 323, 324; Elephanta, iv. 344; Eminábád, iv. 352; Doba in Etáwah, iv. 376; Fatehpur-Chaurási, iv. 433; Gangal, iv. 466; Garhau, v. 14; Garhduvala, v. 14; Garhmuktesar, v. 16; Gauripur, v. 42; Chochakpur in Gházi-pur, v. 69; Godná, v. 139; Jargo, near Gogunda, v. 140; Gobána, v. 141; Gokaru, v. 142; Golá, v. 143; Gonda, v. 157; Goona, v. 159; Gorábázár, v. 163; Dhonkal in Gujránwála, v. 185, xiii. 535; Gurkhá, v. 224; Haidarábád (Oudh), v. 289; New Hála, v. 294; Bilgram, Hattia, Haran, and Barsuya in Hardoi, v. 325, 326; Hardwár, v. 333, 334; Hargam, v. 335; Kolhwágara in Harha, v. 336; Haruá, v. 342; Hindaun, v. 414; Hingni, v. 422; Hirdenagar, v. 423; Hongal, v. 440; Chintpurni and Mukerian in Hoshiárpur, v. 456; Hosúr, v. 460; Indápur, v. 510; Islámábád Bijhau, vii. 27; Jaisalmer, vii. 70; Jáipur, vii. 73; Jalpesh, vii. 118; Janjira, vii. 141; Mariahu and Kar-chuli in Jaunpur, vii. 157; Choya

Sáidan Sháh in Jehlam, vii. 175; Jewár, vii. 193; Jhálukáti, vii. 197; Tilwára, Mundwá, Parbatsar, Bilára, and Barkhána in Jodhpur, vii. 245; Gartoh, vii. 253; Kadi, vii. 280; Sringeri in Kadur, vii. 287; Kakora, vii. 311; Kákráni, vii. 312; Kalakád, vii. 322; Kálinjar, vii. 333; Kalyanmal, vii. 348; Kanera, vii. 407; Kángra and Jawála Mukhi, vii. 426; Kánkánhalli, vii. 434; Kánsat, vii. 436; Kántha, vii. 437; Kanthalpára, vii. 437; Kapilmuni, vii. 441; Kárágola, vii. 461; Karanbás, vii. 465; Karnála, vii. 17; Karor, viii. 48; Jamu, viii. 74; Katás, viii. 87; Kátra Medniganj, viii. 101; Kázipára, viii. 101; Keljhar, viii. 111; Kelu, viii. 112; Kenduli, viii. 114; Khága, viii. 122; Khagrapára, viii. 123; Khairábád, viii. 129; Khajuha, viii. 140; Khaláir, viii. 141; Khekerá, viii. 187; Golá Gokaranáth in Kheri, viii. 196; Kherkeria, viii. 199; Kisoriganj, viii. 225; Kolár, viii. 279; Kopilás, viii. 294; Kotapakonda, viii. 309; Sipi in Kothi, viii. 311; Kutabpur, viii. 401; Lakhna, viii. 440; Chutiá and Daltonganj in Lohárdagá, viii. 482; Machhligáon, viii. 533; Mádhá, viii. 541; Mádhapur, viii. 542; Kokalhát, ix. 153; Mahásthángarh, ix. 168; Maheji, ix. 172; Máhesh, ix. 172; Sámiláji and Brahmakhed in Mahi Kántha, ix. 179; Mahuwa, ix. 187; Husáinpur in Maimansingh, ix. 198; Dohti in Majhaura, ix. 214; Málnagar, ix. 258; Málur, ix. 266; Mandá, ix. 287; Mandhak, ix. 296; Mánikganj, ix. 321; Mánikpur, ix. 321; Mání Májra, ix. 322; Mánkur, ix. 337; Manora, ix. 339; Mápusa, ix. 343, 344; Márkandí, ix. 347; Másti, ix. 351; Matári, ix. 362; Mauránwán, ix. 374; Meerut, ix. 394; Mendháwal, ix. 405; Merkára, ix. 415; Mhaswad, ix. 420; Misrikh, ix. 467; Motijharná, ix. 521; Mugdáí, ix. 528; Mughalbhin, ix. 529; Murádábád, x. 16; Murassapur, x. 16; Murgod, x. 17; Náchangáon, x. 127; Nágari, x. 157; Nángunerí, x. 196; Nawábganj, x. 249; Nekmard, x. 259; Nelamangala, x. 260; Nihtor, x. 301; Singáji and Mándháta in Nimár, x. 334; Núr Mahál, x. 418; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Panhán, xi. 43; Pariar, xi. 63; Pátan (Oudh), xi. 80; Pátúr, xi. 119; Pehoa, xi. 129; Peth, xi. 161; Pháphúnd, xi. 166; Phulguri, xi. 168; Pollachi, xi. 196; Prakashá, xi. 223; Premtoli, xi. 224; Púlikonda, xi. 240; Purwá, xi. 334; Pushkar, xi. 335; Pushpagiri, xi. 335;

Rájágríha Hills, xi. 380; Rájápur (N.-W. P.), xi. 386; Rájim, xi. 388; Rámkail, xi. 449; Rámnagar, xi. 452; Rámpur (N.-W. P.), xi. 460; Rámpurá, xi. 462; Rámtek, xi. 466; Rangír, xi. 471; Ránpet, xi. 509; Ratanpur, xi. 516; Remuná, xii. 42, 43; Rishikund, xii. 57; Rohna, xii. 63; Rudrápur, xii. 81; Rúpar, xii. 83; Sadhaurá, xii. 93; Sadiyá, xii. 93, 94; Sadullápur, xii. 97; Bhápel and Pandalpur in Ságara, xii. 106; Ságara Island, xii. 109, 110; Sakráyapatna, xii. 148; Salem, xii. 166; Sanivarsante, xii. 221; Sankarkati, xii. 222; Sankhá, xii. 223; Sántipur, xii. 227; Badarpur, xii. 261; Sarjápur, xii. 269; Sarsaganj, xii. 271; Satána, xii. 275; Satrikh, xii. 290; Saundatti, xii. 291; Sauráth, xii. 291, 292; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sehi, xii. 304; Chhapará in Seoni, xii. 313; Seorí Náráyan, xii. 317; Seota, xii. 317; Sháhápur, xii. 338; Sháhpur, xii. 368; Shendurni, xii. 379; Shikárpur (Mysore), xii. 397; Shimoga, xii. 406; Shingnapur, xii. 406, 407; Shinrájpur, xii. 409; Sholápur, xii. 418; Sonári in Sholápur, xii. 418; Siálkot, xii. 452; Siddham, xii. 473; Siddheswar, xii. 474; Sikandra, xii. 482; Silánáth, xii. 488, 489; Silchár, xii. 489; Silpáta, xii. 490; Siralkoppa, xii. 551; Sirsi, xiii. 22; Sirúr, xiii. 23; Sítamarhi, xiii. 26; Sonágáon, xiii. 57; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Soron, xiii. 67; Sriwardhán, xiii. 83; Subrakmanya, xiii. 87; Sudasna, xiii. 87; Sítákund and Dhópáp in Sultánpur (Oudh), xiii. 99; Sultánpur (Kángra), xiii. 106; Sylhet, xiii. 157; Talegáon Dham Dhera, xiii. 166; Talgáon, xiii. 167; Tánda, xiii. 174, 175; Tárakeswar, xiii. 212; Taroli, xiii. 216; Thulandi, xiii. 293; Tikrí, xiii. 295; Tilothu, xiii. 322; Tirtháhali, xiii. 323; Titályá, xiii. 335; Toshám, xiii. 340; Tribení, xiii. 354; Trimbak, xiii. 366; Trimohini, xiii. 366; Gubbí in Túmkúr, xiii. 379; Udalguri, xiii. 414; Uddhanpur, xiii. 415; Ugrí, xiii. 416; Ulvi, xiii. 419; Unja, xiii. 438; Uttúr, xiii. 459; Vadagenhalli, xiii. 460; Wáigáon, xiii. 510; Wer, xiii. 537; Wún, xiii. 544, 546; Yedator, xiii. 550. *See also* Festivals.

Faisan, Captain, his defence of Káveriparam against Haider Ali (1769), viii. 106.

Faizábád, Division of Oudh, iv. 380.

Faizábád, District of Oudh, iv. 381-388; physical aspects, 381; history, 381, 382; population, 382, 383; division into town and country, 383, 384; agriculture, 384-386; communications,

- trade, commerce, etc., 386, 387; administration, 387; medical aspects, 387, 388.
- Faizabad, *tahsil* in Oudh, iv. 388.
- Faizabad, town in Oudh, iv. 388, 389.
- Faiz Alí Khán Bahádúr, Sir, appointed to administer State of Kotah (1874), viii. 305; holds *jdgtr* of Pahásu, x. 528.
- Faizpur, town in Bombay, iv. 389.
- Faiz-ullá Khán, son of Alí Muhammad, the Rohilla, became Nawáb of Rámpur, his history, xi. 456; his tomb, xi. 459.
- Fakhrpur, village and *parganah* in Oudh, iv. 389, 390.
- Fakírganj, village in Bengal, iv. 390.
- Fakúhát, village in Bengal, iv. 390.
- False Point, cape, harbour, and lighthouse in Bengal, iv. 390, 391; history of harbour, 391; trade, 391.
- Falta, village in Bengal, iv. 391, 392.
- Family history, of the Maháráo of Alwar, i. 203-205; Nawáb of Baháwalpur, i. 423, 424; Mahárája of Balrámpur, ii. 24; Mahárája of Bishnupur, ii. 80, 81; Mahárája of Bardwán, ii. 127, 128; Gáekwár of Baroda, ii. 160-164; Mahárája of Benares, ii. 255, 256; Mahárája of Bháratpur, ii. 373, 374; Thákur Sáhíb of Bháunagar, ii. 380, 381; Begam of Bhopál, ii. 403-405; Mahárája of Bikaner, ii. 440; Maháráo Rájá of Búndi, iii. 158; Nawáb of Cambay, iii. 273; Rájá of Cháncrá or Jessor, iii. 347, 348, vii. 184, 185; Rájá of Cochín, iv. 9; Ráo of Cutch, iv. 61, 63; Mahárája of Darbhánga, iv. 127, 128; Rájá of Datia, iv. 156; Mahárája of Deo, iv. 198; Rájá of Dhár, iv. 246, 247; Ráná of Dholpur, iv. 276, 277; Rájá Sáhíb of Dhrán-gadrá, iv. 279; Maháráwal of Dúngarpur, iv. 324; Mahárája of Edar, iv. 337, 338; Rájá of Farídkot, iv. 392, 393; Mahárája of Gwalior, v. 230-233; Nizám of Haidarábád, v. 248-252; Rájá of Hill Tipperah, v. 396; Mahárája of Indore, vii. 5-7; Mahárája of Jaipur, vii. 55-57; Maháráwal of Jaisalmer, vii. 67, 68; Nawáb of Janjirá, vii. 140, 141; Ráná of Jhálá-wár, vii. 199, 200; Rájá of Jínd, vii. 232; Mahárája of Jodhpur, vii. 240-243; Nawáb of Junágarh, vii. 262; Rájá of Kapurthála, vii. 441-442; Mahárája of Karauli, vii. 473, 474; Mahárája of Kashmír and Jamu, viii. 61, 62; Mír of Kháirpur, viii. 134, 135; Mahárája of Kishangarh, viii. 222, 223; Nawáb of Kohát, viii. 245; Rájá of Kolhápúr, viii. 281-283; Maháráo of Kotah, viii. 304-306; Mahárája of Kuch Behar, viii. 319-322; Nawáb of Máler Kotla, ix. 254, 255; Rájá of Mandi, ix. 297, 298; Mahárája of Mysore, x. 94, 95; Rájá of Nábhá, x. 125, 126; Rájá of Nagode, x. 160, 161; Jám of Nawánagar, x. 252, 253; Mahárája of Orchhá, x. 425, 426; Diwán of Pálanpur, x. 540; Mahárája of Pauna, xi. 50; Maháráwal of Part-ábgarh, xi. 76; Mahárája of Patiála, xi. 88-90; Mahárája of Patná, xi. 115; Ráo of Pol, xi. 195; Nawáb of Rádhanpur, xi. 342, 343; Rái of Ráikot, xi. 364, 365; Nawáb of Rájgarh, xi. 386, 387; Rájá of Rájpipla, xi. 392, 393; Nawáb of Rámpur, xi. 455, 456; Rájá of Ratlám, xii. 1; Mahárája of Rewá, xii. 46, 47; Nawáb of Sachín, xii. 88, 89; Rájá of Sandúr, xii. 207, 208; Chief of Sángli, xii. 218, 219; Rájá of Sárangarh, xii. 260; Rái Bahádúr of Sáwantwári, xii. 297, 298; Rájá of Sháhpara, xii. 369, 370; Rájá of Sirmur, xii. 554; Ráo of Sirohi, xiii. 3, 4; Rájá of Sonpur, xiii. 64; Maháraná of Sunth, xiii. 115; Nawáb of Tonk, xiii. 337, 338; Mahárája of Travancore, xiii. 345-347; Maháraná of Udaipur, xiii. 403-408; Chief of Vishalgarh, xiii. 481; Mahárája of Vizianagram, xiii. 499-502; Ráná of Wáo, xiii. 519, 520.
- Famine relief expenditure, article 'India,' vi. 469.
- Famines, article 'India,' vi. 539-544; causes of scarcity and of real famine, vi. 539; means of husbanding the water-supply, vi. 540; irrigation area, vi. 540, 541; summary of Indian famines, vi. 541, 542; the great famine of 1876-78, its causes, vi. 542, 543; famine expenditure, vi. 543; mortality from disease and starvation, vi. 543, 544; famine a weak check on population, vi. 544. *Local notices*—See the Natural Calamities section under the several Districts, and especially Agra, i. 65; Ahmadábád, i. 91; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 127, 128; Allahábád, i. 191; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 222; Amráoti, i. 248; Amritsar, i. 261; Anantápur, i. 277, 278; North Arcot, i. 317; South Arcot, i. 325; Bahraich, i. 432; Balasor, ii. 8; Banda, ii. 52; Bánkurá, ii. 84, 85; Bara Banki, ii. 112; Bardwán, ii. 132; Basti, ii. 212; Bellary, ii. 246, 247; Bhágalpur, ii. 349; Bijnaur, ii. 433; Bombay, iii. 57, 58; Budáun, iii. 122; Bulandshahr, iii. 138; Champáran, iii. 335, 342; Coimbatore, iv. 19; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dhárwár, iv. 263; Etah, iv. 363, 364; Etáwah, iv. 371, 376; Faizábád, iv. 386; Fatehpur,

- iv. 428; Ganjám, v. 7; Garhwál, v. 22; Gayá, v. 50; Gurgáon, v. 221; Hamírpur, v. 303; Hissár, v. 431; Húglí, v. 495; Jabalpur, vii. 34; Jaláun, vii. 100; Jaunpur, vii. 157; Jhānsi, vii. 224, 225; Kaládgi, vii. 318; Karnúl, viii. 40, 41; Kashmír, viii. 73; Khándesh, viii. 157; Kheri, viii. 195; Kistna, viii. 231; Kolába, viii. 268; Kopárgáon, viii. 293; Lálitpur, viii. 455; Lucknow, viii. 497, 499; Madras, ix. 37-40; Madura, ix. 129, 130; Máinpurí, ix. 209; Malláni, ix. 261; Mánbhūm, ix. 284; Midnapur, ix. 430; Mírzápúr, ix. 459; Monghyr, ix. 486; Morádábád, ix. 510; Muttra, x. 49, 50; Mysore, x. 105, 106; Nadiyá, x. 137; Násik, x. 232, 233; Nellore, x. 268; N.-W. Provinces, x. 390-392; Orissa, x. 463-467; Pálanpur Agency, x. 539; Patiála, xi. 89; Phaltán, xi. 164; Poona, xi. 208; Purl, xi. 307, 308; Purniah, xi. 327, 328; Rái Bareli, xi. 356; Ráipur, xi. 374; Rájputána, xi. 424; Rájsáhí, xi. 435; Kohtak, xii. 74, 75; Saháranpur, xii. 121, 122; Salem, xii. 158, 162, 163; Santál Parganá, xii. 233, 234; Sárán, xii. 256, 257; Sátára, xii. 281, 282; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 346, 351, 352; Sholápur, xii. 413, 416, 417; Singhbhūm, xii. 539; Sirohi, xiii. 6; Sirsa, xiii. 11, 17; Sítápur, xiii. 36; Tinneveli, xiii. 301, 307; Tirupatúr, xiii. 326; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 396; Unáo, xiii. 430, 433; Wáo, xiii. 520.
- Famine warnings. *See* Natural Calamities under the several District articles.
- Faradnagar, village in Bengal, iv. 392.
- Farah, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 392.
- Farázis, sect of Muhammadans, to be found in Bákarganj, i. 444; Bográ, iii. 28; Dacca, iv. 83; Dinájpúr, iv. 293; Farídpur, their doctrines, iv. 398-400; Goálpará, v. 115; Kámrúp, vii. 360; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Maldah, ix. 243; Nadiyá, x. 139; Noákháit, x. 344; Nowgong, x. 410; Pabná, x. 414, 415; Rangpur, xi. 494; Sibságar, xii. 464; the Sundarbans, xiii. 111.
- Fardápur, village in the Deccan, iv. 392.
- Faria de Souza, *Annals*, 1581-84, quoted, on Barkalúr, ii. 156; the embassy to Chittagong (1538), iii. 435; Martaban, ix. 350.
- Faridábád, town in Punjab, iv. 392.
- Farídkot, State in Punjab, iv. 392, 393.
- Farídkot, chief town of State in Punjab, iv. 393.
- Farídpur, District in Bengal, iv. 393-407; physical aspects, 394-397; history, 397, 398; population, 398; Muham-
- madans, 398-400; Hindus, 400; Chandáls, 400, 401; Christian population, 401; division of the people into town and country, 401, 402; material condition of the people, 402; agriculture, 402, 404; natural calamities, 404, 405; manufactures, 405; administration, etc., 405, 406; medical aspects, 406, 407.
- Farídpur, town and Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 407.
- Farídpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 407, 408.
- Farídpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 408, 409.
- Farms, Government model, Guindy, v. 178; Akola, v. 270; Saidápet, ix. 35, 49, xii. 140; Púsá, xi. 334.
- Farquhar, Col., cleared Bulandshahr of mutineers (1857), iii. 134.
- Farrah, town in Afghánistán, i. 35.
- Farukhábad, District in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 409-417; physical aspects, 409; history, 409-411; population, 411, 412; division into town and country, 412, 413; agriculture, 413, 414; natural calamities, 414; commerce and trade, 414, 415; administration, 415, 416; medical aspects, 416, 417.
- Farukhábad, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 417.
- Farukhnagar, town in Punjab, iv. 417, 418.
- Farukhsiyar, Emperor, granted *chauth* of Berár to the Maráthás (1717), iii. 144; history of his reign (1713-19), v. 257.
- Fatehábad, town in Punjab, iv. 418, 419.
- Fatehábad, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 419.
- Fateh Ali Khán Talpur, Mír, first Talpur Rais of Sind (1783-1801), his history, xii. 513.
- Fatehganj (East), village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 419.
- Fatehganj (West), village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 419, 420.
- Fatehgarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 420, 421.
- Fatehgarh, town in Punjab, iv. 421.
- Fateh Jang, Nawáb of Bengal, invaded Tipperah (1620) and took the Rájá prisoner, v. 396.
- Fatehjang, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 421.
- Fateh Khán, Governor of Sandwíp, defeated by the Portuguese pirates off Dakshín Sháhbázipur, x. 342.
- Fatehkhelda, town in Berár, iv. 422.
- Fateh Náik, father of Haidar Ali, first distinguished himself at Gándikot, iv. 464; Mughal governor of Kolár, viii. 274; his tomb at Kolár, viii. 279.
- Fateh Panjál, mountain chain in Kashmír, iv. 422.
- Fatehpur, District in N.-W. Provinces,

- iv. 422-430; physical aspects, 422, 423; history, 423-425; population, 425, 426; division into town and country, 426; agriculture, 426-428; natural calamities, 428; commerce and trade, 428, 429; administration, 429; medical aspects, 429, 430.
- Fatehpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 430.
- Fatehpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 430, 431.
- Fatehpur, town, *tahsil*, and *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 431, 432.
- Fatehpur, village in Central Provinces, iv. 432.
- Fatehpur, town in Rájputána, iv. 432.
- Fatehpur Chaurási, town and *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 432, 433.
- Fatehpur Sikri, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 433.
- Fatehpur Sikri, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 433-435.
- Fattura Rájá, at head of Gujárs threatened Gangoh, but defeated (1857), iv. 477.
- Fatwa, town in Bengal, iv. 435.
- Faulmann's *Buch der Schrift*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 103 (footnote).
- Fauna of India, article 'India,' vi. 10. See also Zoology, vi. 652-62.
- Fawcett, Col., commanding in Bundelkhand campaign, was defeated by Amír Khán, viii. 363.
- Fázilka, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 435, 436.
- Fazl Ali, notorious bandit in Oudh, killed Col. Boileau, v. 149.
- Fazl Muhammad Khán, mutineer leader, seized Ráhatgarh, but was hanged (1858), xi. 345, 346.
- Fazl-ulla Khán, Haidar Ali's general, took Sadáshivgarh (1763), xii. 92.
- Felspar, found in the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Bangalore, ii. 59; Bantwál, ii. 104; Bhandará, ii. 360; Chengalpat, iii. 381; Chitaldrúg, iii. 423; Dubrájpur, iv. 418; Gooty, v. 160; Hassan, v. 346; Hindu Kush, v. 417; Jabalpur, vii. 30; Khándesh, viii. 151; Kolár, viii. 273; Madras Presidency, ix. 4; Madura, ix. 121; Mahendragiri, ix. 172; Monghyr, ix. 480; Mysore, x. 91, 92; Palni Mountains, xi. 17.
- Felt, made in Afghánistán, i. 39; at Bahraich, i. 432; Balrámpur, ii. 26; Bhera, ii. 386, xii. 366; Jarwál, vii. 144; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kolhápur, viii. 284.
- Female education, article 'India,' vi. 478, 479.
- Females, Proportion of. See Population section in each District article.
- Feræ Naturæ. See Animals, wild, and Zoology.
- Ferdousi, Persian poet and historian in the days of Mahmúd of Ghazni, article 'India,' vi. 275.
- Fergusson, Mr. James, Paper in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for April 1880, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 147 (footnote); *Tree and Serpent Worship*, quoted, vi. 185 (footnote 4), 204 (footnote 1); *History of Architecture*, vi. 304 (footnotes). *Local notices*—His works quoted, on Mount Abú, i. 9-12; Agra, i. 71; Ahmadábád, i. 98; Ajanta, i. 114-116; Amber, i. 228, 229; Amrávati, i. 252; Bhilsa, ii. 393, 394; Bijápur, ii. 425; the palace at Delhi, iv. 186, 187; Elephanta, iv. 343; Ellora, iv. 349, 350; Gaur, v. 40; Girnár, v. 86; Gwalior, v. 234, 235; Halebid, v. 295; Jambukeswaram, vii. 120; Kanárak, vii. 385; Kárlí, viii. 13-16; Lucknow, viii. 507, 511; Madura, ix. 133; Mahábalipur, ix. 145-147; Pálitána, xi. 8-10; Panduah, xi. 42; Rájamahendri, xi. 382; Rámeswaram, xi. 443-445; Salsette, xii. 169, 170; Sánchi, xii. 195, 196; Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, xii. 481; Srirangam, xiii. 80, 81; Swatch of No-Ground, xiii. 143; Tanjore, xiii. 195, 196; Tinneveli, xiii. 312.
- Ferishta. See Firishta.
- Fernandez, Francis, his use of the word Bengal, ii. 270.
- Ferokeh, deserted town in Madras, iv. 436.
- Ferozábád. See Firozábád.
- Ferozábád, *pargana* in Oudh. See Firozábád.
- Ferozepur. See Firozpur.
- Ferozesháh. See Firozsháh.
- Ferrier, quoted, on Afghánistán, i. 35, 36, 38; the Koh-i-Bába, i. 54; his estimate of the population of Herát, v. 391; of Kandahár, vii. 390.
- Ferries, across the Swát at Abázai, i. 2; across the Adjai at Sankháí, i. 25; across the Ganges, Tons, and Belan in Allahábád, i. 185; across the Beas and Rávi in Amritsar, i. 254, and the Sutlej, i. 262; across the Sonár at Asláná, i. 340; across the Gogra and Rápti in Bahraich, i. 432; across the Rápti at Balrámpur, ii. 26; at Bánsi, ii. 101, and in Basti, ii. 213; across the Beas, ii. 221; across the Tungabhadra in Bellary, ii. 247; across the Kistna at Bezwáda, ii. 336; across the Daláni at Bijni, ii. 437; across the Sutlej at Biláspur, ii. 454; across the Chambal, iii. 331; across the Indus at Kureshi, iv. 216; across the Narbadá

at Khal, iv. 246 ; in Dholpur, iv. 273 ; across the Brahmaputra at Dhubri, iv. 280 ; across the Jumna and Chambal in Etawah, iv. 369 ; across the Gogra in Faizábád, iv. 384 ; across the Ganges at Fatehgarh, iv. 415 ; across the Ganges at Garhmukhtesar, v. 16 ; across the Indus at Gidu-jo-Tando (steam), v. 77, 287 ; across the Gogra, v. 139 ; across the Gúmíti (Oudh), v. 200 ; across the Gúmíti (Bengal), v. 201 ; across the Beas and Rávi in Gurdáspur, v. 207 ; in Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282 ; across the Sutlej and Beas in Hoshiárpur, v. 451, 452 ; across the Indus at Hasain Beli, v. 503 ; across the Sáí at Parshádepur, vii. 65 ; across the Brahmaputra at Jamálpur, vii. 119 ; in Janjirá, vii. 140 ; across the Parwan, Newáj, Kálí Sind, Aú, and Chhota Kálí Sind in Jháláwár, vii. 198 ; across the Jehlam and Chenáb in Jhang, vii. 211 ; across the Ganges at Jhúsi, vii. 231 ; across the Kábul, vii. 276, 277 ; across the Mahi in Kaira, vii. 306 ; across the Kalang at Rahá, vii. 323, xi. 345 ; across the Jumna at Kálpi, vii. 343 ; across the Úlhás at Kalyán, vii. 346 ; across the Ganges at Kamar-ud-din-nagar, vii. 351 ; across the Godávári at Kapileswarapuram, vii. 440 ; between Bombay and Mora in Karanja (steam), vii. 467 ; across the Damodar at Kasbá, viii. 59 ; across the Indus in Khaipur, viii. 136 ; in Kheri, viii. 190 ; across the Kistna, viii. 236 ; across the Amba at Kolád, viii. 269 ; between Bombay, Revas, and Dharambar, viii. 269 ; across the Chambal at Kotah, viii. 308 ; across the Indus at Kotri, viii. 315 ; across the Indus in Lárkhána, viii. 464 ; across the Gúmíti in Lucknow, viii. 500 ; across the Manás, ix. 276 ; across the Narbadá at Mandelsar, ix. 308 ; across the Jiri into Manipur, ix. 325 ; across the Máskhál channel, ix. 351 ; Maung-daw, ix. 373 ; across the Jehlam at Miani, ix. 378 ; across the Indus and Nará in Mehar, ix. 397 ; across the Kábul at Michni, ix. 423 ; across the Sutlej in Montgomery, ix. 500 ; across the Kori creek at Mughalbhin, ix. 528 ; across the Sutlej in Múltán, x. 9 ; across the Jehlam and Kishen Gangá at Muzaffarábád, x. 54 ; across the Brahmaputra at Nasirábád, x. 237 ; across the Indus at Naushahro, x. 244 ; across the Chauka and Sarja in Nighásan, x. 299 ; in Noákhálí, x. 340 ; across the Írawadí at Pa-daung, x. 524 ; across the Ganges, Gúmíti, and Sai in Partábgarh, xi. 72 ; across the

Indus, Swát, and Kábul in Pesháwar, xi. 155 ; across the Sárda at Sherpur, and Jatpura, xi. 171 ; across the Sai in Rái Bareli, xi. 352 ; across the Jumna at Rájápur (N.-W. P.), xi. 386 ; across the Ganges at Rájghát, xi. 388 ; across the Tista at Kaunia in Rangpur (steam), xi. 499 ; across the Indus at Rohri (steam), xii. 67 ; across the Ganges at Sálkhía (steam), xii. 167 ; across the Indus in Sehwan, xii. 305 ; across the Ganges at Sháhzádpur, xii. 371 ; across the Ganges at Sirsa, xiii. 21 ; across the Subansiri, xiii. 84 ; across the Indus at Sukkur (steam), xiii. 92 ; across the Tapti at Mándvi and Surat, xiii. 117 ; between Surat, Gogo, and Bhaunagar (steam), xiii. 129 ; in Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 178 ; across the Tons at Maihar, xiii. 339 ; across the Bhágirathí at Uddhanpur, xiii. 415 ; across the Húgli at Ulúbárá, xiii. 419 ; across the Beas at Vairováli, xiii. 461 ; at Vizagapatam, xiii. 498.

Festivals, Religious, held at Ahiyári, i. 82 ; Ajmere, i. 132 ; Alawakháwa, i. 164 ; Alláhábád, i. 199 ; Ambulápáli, i. 230 ; Anamasudrapet, i. 272 ; Anantápur, i. 280 ; Antravedi, i. 294 ; Anupshahr, i. 295 ; Ariapád, i. 330 ; Athirála, i. 377 ; Aváni, i. 390 ; Bachireddipálem, i. 406 ; Badrináth, i. 411 ; Badrpur, i. 411 ; Bahraich, i. 435 ; Baikanthpur, i. 437 ; Bairám Ghát, i. 437 ; Baitarani river, i. 438 ; Ballabhpur in honour of Jagannáth, ii. 17 ; Ballia, ii. 23 ; Batesar, ii. 216 ; Bausi, ii. 217 ; Bechráji, ii. 222 ; Belgaum, ii. 237, 238 ; Belúr, ii. 252 ; Bhímáveram, ii. 396 ; Bhiri, ii. 339 ; Birnagar, iii. 13 ; Bithúr, ii. 20 ; Chakultor, iii. 326 ; Chhipia, iii. 404 ; Chilambaram, iii. 413 ; Chitarkot, iii. 429 ; Chunchangiri, iii. 459 ; Chunchankatta, iii. 459 ; in Cochin, iv. 8 ; Comorin, iv. 25 ; Conjevaram, iv. 26 ; in Cuddapah, iv. 54 ; Dakor, iv. 69 ; Kundalpur and Bándakpur in Damoh, iv. 112 ; Debi Pátan, iv. 164 ; Deo, iv. 198 ; Deoband, iv. 199 ; Deulgáon Rájá, iv. 230, 231 ; Devarayadurga, iv. 232 ; Dholpur, iv. 278 ; Doharighát, iv. 312 ; Élephanta, iv. 343, 344 ; in Etah, iv. 364 ; Fatwá, iv. 435 ; Ganjá (Mysore), v. 9 ; Garhdiwála, v. 14 ; Garhmukhtesar, v. 16 ; Gohána, v. 141 ; Golá, v. 143 ; Gosáinganj, v. 174 ; Dhonkal in Gujánwála, v. 185 ; Hampi, v. 308 ; in Hardoi, v. 325, 326 ; Hardwár, v. 333, 334 ; Hargám, v. 335 ; Harha, v. 336 ; Herumálu, v. 393 ; Hoskot, v. 459 ; Jajmau, vii. 72, 73 ;

- Jewálamukhi, vii. 162; Katás and Choya Sáidan Sháh in Jehlam, vii. 175; Kálahasti, vii. 321; Kálighat, vii. 326; Kámákhya, vii. 349; Kapilmuni, vii. 441; Karanbás, vii. 465; Karigatta, viii. 9; Kázipára, viii. 108; Kotaha, viii. 308; Kotappakonda, viii. 309; Kundada-betta, viii. 363; Lahárpur, viii. 401; Madheswaranmalai, viii. 541; Mahában, ix. 152; Mahámuní, ix. 155, 156; Máhesh, ix. 172; Mathura, ix. 365; Melukote, ix. 404; Mudak-dor, ix. 525; Muktsar, ix. 534; Murshidábád, x. 35; Nadiyá, x. 141, 142; Nagár, x. 155; Nan-daw, x. 189; Nanjangad, x. 196; Nayákanhatti, x. 257; Puri, x. 448, 449, xi. 316, 317; Pákpattan, x. 532, 533; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Panduah, xi. 42; Patná, xi. 110; Pendhát, xi. 132; Premtoli, xi. 224; in Prome, xi. 231; Rúpar, xii. 83; Sadullápur, xii. 97; Ságar Island, xii. 109, 110; St. Thomas' Mount, xii. 143; Sakráy-patna, xii. 148; Sandúr, xii. 209; Sankarkati, xii. 222; Sántipur, xii. 247; Sáthan, xii. 286; Sauráth, xii. 291, 292; Sharretalai, xii. 377; Shibi, xii. 385; Shikárpur (Mysore), xii. 397; Shinmut-ti, xii. 407; Shwe-Dagon, xii. 427; Shwe-nat-taung, xii. 437; Shwe-san-daw, xii. 439; Siddheswar, xii. 474; Sitákúnd, xiii. 25; Sonda, xiii. 60; Sringeri, xiii. 79; Srirangam, xiii. 82; Sylhet, xiii. 157; in Tanjore, xiii. 187; Tárakeswar, xiii. 211, 212; Thanewar, xiii. 260; Tirumale, xiii. 325; Tirumúrtikovil, xiii. 325; Tirupati, xiii. 326; Tirutani, xiii. 327; Tiruvannámalai, xiii. 329; Tribení, xiii. 353, 354; Trichinopoli, xiii. 364; Trimbak, xiii. 366; in Tím-kúr, xiii. 379; Ulvi, xiii. 419; Upmáka, xiii. 438; Urmár, xiii. 452; Vanarásti, xiii. 463; Vijayanagar, xiii. 473; Waigón, xiii. 510; Yediýur, xiii. 551. *See also* Bathing Festivals, Car Festivals, and Fairs, generally associated with religious festivals.
- Fetish worship in Hinduism, article 'India,' vi. 205, 206.
- Feudatory India, the thirteen groups of Native States, article 'India,' vi. 43; population, vi. 45. *See also* the several Native States in their alphabetical order, and Native States over 50,000 inhabitants.
- Fevers, in Afghánistán, i. 38; Ahmad-nagar, i. 107; Ajmere, i. 131; Akola, i. 146; Aligarh, i. 177; Ambála, i. 224; Amherst, i. 243; Amráoti, i. 250; Amritsar, i. 263; Anantápur, i. 279; Andaman Islands, i. 286; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 304; North Arcot, i. 319; South Arcot, i. 328; Assam, i. 373; Azamgarh, i. 400; Bahraich, i. 433; Bákarganj, i. 449; Bálághát, i. 457; Bánda, ii. 54; Bangalore, ii. 65; Bánkura, ii. 86; Bannu, ii. 97; Bánswára, ii. 102; Bara Banki, ii. 114; Bardwán, ii. 135, 136; Básim, ii. 188; Bassein, ii. 201; Bastar, ii. 207; Basti, ii. 214; Belgaum, ii. 237; Bellary, ii. 249; Betúl, ii. 333; Bhágalpur, ii. 351; Bhandára, ii. 367; Bhaunagar, ii. 380; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Biláspur, ii. 453; Bírbrhúm, iii. 11; Bográ, iii. 32; Bombay Presidency, iii. 72, 73; Bombay city, iii. 84; Bulandshahr, iii. 140; Buldána, iii. 148; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Cachar, iii. 239; Calcutta, iii. 260; Champáran, iii. 344; Chándá, iii. 355; Chhindwára, iii. 403; Chitaldrúg, iii. 428; Chittagong, iii. 443; Cochin, iv. 10; Coorg, iv. 42; Cuddapah, iv. 55; Cutch, iv. 64; Cuttack, iv. 72; Decca, iv. 88; Damoh, iv. 113; Darbhanga, iv. 125; Dárljling, iv. 139; Darrang, iv. 150; Delhi, iv. 185; Deodar, iv. 200; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 217; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 226; Dhar, iv. 246; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dinájpur, iv. 297, 298; Ellichpur, iv. 347; Etah, iv. 366; Etáwah, iv. 377; Faizábád, iv. 385; Faridpur, iv. 406; Farukhá-bád, iv. 416; Farukhnagar, iv. 418; Firozpur, iv. 446; Ganjam, v. 9; Garhwál, v. 23; Gáo Hills, v. 32; Goálpará, v. 120; Godávari, v. 130; Gonda, v. 154; Gujránwála, v. 186; Gurgáon, v. 223; Berár, v. 261; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 285; Hamírpur, v. 305; Hanthawadi, v. 318; Hardoi, v. 328; Hassan, v. 351; Hazára, v. 368; Hazáribágh, v. 380; Hill Tipperah, v. 401; Hissár, v. 433; Hoshangábád, v. 448; Hoshiárpur, v. 457; Húglí, v. 498; Jabalpur, vii. 36; Jaisalmer, vii. 66; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jalándhar, vii. 90; Jaláun, vii. 102; Jalpáiguri, vii. 117; Janjirá, vii. 139; Jaunpur, vii. 159; Jehlam, vii. 176; Jessor, vii. 191; Jhang, vii. 212; Jhanjhána, vii. 214; Jhansi, vii. 227; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Junágarh, vii. 261; Kádúr, vii. 288; Kaira, vii. 307; Kaládgi, vii. 320; Kámrap, vii. 365; North Kánara, vii. 374; South Kánara, vii. 383, 384; Kángra, vii. 327; Karáchi, vii. 451; Karauli, vii. 473; Karnál, viii. 27; Karnúl, viii. 44, 45; Kashmír, viii. 76; Khairpur, viii. 137; Khándesh, viii. 159; Kharkhanda, viii. 168; Khási Hills, viii. 180; Kheri, viii. 197; Khulná, viii. 209;

Kohát, viii. 249; Kolhápur, viii. 285; Kollamalai Hills, viii. 286; Kotah, viii. 307; Kuch Behar, viii. 327; Kúlu, viii. 344; Kumáun, viii. 357, 358; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 389; Lahore, viii. 413; Lakhimpur, viii. 437; Lálitpur, viii. 457; Lárkhána, viii. 465; Láthi, viii. 467; Lohárdagá, viii. 486; Lucknow, viii. 501; Ludhiána, viii. 525; Madras Presidency, ix. 79, 80; Madura, ix. 132; Maimansingh, ix. 201; Máinpur, ix. 211; Malabar, ix. 234; Maldah, ix. 248; Maldive Islands, ix. 252; Mánbhúm, ix. 286; Mandalay, ix. 291; Mandlá, ix. 307; Mawána, ix. 376; Meerut, ix. 391; Mehar, ix. 397; Melagiri Hills, ix. 402; Mergui, ix. 411; Midnapur, ix. 433; Montgomery, ix. 501; Mudhol, ix. 527; Muhammadpur, ix. 532; Múltán, x. 10; Murshidábád, x. 24, 31; Muzaffargarh, x. 64; Muzaffargarh, x. 76, 77; Mysore State, x. 113; Mysore District, x. 121; Nadiyá, x. 140; Nágpur, x. 172; Narsinghpur, x. 223; Násik, x. 235; Nellore, x. 271; Nicobar Islands, x. 298; Nimár, x. 335; Noákháíl, x. 352; N.-W. Provinces, x. 404; Nowgong, x. 415; Pabná, x. 520; Pálanpur, x. 539; Panch Maháls, xi. 34; Partábgarh, xi. 74; Patná, xi. 105; Pesháwar city, xi. 157, cantonment, xi. 161; Pilibhít, xi. 178; Poona, xi. 210; Punjab, xi. 292; Puri, xi. 309; Purniah, xi. 331, 332; Rádhanpur, xi. 342; Rái Bareli, xi. 359; Ráigarh, xi. 363; Ráipur, xi. 376; Rájkot, xi. 389; Rájipla, xi. 392; Rájsháhí, xi. 438; Rampá, xi. 454; Rampur, xi. 457; Rángamáti, xi. 470; Rangoon, xi. 481; Rangpur, xi. 492, 500, 501; Ratnágiri, xii. 12; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 35; Rohtak, xii. 76; Rúrki, xii. 86; Ságur, xii. 107; Saháranpur, xii. 123; Salem, xii. 165; Sambalpur, xii. 184; Sandoway, xii. 204; Sangli, xii. 218; Santál Parganá, xii. 234, 236; Santálpur-with-Cháchat, xii. 247; Sárán, xii. 258, 259; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Secunderábád, xii. 303; Seoní, xii. 314; Sháhábád, xii. 333; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 352, 354; Sháhpur, xii. 367; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 385; Shikárpur, xii. 394; Shimoga, xii. 405; Sholápur, xii. 419, 420; Shwe-gyin, xii. 434; Siálkot, xii. 449, 450; Sibságur, xii. 471; Sikkim, xii. 488; Sind, xii. 525; Singhbhúm, xii. 540; Siróhi, xiii. 7; Sirsá, xiii. 19; Sitápur, xiii. 37; Sultánpur, xiii. 103; Surat, xiii. 131; Sylhet, xiii. 156; Tanjore, xiii. 194; Taráí, xiii. 211; Terwára, xiii. 243; Thána, xiii.

258; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 271; Tipperah, xiii. 321; Travancore, xiii. 353; Túmúkúr, xiii. 381; Turá, xiii. 384; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 399; Unao, xiii. 430, 435; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 449; Vypúr, xiii. 479; Vizagapatam, xiii. 497; Wadhván, xiii. 506; the Wainád, xiii. 510; Wánkáner, xiii. 518; Wáo, xiii. 519; Wáráhi, xiii. 521; Wardhá, xiii. 528; Wún, xiii. 545; Yerkád, xiii. 556.

Fibres. *See* Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Jute, and Silk.

Filatures. *See* Silk-weaving.

Filigree-work, made at Benares, ii. 266; 267; Cuttack, iv. 75; Delhi, iv. 197; Trichinopoli, ix. 54, xiii. 361, 365.

Final Struggles of the French in India, by Col. Malletson, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 379 (footnote).

Finances and taxation of India, obscurities and changes in system of account, article 'India,' vi. 457-465; taxation of British India, 459-461; taxation under the Mughals and under the British, 462, 463; taxation in Native States, 464; incidence of taxation in British India, 464, 465.

Fingeeswar. *See* Phingeeswar.

Fire, destructive, in Surat (1837), xiii. 133.

Fire-arms, matchlocks, etc., Manufacture of, at Khelát, ii. 36; Nagina, ii. 434, x. 160; Cochin, iv. 7; Dhampur, iv. 241; Kashmír, viii. 74; Khairpur, viii. 137; Khambáliá, viii. 142; Kohát, viii. 250; Kurwái, viii. 378; Ludhiána, viii. 523; Monghyr, ix. 487; Najibábád, x. 199.

Fire-works, Manufacture of, at Jarwál, vii. 144.

Firinghi Bázár, village in Bengal, iv. 436, 437.

Firingipet. *See* Porto Novo.

Firinghis, or half-caste Portuguese, numerous in Chittagong, iii. 438; Dacca, iv. 83; South Kánara, vii. 379.

Firishtá's Rise of the Muhammadan Power in India, Colonel Briggs' translation, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 271 (footnote); 287 (footnote 2); 291 (footnotes); also on Adoni, i. 26; Ahmadábád, i. 94; Alwar, i. 206; Asirgarh, i. 339; Betúl, ii. 329; Bhartpur, ii. 372; Biána, ii. 418; Bijápur, ii. 423; the meeting of the Chandel Rájá and Mahmúd of Ghazni, iii. 154; Asá the Ahir, iii. 301; Coorg, iv. 29; Daulatábád, iv. 159; Kálinjar, vii. 332; Kandwá, viii. 162; Málwá, ix. 267; Nizámpatam, x. 338; the invasion of Sabuktigin, xi. 261; the Ghakkars of

- Ráwal Pindi, xii. 23; the Balúchís of Síbi, xii. 457.
- Firozábád, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 437.
- Firozábád, *parganá* in Oudh, iv. 437, 438.
- Firozpur, District in Punjab, iv. 438-447; physical aspects, 438-440; history, 440, 441; population, 441-443; condition of the people, 443; agriculture, 443, 444; natural calamities, 445; commerce and trade, 455; administration, 445, 446; medical aspects, 447.
- Firozpur, town and *tahsil* in Firozpur District, Punjab, iv. 447, 448.
- Firozpur, town and *tahsil* in Gurgáon District, Punjab, iv. 448, 449.
- Firozsháh, battle-field in Punjab, iv. 449; battle of, article 'India,' vi. 411.
- Firoz Sháh Tughlak, the third king of the Tughlak dynasty (1351-88), his canals and public works, article 'India,' vi. 285. *Local notices*—Granted lands in Bahraich to Bariah Sháh, i. 427; transferred Delhi to Firozábád, where he built a great palace, iv. 192; built mosque at Dipálpur, iv. 304; founded Fatehábád, iv. 418; founded Hissár, and built first Jumna canal to supply it with water, v. 426, 434, 438, vii. 258; founded Jaunpur, vii. 152, 159; plundered temple of Kángra, vii. 414; built fort of Khanigarh, viii. 131; founded Lahárpur, viii. 401; invaded and plundered Rohilkhand, ix. 505; invaded Sind, xii. 510; built fort of Surat to keep out the Bhíls, xiii. 120.
- Firoz Sháh, mutineer leader, retired to Bareilly on the fall of Lucknow, ii. 140; fled through Cawnpur, iii. 283; plundered Etáwah, but defeated at Harchandpur, iv. 372; driven out of Fatehgarh, iv. 411.
- First Buddhist Council (543 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 143.
- Fisher, Colonel, commanding at Sultánpur, murdered there (1857), xiii. 98.
- Fisheries, Adrampet, i. 27; South Arcot, i. 326; Bákarganj, i. 440, 442; Bardwán, ii. 126; Bassein, ii. 198; Lower Burma, iii. 199; Chengalpat, iii. 387; Chittagong, iii. 434; Cochin, iv. 4, 5; Dacca, iv. 79, 80; Damán, iv. 103; Diu, iv. 306; Doung-gyl, iv. 315; Eng-rai-gyl, iv. 353, 354, vii. 18; Faridpur, iv. 396; Ganjam, v. 2; Godávri, v. 123; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 284, 285; Jerruck, vii. 180, 181; Jessor, vii. 186; Karáchi, vii. 449, 450; Karnúl, viii. 36; Khulná, viii. 206; Kolába, viii. 262; Malabar, ix. 220; Maldivé Islands, ix. 251; Lake Manchhar, ix. 287; Ma-ubin, ix. 370; Monghyr, ix. 481; Moradábád, ix. 505; Nadiyá, x. 130; Nawánagar, x. 252; Noakháál, x. 340; Puri, xi. 301; Rájsháhí, xi. 429; Rangoon, xi. 480; Rangpur, xi. 490; Ratnágiri, xii. 4, 12, 13; Ráyak, xii. 40; Salem, xii. 152; Sibságar, xii. 460; Siju, xii. 477; Sind, xii. 507; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Surat, xiii. 120; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Thal, xiii. 247; Thána, xiii. 251; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 364; Tharawadi, xiii. 272.
- Fishes of India, article 'India,' vi. 661, 662. *Local notices*—Varieties of fish described in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; South Arcot, i. 321; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Darbhanga, iv. 123; Faridpur, iv. 396; the Indus, vii. 14; Lake In-yeh-gyl, vii. 18; Kadúr, vii. 283; Karnúl, viii. 36; Kolába, viii. 262; Lahore, viii. 405; Lalitpur, viii. 448; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 96, 97; Lake Manchhar, ix. 287; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Nadiyá, x. 130; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Pesháwar, xi. 147; Ratnágiri, xii. 4, 5; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Sind, xii. 507; Lake Tárobá, xiii. 215; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 264; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 389.
- Fish-curing, pursued at Goálánda, v. 111; Ratnágiri, xii. 4, 5.
- Fish trade, Centres of, Adrampet, i. 27; Cochin, iv. 4, 5; Goálánda, v. 111; Ratnágiri, xi. 12, 13.
- Fitch, Newberry, and Leedes, the first English traders in India (1583), article 'India,' vi. 364.
- Fitch, Ralph, quoted, in Bassein (Burma), ii. 195; Cochin, iv. 12; and Mergui, ix. 408.
- Flax, Cultivation of, in Allahábád, i. 184; Amritsar, i. 259; Bánkura, ii. 83; Bellary, ii. 245; Chittagong, iii. 439; Cochin, iv. 5; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Gayá, v. 49; Hazáribágh, v. 175; Kashmir, viii. 71; Kistna, viii. 230; Kumáun, viii. 354; Mánpur, ix. 339; Midnapur, ix. 429; Nadiyá, x. 135; Puri, xi. 306; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 255; Tipperah, xiii. 317.
- Flaxman, his statue of Cornwallis at Gházipur, v. 71.
- Fleury, M., with detachment of Maráthás surprised British force at Shikohábád (1802), xii. 398.
- Flint, Captain, his defence of Tiágar against Tipú Sultán (1790), xiii. 293; of Wandiwash against Haidar Ali (1780-85), xiii. 518.

- Flint weapons of ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 53.
- Floating gardens, The, of Kashmir, viii. 72; at Srinagar, xiii. 77.
- Floods. *See* Natural Calamities section under the several Districts, and especially Ahmadabad, i. 91; Alwar, i. 205; South Arcot, i. 325; Azamgarh, i. 399; Bākarganj, i. 446; Balasor, ii. 7, 8; Bara Banki, ii. 112; Bardwān, ii. 132; Bellary, ii. 246, 247; Badgarh, ii. 338; Budāun, iii. 121; Champāran, iii. 342; Chānda, iii. 353; Chittagong, iii. 440; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Cuttack, iv. 72; of the Dāmodar, iv. 106, 107; of the Dayā, iv. 163; in Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 209, 218; Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 227; Dera Nanāk, iv. 228; Dhūliā, iv. 281; Farīdpur, iv. 404; Fatehpur, iv. 428; Garhwāl, v. 21; Godāvāri, v. 130, 131; of the Indus, vii. 15; of the Irawadī, vii. 22; in Jaunpur, vii. 157; Jessor, vii. 188; Jhānsi, vii. 224, 225; at Kamar-ud-dīn-nagar, vii. 351; Karnāl, viii. 40; Kashmir, viii. 79; Khāndesh, viii. 157; Kheri, viii. 195; Khulnā, viii. 208; Kolāba, viii. 269; Lārkhāna, viii. 464; Limri, viii. 472; Machhlī-shahr, viii. 534; Madahpurā, viii. 536; of the Mahānadi, ix. 158; in Maldah, ix. 245; Mānbhūm, ix. 278; Mehar, ix. 397; Midnapur, ix. 430; Moradābād, ix. 510; Murshidābād, x. 21; Muzaffargarh, x. 56, 57, 65; Muzaffarnagar, x. 74; Muzaffarpur, x. 83; Nadiyā, x. 137; Narsinghpur, x. 218; Nāsik, x. 233; Nellore, x. 268; Noākhālī, x. 349, 350; Orissa, x. 462; Patnā, xi. 101; Puri, xi. 300, 307; Purniah, xi. 327; Rājshāhī, xi. 435; Rāmpur Beaulah, xi. 462; Rangoon, xi. 479; Rangpur, xi. 498; Rāwal Pindi, xii. 20, 21; Rewāri, xii. 55; Rohri, xii. 65; Salem, xii. 162; Sāran, xii. 252, 256; Shāhābād, xii. 331; Shikārpur, xii. 393; Shirpur, xii. 408; Shwe-gyin, xii. 435; of the Silāi, xii. 488; of the Siprā, xii. 545; Sitāpur, xiii. 36; of the Son, xiii. 53; of the Subansiri, xiii. 84; in Surat, xiii. 119, 120, 123; Sutī, xiii. 141; of the Swāt, xiii. 142; in Sylhet, xiii. 152, 153; at Tambam, xiii. 169; of the Tapti, xiii. 204, 205; in Tinneveli, xiii. 307; Tipperah, xiii. 319; of the Tistā, xiii. 331, 332-334; in the Twenty-four Parganās, xiii. 396.
- Flora, of India, article 'India,' vi. 662-664; of Madras, ix. 81-87.
- Floris, Peter, his journal of the voyage to India (1611), recently published, ix. 353.
- Flour-mills, Steam, at Cawnpur, iii. 292; Howrah, v. 465; Rāwal Pindi, xii. 21; Sibpur, xii. 458.
- Flowers, grown and exported, from Vellore, xiii. 469.
- Floyd, Sir John, took Satyamangalam (1790), and fought battle with Tipū Sultān there, xii. 291.
- Floyer, Charles, Governor of Madras (1747-50), ix. 67.
- Foley, his statue of Outram at Calcutta, iii. 250.
- Fonseca, José Nicolau da, drew up the account of Goa for the *Imperial Gazetteer*, v. 88-106.
- Food, of the Andamanese, i. 285; of the Balūchīs, ii. 38; of the Korāchavandlu, ii. 244; of the hill Bhills, ii. 390; of the Bhutiās, ii. 413; of the Deori Chutiyās, iii. 467; of the Gāros, v. 29; of the Juāngs, vii. 251; of the Siāh-posh Kāfirs, vii. 292; in Kāmrup, vii. 361; in Kāngra, vii. 419, 420; of the Khāsīs, viii. 176; of the Kols, viii. 258; of the Kotas, viii. 301; of the Ladākhīs, viii. 398; of the Nāikdās, x. 177; of the Chenchus, x. 185; of the Nicobarians, x. 296; of the Peshāwar Pathāns, xi. 153; in Rāi Bareli, xi. 356; in Rangpur, xi. 495; in Rāwal Pindi, xii. 28; of the Santālīs, xii. 242; in Siālkot, xii. 446; in Sibsāgar, xii. 466; in Sylhet, xiii. 157; of the Balūchī tribes on the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 441.
- Food-grains, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 571-573.
- Foot-and-mouth disease. *See* Cattle Disease.
- Forbes, James, describes Kolāba as an important place (1771), viii. 262; Mahād as fortified and well peopled, ix. 154.
- Forbes, Major, defeated the Marāthās in the Barmūl Pass (1803), ii. 157; his operations in Orissa, x. 431.
- Forbes, Captain C. J. F., quoted, on the early history of Prome, xi. 227.
- Forbes, Kinloch, suggested reforms in Kāthiāwār (1863), viii. 92; quoted on the Jain temples on Satrunjaya Hill, xi. 4, 5.
- Forchhammer, Dr., of Rangoon, archaeologist, mentioned, iii. 172.
- Forde, Colonel, recapture of Masulipatam from the French (1759), article 'India,' vi. 385. *Local notices*—Sent by Clive to the Northern Circars (1759), v. 3; his victory over the French at Condore, v. 124; joined the Rājā of Vizianagram at Kāsīmkota, viii. 81; his capture of Masulipatam (1759), viii. 228, ix. 354; failed to take Nellore (1757), x. 263; drove Conflans out of Rājamahendri,

- xi. 283; landed at Vizagapatam (1759), xiii. 485.
- Foreign trade of India, its gradual growth, article 'India,' vi. 561-581; returns of foreign trade (1840-84), vi. 562-564; staples of import and export sea-borne trade (1882-83), 565-581. *See also* Exports and Imports, Sea-borne trade.
- Local notices*—Bengal, ii. 311, 312; Bombay, iii. 62, 63; Lower Burma, iii. 199, 200; Calcutta, iii. 262-264; Chittagong, iii. 445; Karáchi, vii. 456-458; Madras Presidency, ix. 61-63; Madras city, ix. 112; Rangoon, xi. 487; Tuticorin, xiii. 385, 386.
- Forester, Hon. Mary Anne, widow of Dyce Sombre, succeeded to the Sardhana estates (1851), xii. 265.
- Forest Department, Growth of, and its administration, vi. 522-528; forest conservancy statistics, vi. 526, 527; 'open' and 'reserved' forests, 526.
- Forests, article 'India,' vi. 8; in S. and S.-W. India, vi. 38-40; in Sind and Punjab, vi. 524, 525; N.-W. Provinces, vi. 525; Sundarbans, vi. 525; Assam and Burma, vi. 525, 526. *Local notices*—On Mount Abú, i. 5, 6; Ahiri, i. 82; Amúr Márgúdi, i. 111; Aíri, i. 111; in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 128; Akyab, i. 149; Ambála, i. 214; Amherst, i. 233-235; Amráoti, i. 246; on the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; in Angul, i. 289; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 298; North Arcot, i. 311; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 348, 349; Athmallik, i. 377; Bába Búdan, i. 402; Bahraich, i. 426; Bákarganj, i. 442; Bálághát, i. 453; Bálpárá, ii. 13; Ballápalí, ii. 17; Bámrá, ii. 41; Bánda, ii. 46; Bangalore, ii. 60; Bardwár, ii. 137; Baréla, ii. 147; Bária, ii. 151; Básim, ii. 183; Bassein, ii. 193; Belgaum, ii. 231, 232; in Bengal, ii. 305, 306; Betúl, ii. 329; Bhandára, ii. 361; Bhomoráguri, ii. 402; Bhután, ii. 414; Bijli, ii. 427; Bijli, ii. 427; Bijnaur, ii. 428; Biláspur, ii. 446, 451; on the Bison Range, iii. 17; in Bombay, iii. 44, 45; Bonái, iii. 85; Borásámbar, iii. 89; Bráhmagiri, iii. 91; Buldána, iii. 143; Búmawadi, iii. 149; Lower Burma, iii. 202-204; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 233, 234; Central Provinces, iii. 299, 300; Chamba, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 336; Chándá, iii. 349; Chandragiri, iii. 363; Char-dwár, iii. 371; Chhindwára, iii. 398; Chhota Udaipur, iii. 405; Chichgarh, iii. 408; Chintpurní, iii. 419; Chirang Dwár, iii. 422; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 447; Cochín, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dálingkot, iv. 98; Dalmá, iv. 99; Damán, iv. 102; the Dangs, iv. 114; Dárjiling, iv. 130; Darrang, iv. 142; Dáwna Hills, iv. 163; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Denwa, iv. 198; Deorí, iv. 205; Dhaleswari, iv. 238; Dharampur, iv. 248; Dharmánpur, iv. 252; Dhárwár, iv. 256; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Dúnyin, iv. 326; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 328, 329; Gángpur, iv. 478; Ganjáma, v. 2; Garhákota Ramná, v. 14; Independent Garhwál, v. 24; Gáro Hills, v. 25; Garumári, v. 33; Gauháli, v. 34; Western Gháts, v. 59; Gilgón, v. 77; Goa, v. 89; Goálpárá, v. 112; Godávári, v. 123; Golconda, v. 145; Goona, v. 158; Gorakhpur, v. 164; Gyaing Attaran, v. 237; Berár, 259, 260; Hanthawadi, v. 313; Hassan, v. 345, 346; Háthibári, v. 353; Haungtharaw, v. 358; in Hazáribagh, v. 370; Heggaddevankot, v. 382; Henzada, v. 384; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Hirekal Hills, v. 423; Hoshangábád, v. 443; Hoshiárpur, v. 452; Hpaung-lin, v. 466; on the Hpyu river, v. 466; in Indore, vii. 2; Jabalpur, vii. 34; Jalpaiguri, vii. 108, 109; Jhánsi, vii. 217; Kádúr, vii. 283; Kágán valley, vii. 293; Kalesar, vii. 324; Kalráyan Mountains, vii. 343; Kámrdp, vii. 355; Kamtaránála, vii. 366; North Kánara, vii. 369, 370; South Kánara, vii. 376; Kángra, vii. 411, 412; Karáchi, vii. 450; Karáibári, vii. 462; Karnúl, viii. 35; Katanig, viii. 86; Káthiáwár, viii. 89; Khaling Dwár, viii. 142; Khándesh, viii. 150; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Kheri, viii. 190; Kiggat-nad, viii. 216; Kodachádrí, viii. 239; Kolába, viii. 261; Kolhápur, viii. 281; the Konkan, viii. 291; Koppe, viii. 294; Kulsi, viii. 334, 335; Kumáun, viii. 348, 349; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 385; Lakhsimpur, viii. 426, 427; Lakvalli, viii. 444; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Langáí river, viii. 460; Laun, viii. 467; Lohárdágá, viii. 476; Loísinh, viii. 488; Madras, ix. 6-8; Madura, ix. 121; Mahágón, ix. 155; Máikal Hills, ix. 190; Malabar, ix. 220, 229; Má-li-won, ix. 258; Malkangiri, ix. 258; Mandlá, ix. 300; Manipur, ix. 325; Manjarábád, ix. 334; Mátáikhar, ix. 359; Mehar, ix. 396; Mehwas, ix. 400; Melghát, ix. 402, 403; Mergui, ix. 406, 407; Merkára, ix. 413; Milmillia, ix. 438; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 480; Múl Hills, ix. 535; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Mysore State, x. 109, 110, District, x. 114; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nágpur, x. 171; Nalkeri, x. 184; Nallamalái Hills, x. 186; Námbar, x. 188;

- Nandidrug, x. 192; Nánpará, x. 197; Naodwár, x. 199; Nárukot, x. 226; Násik, x. 228; Naushahro, x. 243; Nelliámpatí, x. 260; Nellore, x. 267, 268; Nepál, x. 277; Nibárl, x. 294; Nighásan, x. 299; Nilgiri Hills, x. 305, 323, 324; Nímár, x. 328; Nirmal, x. 338; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380, 381; Nowgong, x. 407; Orchhá, x. 425; Orissa Tributary States, x. 476; Oudh, x. 482, 483; Pachamálaí Hills, x. 521; Pahár Sirgirá, x. 528; Pálanpur, x. 539; Palasgaón, x. 542; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; Pal Lahára, xi. 13; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Pánábáras, xi. 24; Panch Maháls, xi. 28, 29; Pantán, xi. 51; Patná State, xi. 115; Páwi Mulándá, xi. 123; Phingeswar, xi. 168; Pilibhít, xi. 170; Polúr, xi. 197; Prome, xi. 226; Punása, xi. 242; Punjab, xi. 280, 281; Purará, xi. 299; Raipur, xi. 368; Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rájáborárl, xi. 380; Rájoli, xi. 391; Rájpipla, xi. 391; Rájputána, xi. 402; Rámpur (C. P.), xi. 460; Rangoon, xi. 473; Ratnágarí, xii. 3, 4; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 19, 21, 22; Rewá, xii. 46; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Rohri, xii. 64; Ságur, xii. 101; Salem, xii. 152; Salwín Hill Tracts, xii. 174, 175; Sandoway, xii. 197, 200; Sandur, xii. 206; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sáolgarh, xii. 247; Sátára, xii. 276, 277; Sátpura, xii. 289; on the Sávitri river, xii. 295; Sávatwári, xii. 296; Schwán, xii. 304; Seoní, xii. 309; Seoráj, xii. 316; Sesháchalam Hills, xii. 321; Settúr, xii. 321; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 343, 344; Shikárpur, xii. 386; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sholápur, xii. 416; Sibságar, xii. 459, 460; Siddhápur, xii. 473; Sidli, xii. 475; Simla, xii. 491; Sinchal Pahár, xii. 502; Sinchulá Hills, xii. 502; Sind, xii. 506; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Singhpur, xii. 541; Singlá, xii. 542; Sirmur, xii. 553; Siróhi, xiii. 2; Sirsi, xiii. 21; Sirsi State, xiii. 22; Siwálík Hills, xiii. 43, 44; the Sundarbans, xiii. 108; Sunkam, xiii. 114; Sunth, xiii. 114; Supa, xiii. 116; Surat, xiii. 118, 119; Surgána, xiii. 136; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Taung-ngu, xiii. 220, 221; Thákurtólá, xiii. 246; Thána, xiii. 251; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thayet-myo, xiii. 277, 279; Thon-gwa, xiii. 288; Tinneveli, xiii. 298; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Tirkheri Malpuri, xiii. 322; Travancore, xiii. 342, 344, 345; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Tímkur, xiii. 376; Turá Mountains, xiii. 384; Turmápurí, xiii. 385; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 389; Vizagapatam, xiii. 483, 484; Wáda, xiii. 504; the Wainád, xiii. 510; Wairágarh, xiii. 513; Wálwa, xiii. 516; Yedenálknád, xiii. 551; Yelusavirá, xiii. 554.
- Forest and jungle products of the Anamalai Hills, i. 271; North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 327; Bákarganj, i. 442; Bamrá, ii. 41; Bánkura, ii. 79; Básim, ii. 184; Bastar, ii. 206; Bhandará, ii. 361; Bilásapur, ii. 451; Bombay, iii. 45; Bonái, iii. 85; Buldana, iii. 143; Búndi, iii. 157; Champáran, iii. 337; Cochin, iv. 2; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuttack, iv. 65; Dinájpur, iv. 291; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 329; Gángpur, iv. 478; Ganjáma, v. 2; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Gayá, v. 44; Godávari, v. 123; Haidarábád, v. 245; Henzada, v. 384; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jashpur, vii. 145; Kámrúp, vii. 355; South Kánara, vii. 376; Karauli, vii. 471; Karnúl, viii. 35; Kawardhá, viii. 106; Kúlu, viii. 343; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 229; Melghát, ix. 403; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mishmí Hills, ix. 464; Monghyr, ix. 481; Murshidábád, x. 22; Nagá Hills, x. 143; Násik, x. 231; Nelliámpatí Hills, x. 260; Nilgiri Hills, x. 312; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380-382; Nowgong, x. 407; Pachamálaí Hills, x. 521; Puri, xi. 301; Rái Bareli, xi. 353; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rangpur, xi. 489; Rewá, xii. 46; Sakti, xii. 148; Salem, xii. 152; Sambalpur, xii. 178; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sibságar, xii. 460; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Sitápur, xiii. 30; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112, 389; Surgána, xiii. 136; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Travancore, xiii. 344, 345; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543. See also Drugs, Dyes, Gums, Honey and Beeswax, Lac, Resins, and *Tasar* silk.
- Forsyth, Sir T. D., his mission to Yárkand (1873), v. 418.
- Fortified weaving settlements of the East India Company, article 'India,' vi. 599. See *Factories and Forts* (Old East India Company's).
- Fort St. David. See David, Fort St.
- Fort St. George. See Madras city.
- Fort Victoria, village and old fort in Bombay, iv. 449.
- Fort William. See Calcutta.
- Fort, Abázai, i. 2; Charikár, Kilát-i-Ghizái, Girishk, Farrah, Sabzavár, Lash, and Ghorian in Afghánistán, i. 34-36; Agar, i. 57; Agoada Head, i. 59; Agra, i. 68, 72; Ahmadnagar, i.

109; Ajimpur, i. 116; Akbarpur (Oudh), i. 139; Aknúr, i. 140; Akola, i. 146; Aláhyár-jo-Tando, i. 161; Alamgirnagar, i. 162; Aldemau, i. 165; Aliganj (N.-W. P.), i. 167; Aligarh (N.-W. P.), i. 178; Alipura, i. 181; Allahábad, i. 192, 198; Amb, i. 211; Ambád, i. 212; Amritsar, i. 264; Anupgarh, i. 294; Ariákúpam, i. 329; Arnála, i. 331; Arúndangi, i. 335; Atúr, i. 383; Badagára, i. 406; Bajwára, i. 439; Bálápur, i. 459; Balkh, ii. 15; Ballápur, ii. 17; Bangalore, ii. 66, 67; Bareilly, ii. 147; Baswa, ii. 215; Baxa, ii. 219; Betúl, ii. 334; Bhartpur, ii. 376; Bhatnair, ii. 378; Bijaigarh, i. 423; Bijerághogarh, ii. 426; Nathawán, near Bijnaur, ii. 436; Bikaner, ii. 442, 443; Biláspur (N.-W. P.), ii. 454; Birsilpur, iii. 13; Bisauli, iii. 15; Bishangarh, iii. 16; Bissau, iii. 18; Bissemkatak, iii. 18; Bobbili, iii. 22; Bonáigarh, iii. 87; Borsad, iii. 90; Botad, iii. 90; Broach, iii. 115; Budhána, iii. 128; Bukkur, iii. 130; Buriyá, iii. 167; Calcutta, iii. 249; Cannanore, iii. 275; Cassergode, iii. 277; Cawnpur, iii. 292; Cháinpur, iii. 324; Chaitpet, iii. 325; Chándá, iii. 355; Channapata, iii. 368; Chanráypatna, iii. 369; Chengalpat, iii. 389, 390; Chicacole, iii. 407; Chikáti, iii. 409; Chikballapur, iii. 409; Dabhoi, iv. 76; Dáhanu, iv. 95; Delhi, iv. 186; Deogarh, iv. 200; Deori, iv. 205, 206; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 209; Akalgarh, near Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 227; Devanhalli, iv. 232; Deogadh, iv. 232; Dharmpur, iv. 255; Dhárwar, iv. 266; Dlg, iv. 286; Diggi, iv. 287; Diji, iv. 288; Diláwár, iv. 289; Dingi, iv. 303; Diwangiri, iv. 308; Dod-ballápur, iv. 311; Dohad, iv. 312; Dúdú, iv. 318; Dúni, iv. 325; Edwardes-ábád, iv. 339; Ellichpur, iv. 348; Etah, iv. 367; Fakrpur, iv. 390; Falta, iv. 391, 392; Farukhábad, iv. 417; Fatehgarh, iv. 420; Fort Victoria, *see* Bankot; Fort William, *see* Calcutta; Gádawára, iv. 457; Gandáva, iv. 463; Garaspur, v. 11; Garhmukhtesar, v. 16; Garolá, v. 52; Gházipur Khás, v. 71; Ghazni, v. 71, 72; Gohad, v. 140; Govindgarh, v. 174; Gujráat, v. 196; Gurdáspur, v. 214; Gursarái, v. 225; Haráí, v. 319; Harihar, v. 338; Harmhalli, v. 341; Harrand, v. 342; Hattá, v. 356, 357; Herát, v. 393; Hingni, v. 422; Hoti-Mardán, v. 460; Hujra, v. 501; Ichak, v. 504; Isákhel, vii. 25; Isarda, vii. 25; Islámgarh, vii. 27; Islámkot, vii. 27; Itáwa, vii. 28; Jahazgarh, vii. 45; Jaisinghnagar, vii.

70; Jaitpur, vii. 71; Jalálábád, vii. 76; Jálma, vii. 107; Jámbughora, vii. 120; Jámbusar, vii. 123; Jammalamadúgú, vii. 129; Jamrud, vii. 133; Janjirá, vii. 141; Jasdán, vii. 141; Jaspura, vii. 146; Jhinjhuwára, vii. 230; Jogigarh, vii. 247; Júnagarh, vii. 263; Junnar, vii. 264; Kábul, vii. 267; Kadi, vii. 280; Kadúr, vii. 289; Rohtás in Káimur, vii. 298; Kalmeshwar, vii. 339; Kamoná, vii. 353; Kandahár, vii. 390, 391; Kandápur, vii. 398; Kánkánhalli, vii. 434; Manora (Karáchi), vii. 452; Karanguli, vii. 465, 466; Karmála, viii. 17; Kárnál, viii. 28; Katalgarh, vii. 86; Káveripak, viii. 105, 106; Káveripatam, viii. 106; Káveripuram, viii. 106; Kera, viii. 117; Kerúr, vii. 117; Kesod, viii. 118; Khairpur-Juso, viii. 139; Khandwá, viii. 162; Khania-dhána, viii. 163; Kharda, viii. 167; Khelát, viii. 187; Khimlása, viii. 201; Kishangarh, viii. 223, 224; Kistnápur, viii. 237; Kittúr, viii. 237, 238; Kohát, viii. 250; Kora, viii. 295; Kot-Pulli, viii. 313; Kunigal, viii. 366; Kurái, viii. 367, 368; Kutiyána, viii. 381; Lachmangarh, viii. 396; Ládwa, viii. 400; Lahár, viii. 400; Lahore, viii. 415, 417; Lakhimpur, viii. 439; Lakhnauti, viii. 441; Laki, viii. 443; Lálguli Falls, viii. 445; Lárkhána, viii. 463, 465; Leh, viii. 469; the Machi Bhawan, Lucknow, viii. 503, 504; Ludhiána, viii. 526; Lughási, viii. 527; Fort Mackeson, viii. 535, 536; Mádha, viii. 541; Fort St. George (Madras), ix. 106, 107; Máhim, ix. 180; Malhar, ix. 189; Máinpuri, ix. 212, 213; Makrái, ix. 215; Málegáon, ix. 254; Malkápur, ix. 259; Mandlá, ix. 307; Mandlesar, ix. 308; Mangahpett, ix. 312; Mangalvedha, ix. 315; Mangrota, ix. 317; Mankera, ix. 337; Manora, ix. 339; Mariádeh, ix. 345; Masulipatam, ix. 352; Mát, ix. 358; Prabal, ix. 364; Mattod, ix. 366; Mau, ix. 368; Maundá, ix. 373; Máolikara, ix. 375; Michni, ix. 423; Mogaltúr, ix. 470; Mojarh, ix. 477; Monghyr, ix. 490; Moradábád, ix. 513; Morpur, ix. 518; Mowa, ix. 522; Mughalpur, ix. 529; Muhammadpur, ix. 532; Múltán, x. 11; Mundra, x. 14; Mustafábád, x. 42; Muzaffarábád, x. 54; Muzaffargarh, x. 65; Mysore, x. 123; Nágamangalá, x. 154; Nagina, x. 160; Nainwah, x. 178; Pathargarh, x. 179; Nakodar, x. 180; Nandarthán, x. 189; Nandikottúr, x. 193; Narsingharh, x. 216; Narsipur, x. 225; Narwár, x. 227; Nawánagar, x. 253;

Nellore, x. 272; Nidadául, x. 298; Nímach, x. 326; Núzoid, x. 410; Orchhá, x. 426; Palásgarh, x. 542; Pálgát, x. 543; Pálpáre, xi. 20; Panáhat, xi. 25; Pánpát, xi. 47; Parendá, xi. 62; Partábgarh (Rájputána), xi. 77; Pátri, xi. 117; Patti, xi. 117; Pattukotai, xi. 118; Pesháwar, xi. 159; Phillaur, xi. 167; Pimpalner, xi. 181; Pishín, xi. 191; Pithoriá, xi. 193; Punása, xi. 242; Purngarh, xi. 321; Quetta, xi. 338; Rádhanpur, xi. 343; Rái Bareli, xi. 360; Rájghát, xi. 387, 388; Rájnagar, xi. 391; Rám-nagar, xi. 452; Rámpur, xi. 459; Rasúlábád, xi. 515; Ratnágiri, xii. 12; Ráver, xii. 14; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 35, 38; Redi, xii. 41; Rorle in Rewadanda, xii. 44; Rohna, xii. 63; Rúpgarh, xii. 83; Sachín, xii. 90; Sáh, xii. 113; Sakaldiha, xii. 144; Sakhera, xii. 145; Sálbet, xii. 150; Sàngli, xii. 219; Sàngola, xii. 220; Sarla, xii. 269; Satanwári, xii. 275; Satyamangalam, xii. 291; Saúsar, xii. 292; Seemderábád, xii. 302; Selu, xii. 307; Seoni, xii. 315; Seota, xii. 317; Shabkadar, xii. 322; Sháhábznagar, xii. 340; Sháhganj, xii. 342; Sháh-jáhnpur, xii. 356; Sholápur, xii. 420, 422; Sholavandán, xii. 422; Shujábád, xii. 426; Shwe-gyin, xii. 435; Sikhar, xii. 482; Sindwa, xii. 527, 528; Sira, xii. 546; Somnáth, xiii. 50; Sonágáon, xiii. 57; Srínagar, xii. 77; Srívaikuntham, xiii. 82; Subeha, xiii. 86; Surat, xiii. 132; Talágang, xiii. 162; Tanjore, xiii. 196; Tanna, xiii. 198; Tarikere, xiii. 214; Tehri, xiii. 236; Tellicherri, xiii. 237; Tenkaraikottai, xii. 241; Thán, xiii. 249; Thána (Bombay), xiii. 258, 259; (Oudh), xiii. 259; Thulandi, xiii. 293; Trágar, xiii. 293; Tikári, xiii. 295; Tirwá, xiii. 330; Tonk, xiii. 338; Tranquebar, xiii. 341; Tripunathorai, xiii. 367; Trivandrum, xiii. 368; Umargarh, xii. 419; Umarnkot, xiii. 420; Usúr, xiii. 452; Uttúr, xiii. 459; Vellore, xiii. 467-469; Vengurla, xiii. 469; Vesáva, xiii. 472, 473; Vizagapatam, xiii. 498; Vizian-drug, xiii. 499; Vizianagram, xiii. 503; Wairágarh, xii. 513; Wandiwash, xiii. 517, 518; Yáwal, xiii. 549; Yedehalli, xiii. 550. *See also* Forts, Ruined.

Forts, Hill, Ajáigarh, i. 112; Alwar, i. 206; Amber, i. 229; Ambúr Drúg, i. 230; Anchittai-durgam, i. 281; Asirgarh, i. 338, 339; Attock, i. 381, 382; Badesar, i. 408; Badrpur, i. 411; Báhli, i. 425; Debrigarh, ii. 148; Songarh, Sálar, and Rúpgarh in Baroda, ii. 159; Bekal, ii. 229; Belgaum, ii.

238; Bellary, ii. 250; Bhainsror, ii. 355; Bhilsa, ii. 392; Bhopál, ii. 405; Biána, ii. 418; Búndi, iii. 159, 160; Búnera, iii. 160; Champánér, iii. 333; Chanár, iii. 346, 347; Chanderi, iii. 358; Chandor, iii. 361; Chandragiri, iii. 363; Charkhári, iii. 372; Chital-drúg, iii. 428; Chitor, iii. 430, 431; Dankar, iv. 117; Daulatábád, iv. 158; Devaraydurga, iv. 232; Dhár, iv. 248; Lálíng, near Dhúliá, iv. 281, 282; Dindigal, iv. 301; Gágraun, iv. 458, 459; Gandikot, iv. 464; Gangrov, iv. 479; Garhbori, v. 14; Gáwilgarh, v. 42, 43; Gingi, v. 80-82; Chaprot and Nagar in the Gilgit valley, v. 79, 80; Gobardhángiri, v. 121; Golconda, v. 144; Gooty, v. 160, 161; Gopálswámibetta, v. 162; Gudibanda, v. 177; Gumnayakan-palya, v. 199; Gurrám-konda, v. 224; Gwalior, v. 234, 236; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 287; Hamirgarh, v. 297; Harischandragarh, v. 340; Fort Hastings, v. 352; Hinglájgarh, v. 422; Hosdurga, v. 444; Hutri-durga, v. 503; Iggtappa-kunda, v. 506; Iskardo, vii. 26; Jahazpur, vii. 45; Jaigarh, vii. 45; Jaipur, vii. 59; Jaisalmer, vii. 70; Jaitak, vii. 71; Jáipur, vii. 73; Jálór, vii. 107; Jamálábád, vii. 118; Jammu, vii. 129; Jaum, vii. 149; Jáwad, vii. 161; Jhalra Pátan, vii. 204; Jhánsi, vii. 228; Jobat, vii. 234; Jodhia, vii. 234; Jodhpur, vii. 246; Sioner, near Junnar, vii. 264; Kakáir, vii. 310; Kamlággarh, vii. 353; Kandukúr, vii. 407; Kángra, vii. 429; Kanjiá, vii. 433; Khetri, viii. 200; Kistawár, viii. 225; Komulmair, viii. 287; Kondavár, viii. 287, 288; Morni in Kotaha, viii. 308; Kumalgarh, viii. 345; Kumlággarh, viii. 359; Kurwái, viii. 378; Lándi Kotál, viii. 459, 460; Láphágarh, viii. 461; Lohgarh, viii. 488; Madgiri-drúg, viii. 540; Pratápgarh, ix. 155; Mahákáldurga, ix. 155; Máhuli, ix. 186, 187; Malan-garh, ix. 236, 237; Maláun, ix. 237; Mallangur, ix. 260; Malot, ix. 263; Málthon, ix. 265; Mandalgarh, ix. 291; Manohar, ix. 338; Mastgarh, ix. 351; Merkára, ix. 413, 414; Mohne, ix. 476; Mudgal, ix. 526; Nagode, x. 161; Sitábalál, x. 173; Naldrúg, x. 182-184; Námakal, x. 187; Nandidrúg, x. 191, 192; Narsinghgarh, x. 216; Nawágarh, x. 250; Nidugal, x. 298; Partábgarh, xi. 77, 78; Pavagada, xi. 121; Páwagarh, xi. 121, 122; Páwan-garh, xi. 122; Fort Loudoun, Pithora-garh, xi. 193; Raíchúr, xi. 360; Ráidrug, xi. 361; Ráigarh, xi. 363, 364; Ráingarh, xi. 365, 366; Ráiri, xi.

379; Raisin, xi. 380; Ráigarh (2), xi. 387; Rájipla, xi. 393; Rámgarh, xi. 448; Rámtek, xi. 466; Ránigat, xi. 506; Ranthambor, xi. 511; Rasálgarh, xi. 512, 513; Ráyan, xii. 40; Rehli, xii. 42; Riási, xii. 57; Sadáshivgarh, xii. 92; Ságá, xii. 109; Ságárgarh, xii. 111; Salumbar, xii. 172; Samod, xii. 190; Sankaridrúg, xii. 221; Sankshi, xii. 224; Sátára, xii. 284, 285; Savandrúg, xii. 293, 294; near Ugli in Seonli, xii. 310; Shioner, xii. 410; Songarh, xiii. 60; Srinagar (Kashmir), xiii. 76, 77 (N.-W. P.), xiii. 78; Subáthú, xiii. 85; Sunth, xiii. 116; Tárágarh, xiii. 206; Tekalkotta, xiii. 236; Tepágarh, xiii. 242; Theog, xiii. 288; Todgarh, xiii. 336; Trichinopoli, xiii. 364; Trimbak, xiii. 366; Eklingarh, near Udaipur, xiii. 410; Sháhpur, near Rábkob, xiii. 412; Vinukonda, xiii. 476; Visápur, xiii. 480. *See also* Forts, Hill, Ruined.

Forts, Ruined or dismantled, Hari Palakudu, near Addanki, i. 14; Afzalgarh, i. 57; Agroha, i. 78; Ahirwas, i. 82; Ahmadnagar (Oudh), i. 110; Akbarpur (Bengal), i. 139; Aliganj (Oudh), i. 167; Aligarh (Bengal), i. 179; Amárapura, i. 210; Amner, i. 245; Amrávati, i. 253; Andiyár, i. 288; Anekal, i. 288; Angá dipuran, i. 289; Anjengo, i. 292; Ankola, i. 293; Arava-Kúrichi, i. 307; Arcot, i. 311; Arni, i. 332; Asurgarh, i. 375; Atári, i. 375; Ateha, i. 375; Atner, i. 379; Aurungábád (Oudh), i. 386; Badnera, i. 409; Kherlá, near Badnúr, i. 410; Báláhera, i. 457; Balihri, ii. 13; Bándá, ii. 55; Bansi, ii. 101; Barábatí, ii. 116; Barkúr, ii. 156; Barwá Ságá, ii. 181; Bawan, ii. 218; Behar, ii. 228; Belá, ii. 230; Benugarh, ii. 323; Bhadrí, ii. 341; Bhágamandal, ii. 353; Bháwán, ii. 383; Bhind, ii. 397; Bhiwápur, ii. 401; Bhongáon, ii. 403; Bidhuna, ii. 420; Bijaigarh, ii. 422; Bijnaur, ii. 436; Bilaigarh, ii. 444; Bilgram, ii. 456; Bishnupur, iii. 16; Bodwad, iii. 24; Budáun, iii. 124; Budihál, iii. 128; Chánwarpatha, iii. 369; Cheránd, iii. 391; Chopra, iii. 457; Fort St. David at Cuddalore, iv. 46, 162; Cumbum, iv. 57; Dádrí, iv. 93; Dálmau, iv. 100; Dálmi, iv. 100; Dankaur, iv. 117; Dasúya, iv. 155; Dativre, iv. 157; Debi Pátan, iv. 164; Delly, iv. 197; Deo, iv. 198; Devikota, iv. 233, 234; Dhamdá, iv. 239; Dhápewará, iv. 245; Dhárapuram, iv. 251; Dhárwár, iv. 266, 267; Dheri Sháhán, iv. 270; Díg, iv. 286; Dimápur, iv. 289, 290; Dipla, iv. 304, 305; Simbor, iv. 307;

Dolphin's Nose, iv. 312; Dongarthál, iv. 314; Drúg, iv. 317; Durduriá, iv. 326; Ellore, iv. 352; Etáwáh, iv. 379; Ganjá, v. 9; Garhgáon, v. 15; Georgegarh, v. 54; Gholghát, v. 74; Gidhaur, v. 76; Gosáingani, v. 174; Gumgáon, v. 198; in Haidarábád (Oudh), v. 289; Hájiipur, v. 291; Hamírpur, v. 306; Handiá, v. 309; Hánsi, v. 311; Hardoi, v. 330; Hardwár, v. 331; Harhar, v. 336; Háthras, v. 355; Hebli, v. 382; Heggadevankot, v. 382; Hindaur, v. 414; Hirehal, v. 423; Hosdrúg, v. 441; Hoshangábád, v. 449, 450; Ikkeri, v. 508; Imámgarh, v. 509; Jainagar, vii. 46; Jámau, vii. 72; Jalálkherá, vii. 79; Jaláun, vii. 103; Jámer, vii. 131; Jamúí, vii. 134; Jaunpur, vii. 159, 160; Bhopatgarh, near Jawhá, vii. 164; Jhanjhána, vii. 214; Kaithal, vii. 309; Kalná, vii. 340; Kanaung, vii. 388; Káragáon, vii. 462; Káranjá, vii. 467; Karnúl, viii. 45; Karra, viii. 48; Karúr, viii. 52; Kásaragod, viii. 58; Kátol, viii. 100; Katra, viii. 101; Katámbar, viii. 101; Kátwá, viii. 102; Keljhar, viii. 111; Kelod, viii. 111; Khairigarh, viii. 131, 132; Khakereru, viii. 141; Khánpur, viii. 164; Khiron, viii. 203; Kíratpur, viii. 220; Kodungalúr, viii. 241; Koratagiri, viii. 296; Kudarkot, viii. 329; Kudittini, viii. 329; Kulbarga, viii. 333; Kulpahár, viii. 334; in Lálitpur, viii. 452; Lálmái Hills, viii. 458; Landaura, viii. 459; Lánji, viii. 461; Pilmí in Lohárdagá, viii. 482; Loni, viii. 490; Maddurá, viii. 539; Madnágá, viii. 544; Madura, ix. 135; Magadí, ix. 136; Mahában, ix. 151; Mahágáon, ix. 155; Maheswar, ix. 173; Char Garhjarifá, ix. 195; Málágá, ix. 235, 236; Malkangiri, ix. 258; Mallánwán, ix. 263; Malvalli, ix. 266; Padmagarh and Sindhadrúg, ix. 273; Mamdot, ix. 273; Mandáwar, ix. 293; Manglaur, ix. 316; Manwan, ix. 342; Marpha, ix. 348; Mro-haung, ix. 523, 524; Murdeswar, x. 17; Mursán, x. 20; Nagar, x. 155; Nagavaram, x. 159; Pratápgarh, x. 193; Náráyanavanam, x. 205; Nargúnd, x. 211; Nawárganj, x. 249; Neri, x. 291; Nevti, x. 292; Nichlaval, x. 294; Nidhauli, x. 298; Nipáni, x. 366; Nirmal, x. 338; Pálámkottá, x. 535; Palladam, xi. 13; Parichhatgarh, xi. 63; Párola, xi. 66; Parone, xi. 67; Partábgarh (Oudh), xi. 75; Patan Sáongi, xi. 84; Patiáli, xi. 90; Paunár, xi. 119; Pendrá, xi. 132; Penyápatná, xi. 139, 140; Pinjaur, xi. 184; Polúr, xi. 197; Porakád, xi.

214; in Púlivendala, xi. 240; Púnamallu, xi. 242; Raghugarh, xi. 345; Raipur, xi. 377, 378; Rájágríha, xi. 381; Rájgarh, xi. 387; Rámnád, xi. 450, 451; Rángamáti (Assam), xi. 470; Ranpur, xi. 510; Ratanpur, xi. 577; Ráth, xi. 518; Rattihalli, xii. 14; Repalli, xii. 44; Gokalgargh, xii. 55; Rohar, xii. 60; Rudrapur, xii. 81; Sahet Mahet, xii. 135; Sambalpur, xii. 185; Sānghari, xii. 217; Sankisa, xii. 224; Sanu, xii. 225; Sáoner, xii. 248; Sardhána, xii. 266; Sarvepalli, xii. 271; Sásni, xii. 273; Schwán, xii. 306; Seringapatam, xii. 319, 320; Sháhábád (N.-W. P.), xii. 337; Sháhgarh, xii. 342; Sháhpur (N.-W. P.), xii. 368; Shekohpura, xii. 378; Shergarh, xii. 380; Shikárpur (N.-W. P.), xii. 396; (Mysore), xii. 397; Siálkot, xii. 451; Simráon, xii. 501; Sindgi, xii. 526; Sindkher, xii. 527; Sohagpur, xiii. 47; Sháhwal, xiii. 48; Sonda, xiii. 59, 60; Songrí, xiii. 61; Subalgarh, xiii. 83; Sumerpur, xiii. 107; Surharpur, xiii. 137; Sryámánagar, xiii. 143; Talamba, xiii. 163; Tambam, xiii. 169; Tangasserí, xiii. 180; Tánk, xiii. 198; Tappal, xiii. 200; Tarahwán, xiii. 206, 207; Tatta, xiii. 219; Teliágarh, xiii. 236; Thaneswar, xiii. 260; in Thar and Párkar, xii. 267; Thatiá, xiii. 275; Tirkánamb, xiii. 322; Tripasúr, xiii. 367; Udaipur, xiii. 410; Dumráon, near Umarpur, xiii. 421; Umrer, xiii. 423; Urai, xiii. 450; Uttraula, xiii. 458; Wári, xiii. 531.

Forts, Hill, Ruined, Adegáon, i. 15; Adoni, i. 26; Ajmírgarh, i. 133; Ambáji-durga, i. 213; Bálakot, i. 458; Ballal-ryan-durga, ii. 17; Baurgarh, ii. 217; Bellamkondá, ii. 240; Bijargarh, ii. 422; Brahmapurí, iii. 93; Chaurágarh, iii. 377; Deogarh, iv. 203; Káfir Kotin Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220; Dhámoní, iv. 240; Dongargarh, iv. 314; Garhá, v. 12; Garhákota, v. 13; Huliýar-durga, v. 501; Júbá, vii. 253; Kabbal-durga, vii. 266; Kalan Kot, vii. 323; Kálinjar, vii. 331-337; Kalpi, vii. 343; Kangundi, vii. 431; Kanigiri, vii. 432; Karnála, viii. 29, 30; Katás, viii. 87; Kevale-durga, viii. 104, 105; Kondapilli, viii. 287; Korigi, viii. 300; Krishnagiri, viii. 317, 318; Langur, viii. 461; Lingána, viii. 472; Lio, viii. 473; Madaksira, viii. 536; Mahoba, ix. 182, 183; Medak, ix. 379; Tior Mountain, ix. 503; Mundargi, x. 13; Nadol, x. 142; Nalápáni, x. 181; Narnála, x. 213; Nijagal, x. 301; Núrpur, x. 419; Penukonda, xi. 135;

Perumakal, xi. 140, 141; Purandhar, xi. 297, 298; Ragauli, xi. 344; Ráhatgarh, xi. 345, 346; Rámgirl, xi. 449; Rásan, xi. 513; Ráyakottai, xii. 40; Rohtásgarh, xii. 78; Rotás, xii. 80; Sadri, xii. 95; Parasgarh, near Saundatti, xii. 291; in Seoni, xii. 310; Sihonda, xii. 476; Sikandarpur, xii. 480; Singaugarh, xii. 528, 529; Singhgarh, xii. 543, 544; Sirakot, xii. 550; Sironchá, xiii. 7; Tálbehát, xiii. 164; Tárargarh, xiii. 206; Tekalkota, xiii. 236.

Forts, Old East India Company's, at Beliapátam (1735), ii. 240; Bezwáda (1760), ii. 331; Fort St. David's, iv. 162; Devikota, iv. 234; Ganjám (1768), v. 3, 9; Fort St. George (Madras), ix. 106, 107.

Forts and fortifications, Old Portuguese, Bandel, ii. 57; Barkalúr, ii. 156; Bassein (Bombay), ii. 192; Bhatkal, ii. 377; Cochin, iv. 12; Damán, iv. 103, 104; Diu, iv. 306; Gholghát, v. 74; Honáwar, v. 440; Kandápur, vii. 398; Karanja, vii. 467; Kodungalúr, viii. 241; Saint Thomé, ix. 104; Porakád, xi. 214; Quilon, xi. 340; Rewadanda, xii. 44; Vesáva, xiii. 473.

Fort, Old Danish, Tranquebar, xiii. 340, 341.

Forts, Old Dutch, Chetvai, iii. 393; Cochin, iv. 12; Pulicat, xi. 239; Sadras, xii. 94; Tangasserí, xiii. 180.

Forts, Old French, Kárikál, viii. 10; Kaváí, viii. 104; Valdavúr, xiii. 461.

Foul Island, in Lower Burma, iv. 450.

Fouracres, Mr., the head of the Son Canal works at Dehri, xiii. 54.

Fourth Buddhist Council (40 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 147.

Fo-wei-kian-king, Chinese translation from the Sanskrit of the 'Dying Instructions of Buddha,' article 'India,' vi. 141 and footnote.

Fox, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 654.

Local notices—Found in Azamgarh, i. 393; Bálághát, i. 453; Ballia, ii. 19; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bannu, ii. 90; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Cochin, iv. 2; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Dinájpúr, iv. 291; Firozpur, iv. 439; Gorakhpur, v. 165; Gurgáon, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 275; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Indore, vii. 2; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Jerruck, vii. 180; Kaira, vii. 300; North Kánara, vii. 370; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karnúl, viii. 35; Kashmír, viii. 68; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133; Kúlu,

- viii. 338; Kumáun, viii. 349; Lárk-hána, viii. 463; Madras Presidency, ix. 89; Moradábád, ix. 505; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Rájágríhá Hills, xi. 94; Pesháwar, xi. 147; Pishín, xi. 188; Punjab, xi. 259; Rájsháhi, x. 429; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sind, xii. 507; Sítápúr, xiii. 30; Surat, xiii. 120; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 264; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Fox, Rev. Mr., missionary at Masulipatam with Noble (1841), ix. 354.
- Foxcroft, George, Governor of Madras (1668-70), ix. 66.
- France, India's foreign trade with, article 'India,' vi. 578, 579.
- Francis, Philip, his duel with Warren Hastings at Alipur (1780), i. 180.
- Franklin's *Memoir of the Geology of Bundelkhand*, quoted, iii. 151.
- Franklin, Col., first ascended Párasnáth Hill, quoted, xi. 57.
- Franks, Sir T. H., joined Sir Colin Campbell before Lucknow (1858), viii. 515; his campaign in Oudh, x. 496.
- Fraser, Gen., defeated Holkar and stormed fort of Díg (1804), iv. 286.
- Fraser, Col., annexed Coorg on surrender of the Rájá (1834), iv. 30, 31; first political agent, Fraserpet called after, iv. 450.
- Fraser, William, Commissioner of Delhi, murdered by Shams-ud-dín Khán (1836), iv. 448, viii. 487.
- Fraserpet, town in Coorg, iv. 450.
- Frederic, Cæsar, Venetian traveller to India, quoted, upon Martaban, i. 236; the jewels of Burma, iii. 195; Hampi, v. 307; Honáwar, v. 440; Mergui, ix. 408; Noákháli, x. 341; Pegu, xi. 126, 127; Sandwíp Island, xii. 210; the pearl fishery of Tinneveli, xiii. 308.
- French possessions, iv. 450-455; history, 451-454; present territories, 454; revenue and expenditure for 1883, 454, 455.
- French East India Companies, and the present French possessions in India, article 'India,' vi. 372; French and English in the Karnátik, the first French war (1746-48), 378; capture of Madras by the French (1746), and its restoration to the English (1748), 379; French influence in India (1798-1800), and intrigues with Tipú Sultán and the Nizám of Haidarábád, 394, 395.
- Local notices*—The French at siege of Arcot (1751), i. 309; took Bobbili (1756), iii. 21; founded factory at Calicut (1722), iii. 270; held Chaitpet (1751-60), iii. 325; at Chandernagar (1673), iii. 356, 357; took Chilambaram (1753), iii. 412; took Covelong (1750), iv. 44; took Cuddalore (1758, 1782), iv. 46; at Dacca, iv. 81; held Devikota (1758-60), iv. 234; settlement at Malda, iv. 353; their trade with False Point, iv. 391; in Guntur (1752-76), v. 205; settlement at Kárikál, viii. 9-11; took Masulipatam (1750), viii. 228, ix. 353, 354; took Kondavár (1757), viii. 288; in Madras Presidency, ix. 12, 13; held Madras city (1746-48), ix. 103; at Saint Thomé (1672-74), ix. 104; settlement at Mahé, ix. 170, 171; in Malabar, ix. 221; at Pondicherry, xi. 198, 199; at Rájamahendri (1753-59), xi. 383; attacked Settipattadai, xii. 321; held Valdavár, xiii. 461; at Vizagapatam, xiii. 484, 485; defeated at Wandiwash (1760), xiii. 518.
- French Settlements, Existing, in India, Chandernagar, iii. 356, 357; Kárikál, viii. 9-11; Mahé, ix. 170, 171; Pondicherry, xi. 198, 199; Yanáon, xiii. 547, 548.
- Frere, Sir Bartle, his speech on opening railway over the Bhór Ghát, quoted, ii. 407; founded European school at Karáchi, the Frere Hall in his honour there, vii. 454; constructed Napier Mole at Karáchi, vii. 458; his Commissionership of Sind (1851-59), xii. 526; introduced ten years' assessment into the Thar, xiii. 265.
- Frobisher's, Davis', Hudson's, and Baffin's attempts to reach India by way of the North-West passage, article 'India,' vi. 363.
- Frontier District, Sind. See Upper Sind Frontier.
- Frontier trade of India, article 'India,' vi. 585-590.
- Fruits, Varieties of, article 'India,' vi. 490; in Afghánistán, i. 38; Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55; Akola, i. 143; Akyab, i. 156; Allahábád, i. 190; Amherst, i. 239; Anantápúr, i. 277; South Arcot, i. 323; Assam, i. 362; Badakhshán, i. 407; Balkh, ii. 15; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bombay, iii. 81; Broach, iii. 102; Buldána, iii. 146; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Cherra, iii. 392; Chitrál, iii. 432; Edar, iv. 337; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Ghazni, v. 72; Haidarábád, v. 245; Hanthawadi, v. 315; Hunza, v. 503; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jálna, vii. 107; Kábul, vii. 266; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kángra, vii. 412; Kashmir, viii. 71, 72; Kháb, viii. 122; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Kumáun,

viii. 354; Kuram, viii. 369; Lahore, viii. 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Madras, ix. 86; Manipur, ix. 331; Mergui, ix. 409; Mishmi Hills, ix. 463; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Mysore, x. 103; Násik, x. 232; Nepal, x. 276; Nílgiiri Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381, 382; Oudh, x. 482; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Pesháwar, xi. 146, 159; Prome, xi. 232; Ránci, xi. 468; Rangoon, xi. 478; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 99; Sátára, xii. 277; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Shellá, xii. 378; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sikkim, xii. 486; Sind, xii. 520; Sítápur, xiii. 35; Tavoy, xiii. 232; Tharawadi, xiii. 273; Thon-gwa, xiii. 291; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 394; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 446; Wellington, xiii. 536.

Fruits, Dried, exported from Afghánistán, i. 40; Agashi, i. 58; Gujrát, v. 197; Kandahár, vii. 391.

Frushard, Mr., first established a silk factory at Ganutí in Bírbbúm, iii. 6, v. 10; his difficulties and subsequent prosperity, iii. 7.

Fryer, Dr., his description of Bombay (1673), quoted, iii. 74, 75; calls Ghorbandar, Grebondel, v. 75; description of Goa, v. 104; on the difficulty of ascending the Narbadá, x. 210; on the Jesuit College of Bandora, xi. 61.

Fulaguri. *See* Phulaguri.

Fuller's earth, found in Bikaner, ii. 439; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Gházi-pur, v. 69; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 286; Jodhpur, vii. 237; Malláni, ix. 260; Manipur, ix. 324.

Fullerton, Col., took Pálghát (1783), x. 543; his campaign in Tinneveli, xiii. 300; asserted that the Bengal Government offered Tinneveli to the Dutch for 4000 soldiers, xiii. 309.

Funeral ceremonies and customs of the Báluchis, ii. 38, 39; of the Hatkars, ii. 186; of the Bhils, ii. 391; of the Gonds, iii. 311; of the Daphlas, iv. 120; of the Gáros, v. 30; of the Bishnois, v. 429; of the Juangs, vii. 252; of the Sítáposh Káfirs, vii. 291; of the Karens, viii. 4; of the Khamtis, viii. 145, 146; of the Khásis, viii. 175; of the Kotas, viii. 301, 302; of the Kurumbas, viii. 376; of the Korkus, ix. 404; of the Mikirs, ix. 437; of the Miris, ix. 444, 449; of the Angámi Nágas, x. 149; of the Kukis, x. 151; of the Nicobarians, x. 296; of the Santáls, xii. 245, 246; of the Chins, xiii. 282; of the Náirs, xiii. 349.

Funeral mounds and ceremonies of the Sakyas and Buddhists in ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 178.

Furniture, Manufacture of, at Bareilly, ii. 147; Kotah, viii. 306; Ludhiána, viii. 523, 526; Túngkúr, xiii. 379.

Furreedábád. *See* Faridábád.

Furreedcote. *See* Faridkot.

Furreedpore. *See* Faridpur.

Fytche, Gen. Albert, cleared Bassein of *dakhtis*, ii. 195; xiii. 289; Chief Commissioner of British Burma (1867-76), iii. 176; supplied materials for article Mandalay, ix. 288-291; went up the Pak-chan to Kra (1864) to settle Burmese frontier, x. 531; introduced Cuba tobacco into Sandoway, xii. 203.

Fyzábád. *See* Faizábád.

G

Gáb, from which glue is made, found in the Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 389.

Gábat, State in Bombay, iv. 456.

Gad. *See* Garh.

Gadádhar, river in Bengal, iv. 456.

Gadag. *See* Garag.

Gádawará, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iv. 456, 457.

Gadbás or Gadwas, corresponding to the Kols of Rájmahal, found in Bastar, ii. 205; their music and dancing, iii. 308.

Gaddilam. *See* Garudandi.

Gadháli, State in Bombay, iv. 457.

Gadhia, State in Káthiáwár, iv. 457.

Gadhi Dúbbhar, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 457.

Gadhka, State in Bombay, iv. 457, 458.

Gadhúla, State in Bombay, iv. 458.

Gadkhálí, town in Bengal, iv. 458.

Gadra, town in Bombay, iv. 458.

Gadra, town in Káthiáwár, iv. 458.

Gáekwár, family name of the chief of the Maráthá State of Baroda, rise of the family, deposition of the late Gáekwár, article 'India,' vi. 322, 323; 426; history of the dynasty, ii. 160-164.

Gágar, range of mountains in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 458.

Gáglá, village in Bengal, iv. 458.

Gágraun, town in Rájputána, iv. 458, 459.

Gahijá, town in Bombay, iv. 459.

Gahmar, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 459, 460.

Gahrauli. *See* Garhauri.

Gaibándhá, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 460.

Gajapatinagar, town and *taluk* in Madras, iv. 460.

Gajendragad, town in Bombay, iv. 460.

Gajghantá, village in Bengal, iv. 460.

- Galáothí, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 460.
- Galchas, in Badakshán, i. 407.
- Galena, found in Bhágalpur, ii. 344 ; Jehlam, vii. 168 ; Monghyr, ix. 479 ; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175 ; Shwegyin, xii. 430.
- Galgásiá, river in Bengal, iv. 461.
- Galikonda, range of hills in Madras, iv. 461.
- Galley, Mr. E., first Collector of Surat (1800), xiii. 124.
- Gambat, town in Bombay, iv. 461.
- Gambhar, mountain stream in Punjab, iv. 461.
- Gambíla, river in Punjab, iv. 461, 462.
- Gamboge, found in Amherst, i. 240 ; S. Kánara, vii. 376 ; Shimoga, xii. 400 ; Travancore, xiii. 334.
- Ganaks, wandering Bráhmans, who practise astrology in Darrang, iv. 145 ; Kámrúp, vii. 359.
- Gandái, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 462.
- Gandak, Great, river in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 462, 463.
- Gandak, Little, river in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 463.
- Gandamak, Treaty of, article 'India,' vi. 426.
- Gandáva, town in Balúchistán, iv. 463.
- Gandevi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 463.
- Gandgarh, hills in Punjab, iv. 463, 464.
- Gandha Mádan, peak in Bengal, iv. 464.
- Gandhol, State in Káthiáwár, iv. 464.
- Gandikot, hill fort in Madras, iv. 464.
- Ganeswari, river in Assam, iv. 464.
- Ganga Bál. *See* Gangal.
- Gangá dynasty, The, in S. India, had their capital at Talkad, xiii. 167.
- Gangáikandápur, town in Madras, iv. 465, 466.
- Gangá Govind Singh, *baniya* of Warren Hastings, his large fortune and splendid *sradha*, vii. 405, 406.
- Gangal, lake in Kashmír, iv. 466.
- Gangápur, town in Rájputána, iv. 466.
- Gangaru. *See* Gangiru.
- Gangáwali, port in Bombay, iv. 466.
- Ganges, river of N. India, iv. 466-472 ; its course, 466-469 ; its traffic, 469-471 ; its discharge and average rise, 471, 472 ; article 'India,' vi. 11 ; 16-32 ; its river system and course, 16, 17 ; discharge, 17 ; sanctity, 17, 18 ; the fertilizer and highway of Bengal, 19, 20 ; traffic, 20, 21 ; great cities, 20, 21 ; different stages in the life of, 21-25 ; as a silt collector, 21, 22 ; as a land-maker, 22, 23 ; section of a deltaic channel of, 23 ; combined delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghná, 24, 25 ; subterranean structure of the Gangetic delta, 26 and footnote ; silt brought down by, at Gházipur, 27 and footnote ; estimated silt of united river system, 28 ; age of the Bengal delta, 28 ; river irrigation, 28 ; the Ganges and Jumna Canals, 28, 29 ; floods, 29 ; saline deposits, 29 ; changes of channel, 30 ; deserted river capitals, 30 ; the 'bore' of the Ganges and Meghná, 30, 31 ; the Goálanda railway station washed away by, 31, 32 ; fluvial changes, alluvion and diluvion, 30, 32 ; navigation on, 552.
- Ganges Canals, vi. 28, 29 ; 532, 533.
- Ganges Canal, irrigation work in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 372-475. *Local notices*—Aligarh, i. 169, 173, 175 ; Bulandshahr, iii. 131 ; Cawnpur, iii. 280, 285 ; Etah, iv. 358 ; Etáwah, iv. 367 ; starts from Hardwár, v. 334 ; Máinpurí, ix. 203 ; Meerut, ix. 382 ; Muzaffarnagar, x. 66, 67, 74 ; Rúrki (head-works), xii. 86 ; Saháranpur, xii. 114.
- Ganges Canal, Lower, irrigation work in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 475-477. *Local notices*—Etah, iv. 358, 362 ; Etáwah, iv. 367 ; Máinpurí, ix. 203.
- Gangetic historical and commercial cities, vi. 20 ; deserted cities, vi. 30.
- Gangiru, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 477.
- Gangoh, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 477.
- Gangotri, mountain temple in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 477, 478.
- Gánpur, Native State in Chutiá Nágpur, iv. 478, 479 ; history, 478, 479.
- Gangrov, town in Rájputána, iv. 479.
- Ganguriá, village in Bengal, iv. 479.
- Gánjd or narcotic hemp, Excise duty on, article 'India,' vi. 455 ; cultivated in Bográ, iii. 29 ; Berár, v. 270 ; Naogáon, x. 199 ; Nimár, xi. 333 ; Rájsháhi, xi. 433, 434.
- Ganjám, District in Madras, v. 1-8 ; physical aspects, 1-3 ; history, 3, 4 ; population, 4, 5 ; agriculture, 6, 7 ; natural calamities, 7 ; communications, manufactures, etc., 7, 8 ; administration, 8.
- Ganjám, *tluk* in Madras, v. 8, 9.
- Ganjám, town in Madras, v. 9.
- Ganjám. *See* Rishikuliya.
- Ganjám, suburb of Seringapatam, v. 9.
- Ganpat Ráo Kharke, Sir, Diwán of Gwalior, v. 230.
- Gantang, mountain pass in Punjab, v. 9.
- Ganutia, town in Bengal, v. 9, 10.
- Garag, town and *tluk* in Bombay, v. 10.
- Garái, river in Bengal, v. 10, 11.
- Garamli Moti, State in Káthiáwár, v. 11.

- Garamli Nám, State in Bombay, v. 11.
 Garaspur, town in Central India, v. 11.
 Garden Reach, suburb of Calcutta, v. 11.
 Gardens, 'of Splendour', Ajmere, i. 133;
 Zoological at Alipur, i. 180; the
 Shalimar at Bágghanpur, i. 416, xii.
 374; the Horticultural, the Lál Bággh
 at Bangalore, ii. 68; at Bhakkar, ii.
 358; Memorial at Cawnpur, iii. 290;
 Chhindwára, iii. 403; Dárjiling, iv.
 141; Gonda, v. 157; Botanical at
 Howrah, v. 465; Lál Bággh at Indore,
 vii. 9; Jahánábád (N.-W. P.), vii. 44;
 Rám Newás Jaipur, vii. 60; Jehlam,
 vii. 178; Kairána, vii. 308; Botanical
 at Kalhatti, vii. 325; the Temple at
 Kámthi, vii. 367; Karáchi, vii. 453;
 floating in Kashmír, viii. 72; Khajuha,
 viii. 140; Kora, viii. 295; Kulbaya,
 viii. 333; the Lawrence at Lahore,
 viii. 417; Horticultural at Madras, ix.
 105; Memorial at Miáni (Sind), ix.
 422; Múltán, x. 12; Botanical at
 Mussooree, x. 42; Nágpur, x. 174;
 Pesháwar, xi. 159; Ráipur, xi. 377;
 Rájámahendri, xi. 382; Agri-Horticul-
 tural Society's at Rangoon, xi. 484;
 Ráwal Pindi, xii. 37; Rewári, xii. 56;
 Sagar, xii. 109; Botanical at Saháran-
 pur, xii. 120, 125; Seoni, xii. 315;
 Sháhdara, xii. 341; Siálkot, xii. 452;
 Royal Botanical at Sibpur, xii. 458;
 Sikandra, xii. 481; Srinagar (floating),
 xiii. 77; Sultánpur, xiii. 105; Trivan-
 drum, xiii. 370; Botanical at Utaka-
 mand, xiii. 450; Wardhá, xiii. 529.
 Gardner, Col., made peace with the
 Gurkhás (1815), and Commissioner of
 Kumáun (1815-17), viii. 351.
 Gardner, Major, defeated and killed at
 Akauk-taung in second Burmese war,
 v. 385.
 Gargáon. *See* Garhgáon.
 Gargariba. *See* Haiatpur.
 Garh, State in Bombay, v. 11, 12.
 Garhá, historic town in Central Provinces,
 v. 12.
 Garha. *See* Gharra.
 Garha Kalán, village in N.-W. Provinces,
 v. 12.
 Garhákota, town in Central Provinces, v.
 12, 13.
 Garhákota Ramná, teak forest in Central
 Provinces, v. 14.
 Garhauli, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 14.
 Garhbeta, town in Bengal, v. 14.
 Garhbori, town and *pargand* in Central
 Provinces, v. 14.
 Garbdiwála, town in Punjab, v. 14.
 Garhgáon, historic town in Assam, v.
 14, 15.
 Garhi, estate in Central India, v. 15.
 Garhi-Adu-Shah, town in Bombay, v. 15.
 Garhi Yásin, town in Bombay, v. 15.
 Garhumkhtesar, historic town in N.-W.
 Provinces, v. 15, 16.
 Garhshankar, town and *tahsil* in Punjab,
 v. 16.
 Gárhvi, river of Central Provinces, v.
 16.
 Garhwál, District in N.-W. Provinces, v.
 16-23; physical aspects, 16, 17;
 history, 17-19; population, 19, 20;
 agriculture, 20, 21; natural calamities,
 21, 22; commerce and trade, 22;
 administration, 22, 23; medical aspects,
 23.
 Garhwál, Native State in N.-W. Pro-
 vinces, v. 23, 24.
 Gariás or tailors, degraded Muhammadan
 class in Kámrúp, vii. 360.
 Garnets, found in Bantwal, ii. 104;
 Kistna, viii. 226; Madras, ix. 6;
 Madura, ix. 122; Mysore, x. 92; Púr,
 xi. 296; Ráipur, xi. 512; Udaipur,
 xiii. 401.
 Garnimetta, town in Madras, v. 24.
 Gáro Hills, District in Assam, v. 24-32;
 physical aspects, 25, 26; history, 26,
 27; population, 27-30; agriculture,
 30, 31; manufactures, 31, 32; admini-
 stration, 32; medical aspects, 32.
 Garol, State in Bombay, v. 32.
 Garolá, estate in Central Provinces, v. 32.
 Gáros, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351;
 their manners and customs, v. 28-30;
 in Goálpárá, v. 115; Kámrúp, vii.
 355, 359; Kuch Behar, viii. 322;
 Maimansingh, ix. 191, 192.
 Garotha, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v.
 32, 33.
 Garrauli, State in Central India, v. 33.
 Garstin, Capt. John, built the Govern-
 ment granary at Patná (1784), xi. 109.
 Garstin, Mr., quoted, on Pondicherri, xi.
 198, 199.
 Garúda-giri, hill peak in Mysore, v. 33.
 Garúdanadi, river in Madras, v. 33.
 Garumári, forest reserve in Assam, v. 33.
 Garvi. *See* Dang States.
 Garwá, town in Bengal, v. 33, 34.
 Gathar, town in Bombay, v. 34.
 Gaudas, The, of the Tálú country, rose in
 insurrection (1837), iv. 31.
 Gauháli, State in Bombay, v. 34.
 Gaubáti, town in Assam, v. 34, 35.
 Gauls, ancient ruling race in the C.
 Provinces, now a crushed tribe, article
 'India,' vi. 71. *Local notices*—Bhan-
 dárá, ii. 361; their kingdoms, iii. 301;
 Dongarthál, iv. 314; Gáwilgarh, v. 43.
 Gaur, historic capital of Bengal, v. 35-41.
 Gaura. *See* Gora.
 Gaura Jamún, *pargand* in Oudh, v. 41.
 Gaurangdihi, hills in Bengal, v. 41.
 Gaurihar, State in Central India, v. 41.

- Gauripur, village in Assam, v. 41, 42.
 Gautama Buddha, founder of the Buddhist religion. *See* Buddha and Buddhism.
 Gautama, founder of the Nyáya philosophy of Indian logic, lived at Godná, v. 135.
 Gavipur, village in Mysore, v. 42.
 Gavridár, State in Káthiáwár, v. 42.
 Gáwilgarh, hill range in Berár, v. 42.
 Gáwilgarh, hill fort in Berár, v. 42, 43.
 Gawler, Col., his *Sikkim*, quoted, xii. 484; commanded the Sikkim expedition (1861), xii. 485.
 Gayá, District in Bengal, v. 43-52; physical aspects, 43-45; history, 45, 46; population, 46-49; agriculture, 49, 50; natural calamities, 50; commerce and trade, 50, 51; administration, 51, 52; medical aspects, 52.
 Gayá, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 52, 53.
 Gayá, sacred town in Bengal, v. 53.
 Gayáwál Bráhmans, a class in Gayá, v. 46.
 Gazelle, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 657. *Local notices*—Kaira, vii. 300; Karnúl, viii. 35; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440.
 Gazzalhátti, pass in Madras, v. 53.
 Gedl, State in Káthiáwár, v. 53.
 Geography of India. *See* Physical aspects.
 Geology of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. xxii. pp. 631-640. Geology of the Himálayas, 631; the central gneissic axis, 631, 632; lower Himálayas, 633; the sub-Himálayas and Siwálíks, 632, 633; the Salt Range, 633; Indo-Gangetic plain, its age, history, and geological deposits, 633, 634; peninsular India, 634-639; the Vindhya system, 635; Gondwána series, 635, 636; Páñchet and Tálcher group, 636; Dámodar series and coal-fields, 636-638; Deccan trap and laterite, 638, 639; precious stones, 639; geological structure of Burma, 639, 640. *Local notices*—*See* Mount Abú, i. 5; Aden, i. 15; Amherst, i. 235; Anamalái Hills, i. 270; Andaman Islands, i. 283; Arávalli Hills, i. 307, 308; North Arcot, i. 311; Assam, i. 347; Bangalore, ii. 59; Bassein, ii. 193; Bastar, ii. 204; Belgaum, ii. 231; Bengal, ii. 271; Betúl, ii. 328, 329; Bhandará, ii. 360; Bhartpur, ii. 371; Birbhúm, iii. 1; Bombay, iii. 40, 41; Broach, iii. 102; Bundelkhand, iii. 151; Central Provinces, iii. 297, 298; Chitaldrúg, iii. 423; Coorg, iv. 31; the Deccan, iv. 165; Dhárwár, iv. 258; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; the Gháts, v. 60, 61; Haidarábád State, v. 241; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409-412; Hindu Kush, v. 417; Hoshangábád, v. 442, 443; Hoshiárpur, v. 450; Jabalpur, vii. 30; Jaipur, vii. 51; Jashpur, vii. 145; Jhaláwár, vii. 198, 199; Jodhpur, vii. 236; North Kánara, vii. 369; South Kánara, vii. 375; Karauli, vii. 470, 471; Karnúl, viii. 34, 35; Kashmir, viii. 62; Khandesh, viii. 151; Kolár, viii. 273; Konkan, viii. 291; Kumáun, viii. 349; Madras, ix. 4, 5; Madura, ix. 121; Western Málwá, ix. 268, 269; Mandlá, ix. 300; Manipur, ix. 324; Mysore State, x. 91, 92, District, x. 114; Nágpur, x. 165; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Narsinghpur, x. 217; Násik, x. 228; Nellore, x. 261; Panna, xi. 49; Parúr, xi. 78; Raipur, xi. 367; Rájputána, xi. 400, 401; Ratnágiri, xii. 5; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Ságur, xii. 100, 101; Sahyádrí Hills, xii. 138; Salem, xii. 152, 153; Sambalpur, xii. 179; Sandoway, xii. 200; Sandúr, xii. 206, 207; Sápura Hills, xii. 288, 289; Seonl, xii. 308, 309; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Sirmur, xii. 553, 554; Aravalli Hills in Sirohi, xiii. 2; Siwálík Hills, xiii. 23; Tanjore, xiii. 181; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Thon-gwa, xiii. 288; Tinneveli, xiii. 298; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Túngkúr, xiii. 375, 376; Udaipur, xiii. 401; Vindhyan Mountains, xiii. 475; Wardhá, xiii. 522; Wún, xiii. 538.
 Geonkháll, village and lighthouse in Bengal, v. 53, 54.
 Georgegarh, village in Punjab, v. 54.
 Gericke, Lutheran missionary in Tinneveli, xiii. 304.
 Germans in India. *See* Ostend and Prussian.
 Gewarda. *See* Giwarda.
 Ghagar, river in Bengal, v. 54.
 Ghaggar, river in Rájputána, v. 54, 55.
 Ghagra. *See* Gogra.
 Gháibi Dero, estate in Bombay, v. 55.
 Ghakkars, tribe in Ráwal Pindi, their invasions of India, and their present descendants, article 'India,' vi. 185. *Local notices*—Gujrát, v. 190; Hazára, v. 361, 363; Jehlam, vii. 168, 169, 170, 171; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 23-25; their numbers, xii. 26, 267.
 Gháliás, Nepáli tribe who come to pasture their cattle in Dárjiling, iv. 130.
 Ghamar. *See* Gahmar.
 Ghán, river of Berár, v. 55.
 Ghánchis, Muhammadan class in the Panch Maháls, xi. 31.
 Ghará, name applied to the united streams of the Beas and the Sutlej, till their junction with the Chenáb, v. 55.

- Gharipuri. *See* Elephanta.
- Gháro, village in Bombay, v. 56.
- Gharra, State in Central India, v. 56.
- Ghási Dás, founder of the sect of the Satnámis in Chhattisgarh, iii. 312, 313.
- Ghátal, town and Sub-division in Bengal, v. 56.
- Ghátampur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 56, 57.
- Ghátampur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, v. 57.
- Ghátakúl, *parganá* in Central Provinces, v. 57.
- Ghâts, two ranges of mountains in Southern India, v. 57-61.
- Ghâts, Eastern, mountain range along the E. coast of India, article 'India,' vi. 36; 38; forests of, 39.
- Ghâts, Western, mountain range along the W. coast of India, article 'India,' vi. 36; the Bhor Ghát pass, 36; Thal Ghát pass, 37; Pálghát pass, 37; rivers of, 37, 38; rainfall, 38; forests, 39.
- Ghâts* or bathing steps, remarkable architecturally, at Benares, ii. 262, 264, 265; Brindában, iii. 100; Bulandshahr, iii. 142; Cawnpur, iii. 290; Chitarkot, iii. 430; Deoband, iv. 199; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 218; Etáwah, iv. 379; Gaur, v. 39; Hardwár, v. 331, 333; Jaswantnagar, vii. 147; Kurundwád, viii. 377; Maghiáná, ix. 139; Gokul, ix. 152; Maheswar, ix. 173; Mandhátá, ix. 294; Mírzápúr, ix. 461; Murliganj, x. 17; Muttra, x. 53; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Paunl, xi. 120; Pukhra, xi. 239; Pushkar, xi. 335; Rámghát, xi. 449; Rámtek, xi. 466; Ráver (C. P.), xii. 14; Sadullápur, xii. 96, 97; Ságár, xii. 108; Shiron, xii. 407; Sirárganj, xii. 547; Soron, xiii. 67; Srínagar, xiii. 76; Surárpur, xiii. 117; Tribenl, xiii. 353; Wái, xiii. 509; Yedator, xiii. 530.
- Ghátwáls, formerly guardians of the passes, now landholders in Hazáribágh, v. 371, 373.
- Ghaus Khan, mutineer leader, held Koil against the English (1857), xii. 482.
- Ghaziábád, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 61.
- Gházípur, District in N.-W. Provinces, v. 61-70; physical aspects, 62; history, 62-65; population, 65-67; agriculture, 67, 68; natural calamities, 68; commerce and trade, 69; administration, 69, 70; sanitary aspects, 70.
- Gházípur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 70.
- Gházípur, city in N.-W. Provinces, v. 70, 71.
- Gházípur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 71.
- Gházípur Khás, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 71.
- Ghází-ud-dín Haidar, first king of Oudh (1814-27), his buildings at Lucknow, viii. 509.
- Ghází-ud-dín-nagar. *See* Ghaziábád.
- Ghazní, town in Afghánistán, v. 71-73.
- Gheriá. *See* Vijaiadrug.
- Gheriá, town in Bengal, v. 73; defeat of Mír Kásim at, by Major Adams, article 'India,' vi. 386.
- Ghes, estate in Central Provinces, v. 73.
- Ghí or butter, exported from Bahraich, i. 432; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 215; Etáwah, iv. 370; Farldpur, iv. 405; Gujránwála, v. 185; Gujrát, v. 194; Gurgáon, v. 219; Hazára, v. 366; Hazáribágh, v. 378; Kaira, vii. 307; Kheri, viii. 196; Lálipur, viii. 455; Lohárdagá, viii. 484; Maimansingh, ix. 198; Mánbhúm, ix. 285; Mandurda, ix. 310; Melghát, ix. 403; Miáni, ix. 421; Monghyr, ix. 487; Montgomery, ix. 500; Múltán, x. 3; Muzaffargarh, x. 63; Nariád, x. 212; Partábgarh, xi. 73; Rájáull, xi. 386; Rusera, xii. 87; Sáhíwál, xii. 137; Saláya, xii. 149; Sándila, xii. 198; Sháhpur, xii. 366; Somástipur, xiii. 50; Únao, xiii. 435; Wardhá, xiii. 527.
- Ghiás-ud-dín, Pathán king of Gaur, buried at Badrihát, i. 410.
- Ghilzáis, tribe in Afghánistán, i. 41, 42; Kandahár, vii. 389, 390.
- Ghinghiz Khán, destroyed Farrah, i. 35; left military colonies in the Kulni valley of 1000 men, whence the name Hazára, v. 361; took Kandahár (1222), vii. 392; overran the Punjab (1245), xi. 261.
- Ghiyás-ud-dín Balban. *See* Balban.
- Ghiyás-ud-dín Tughlak, founder of the Tughlak dynasty (1320-24), article 'India,' vi. 283; founded Tughlakábád, iv. 192.
- Ghodbandar. *See* Ghorbandar.
- Ghoghá. *See* Gogo.
- Ghogháro, town in Bombay, v. 73.
- Gholghát, village in Bengal, v. 74.
- Gholwád, town in Bombay, v. 74.
- Ghor, Dynasty of (1152-1206), Muhammad of Ghor's invasions, his first defeats and ultimate conquest of N. India and Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 275-278.
- Ghorá. *See* Jobat.
- Ghorábári, *táluk* in Bombay, v. 74.
- Ghorásar, State in Bombay, v. 74.
- Ghorbandar, port in Bombay, v. 74, 75.
- Ghori dynasty, The, of Málwá (1387-1526), ix. 267.

- Ghorián, town in Afghánistán, i. 36.
 Ghotána, town in Bombay, v. 75.
 Ghotki, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, v. 75.
 Ghugus, village in Central Provinces, v. 75, 76.
 Ghuláb .Singh, Rájá of Kashmír and Jamu, put down the Hazára rebellion (1847), v. 362; annexed Iskardo, vii. 26; his history, viii. 61; conquest of Ládakh, viii. 399, 400.
 Ghulám, class of slaves, descendants of captives taken in war in Pesháwar, xi. 151.
 Ghulám Haidar Khán, son of Dost Muhammad, ruler of Kandahár (1855-57), vii. 394.
 Ghulám Kádír Khán, Rohilla chief, held Allgarh, i. 270; defeated and killed by Sindia (1788), xii. 116.
 Ghulám Kádír Khán, Nawáb of Sháhjahánpur, rose in the Mutiny, and ruled that District (1857-58), xii. 345, 346.
 Ghulám Muhammad, son of Tipú Sultán, built mosque at Calcutta (1842), iii. 251.
 Ghulám Nabi Khán Kalhora, ruler of Sind (1777), killed in battle with Mír Bijar Talpur, xii. 512.
 Ghulám Sháh Kalhora, ruler of Sind (1757-62), founded Haidarábád, v. 287; built great dam across Kori, viii. 298; his history, xii. 512; allowed Company to establish factory at Tatta (1758), xiii. 218.
 Ghusal, mountain pass in Punjab, v. 76.
 Ghusri, village in Bengal, v. 76.
 Ghutasán Devi, hill pass in Punjab, v. 76.
Ghulín or nodular limestone. *See Kankar*.
 Ghwálári, pass in Punjab, v. 76; article 'India,' vi. 6.
 Gibbings, Capt., murdered at Sultánpur (1857), xiii. 97.
 Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 230 (footnote 1); 239 (footnote 2).
 Gibbs, Lt. J. E., referred to, on the tank at Rúpparh, xii. 83.
 Gídhaur, town in Bengal, v. 76.
 Gídhaur Gala, pass in Punjab, v. 77.
 Gidu-jo-Tando, town in Bombay, v. 77.
 Gígásaran, State in Káthiáwár, v. 77.
 Gígánís, Pathán tribe in Pesháwar, xi. 149.
 Gijgarh, town in Rájputána, v. 77.
 Gilgón, historic estate in Central Provinces, v. 77.
 Gilghit, valley and district in Himálayas, v. 77-81.
 Gillespie, Gen. Sir R. R., killed at Nalápáni in the Gurkhá war, x. 181; put down mutiny at Vellore (1806), xiii. 469.
 Ginaur. *See* Gunaur.
 Gingelly. *See* Oil-seeds.
 Ginger, grown in Bengal, ii. 271, 304;
 Cochin, iv. 5; Dúngarpur, iv. 323;
 Gáro Hills, v. 31; Goa, v. 93;
 Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245;
 Howrah, v. 463; Jhábuá, vii. 195;
 Kahlúr, vii. 294; North Kánara, vii. 372; Kumáun, viii. 354; Máhrám, ix. 185; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Manipur, ix. 331; Máo-san-rám, ix. 343;
 Nelliámpati Hills, x. 260; Nepál, x. 277; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Rangpur, xi. 496; Simla, xii. 493; Sirmur, xii. 555; Sitápur, xiii. 35; Taráí, xiii. 209; Tipperah, xiii. 317.
 Gingi, fort in Madras, v. 81-84; history, 83, 84; surrender of, by the French to Sir Eyre Coote, article 'India,' vi. 380.
 Gingi. *See* Ariakupum.
 Gipsy clans, article 'India,' vi. 71.
 Gir, range of hills in Káthiáwár, v. 84.
 Girar, town in Central Provinces, v. 84.
 Girasiás, aboriginal tribe in Sirohi, xiii. 4, 5.
 Girdábádi, peak in Madras, v. 84.
 Giridhi, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 84, 85.
 Girishk, town in Afghánistán, i. 35.
 Giryak, village in Bengal, v. 85.
 Girls' schools, article 'India,' vi. 478, 479. *See also* Education.
 Girnar, sacred hill in Bombay, v. 85, 86.
 Gírwá, river of Nepál and Oudh, v. 86, 87.
 Girwán, *takstl* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 87.
 Gíta Govinda, The, or 'Divine Herdsman,' the song of Krishna, article 'India,' vi. 128.
 Glass and glass articles, made at Ahraura, i. 111; Anantápur, i. 278; Kálahasti in North Arcot, i. 317, vii. 321; Bangalore, ii. 64; Bellary, ii. 247; Bhagálpur, ii. 350; Channapata, iii. 368; Chitaldrug, iii. 426; Dewa, iv. 235; Dhárwár, iv. 264; Hiriyúr, v. 423; by the Ghakkars in Sultánpur, vii. 175; Kapadwanj, vii. 439; Pánípat in Karnál, viii. 25; Kelod, viii. 111; Kittúr, viii. 238; Kolhápur, viii. 284; Koratagiri, viii. 296; Lucknow, viii. 516; Mattod, ix. 366; Nagína, x. 160; Nasrábád, x. 238; Pánípat, xi. 47; Sawánsa in Partábgarh, xi. 73; Rái Barellí, xi. 357; Rámpur (N.-W. P.), xi. 460; Sohna, xiii. 48; Targáon, xiii. 213; Túmkúr, xiii. 379; Mangrú in Wún, xiii. 544.
 Glasson, Mr., opened first coffee plantation in the Wainád (1840), ix. 31.
 Glauber's salts (*gulbar sora*), found in Sáran, xii. 252.
 Glazier, Mr., quoted, on the course of the Tistá, xiii. 331, 332; on its flood, xiii. 332-334.

- Gneiss, found or quarried, in the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Aravalli Hills, i. 307; Bachireddipalem, i. 406; Bānda, ii. 46; Bangalore, ii. 59; the Deccan, iv. 165; Dhārwar, iv. 258; Dubrájpur, iv. 318; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Gálíkonda Hills, iv. 460; the Gháts, v. 60; Haiderābād State, v. 241; the Himálaya Mountains, v. 410-412; the Hindu Kush, v. 417; Jashpur, vii. 145; Jodhpur, vii. 236; South Kánara, vii. 375; Kápargádi, vii. 440; Kumāun, viii. 349; Madras, ix. 4; Madura, ix. 121; Mahendragiri, ix. 172; Malabar, ix. 218; Mysore State, x. 92, District, x. 114; Nadol, x. 142; Nágari, x. 157; Nágpur, x. 165; Nandidrúg, x. 192; Nellore, x. 261; Palm Mountains, xi. 17; Raipur, xi. 367; Salem, xii. 153; Sandúr Hills, xii. 209; Sankaridrúg, xii. 221; Santál Parganá, xii. 226; Sattanapalli, xii. 290; Seoni, xii. 308; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Tinneveli, xiii. 298; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355, 364.
- Goa, Portuguese Settlement in W. India, v. 87-106; physical aspects, 88, 89; population, 89-92; agriculture, 92-95; administration, 95-99; history, 99-106.
- Goa city, v. 106-109; Nova Goa, 108; supposed relics of St. Thomas at, article 'India,' vi. 238; John de Albuquerque, first bishop of (1539-53), 244; establishment of Archbishopric of, 245; Archbishop de Menezes (1596-99), 245; jurisdiction of the Goa Archbishopric, 255, 256; capture of Goa by Albuquerque (1510), 359.
- Goálānda, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 109.
- Goálānda, river mart in Bengal, v. 109-111; its railway station washed away by the Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 31.
- Goálas. *See* Ahirs.
- Goálpára, District in Assam, v. 111-120; physical aspects, 111, 112; history, 112-114; people, 114-116; agriculture, 116, 117; manufactures, 117, 118; administration, 118, 119; medical aspects, 119, 120.
- Goálpára, Sub-division in Assam, v. 120.
- Goálpára, trading town in Assam, v. 120, 121.
- Goats, article 'India,' vi. 521. *Local notices*—Afghánistán, i. 39; Chándá, iii. 353; Garhwál, v. 21, 22; Kani-giri, vii. 432; Kashmir, viii. 73; Kolába, viii. 262; Kolár, viii. 276; Ladákh, viii. 397; Udaipur, xiii. 402.
- Goats, Wild, *markhor*, etc., article 'India,' vi. 657. *Local notices*—Ara-kan Hill Tracts, i. 299; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bannu, ii. 90; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Hindu Kush, v. 419; Kashmír, viii. 68; Ladákh, viii. 397; Lushái Hills, viii. 530; Pesháwar, xi. 147; Wardhá, xiii. 524.
- Gobardángá, town in Bengal, v. 121.
- Gobardhán, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 121.
- Gobardhángiri, fortified hill in Mysore, v. 121.
- Gobind Chandra, last Rájá of Cachar, attacked by the Burmese, restored by the British, and assassinated (1830), iii. 231, 232.
- Gobindpur. *See* Govindpur.
- Gobrá, village in Bengal, v. 121.
- Gobrá, village in Central Provinces, v. 121.
- Godágári, village in Bengal, v. 121.
- Godávári, District of Madras, v. 122-131; physical aspects, 122, 123; history, 123-125; population, 125-127; agriculture, 127-129; natural calamities, 129; means of communication, manufactures, trade, etc., 129; administration, 130; medical aspects, 130; storms, 130, 131.
- Godávári, river of Central India, v. 131-134; article 'India,' vi. 7; irrigation works, improvement of navigation on, vi. 551, 552.
- Goddá, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 134.
- Goddard, General, his march across India during the first Maráthá war, article 'India,' vi. 391. *Local notices*—Stormed Ahmadábád (1780), i. 95; besieged Arnála (1781), i. 331; made treaty with Fateh Singh Gaekwár at Baroda (1780), ii. 162; took Bassein (Wasái) (1780), ii. 192; well received in Bhopál, ii. 404; repulsed in the Bhor Ghát, iii. 38; took Rámgarh (1771), v. 371; assisted by the Nawáb of Kurái (1783), viii. 378.
- Godhrá, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 134, 135.
- Godná, town in Bengal, v. 135-137.
- Godwin, Gen., relieved Pegu and defeated the Burmese there in the second Burmese war, xi. 128.
- Gogha. *See* Gogo.
- Goghat, village in Bengal, v. 137.
- Gogo, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 137, 138.
- Gogra, river in Oudh, v. 138-140.
- Gogunda, town in Rájputána, v. 140.
- Gohad, town in Central India, v. 140.
- Gohána, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 140, 141.
- Gohels, clan of Rájput *tálukdars*, originally from Márwár, in Ahmadábád, i. 89.
- Gohelwár, tract in Káthiáwár, v. 141.
- Goitre, prevalent in Ambála, i. 224; Assam, ii. 373; Bahraich, i. 433; Bánsi, ii. 101; Bográ, iii. 32; Cham-

- páran, iii. 344; Dárjiling, iv. 139;
 Darrang, iv. 150; Fakrpur, iv. 390;
 Gonda, v. 154; Hazára, v. 368;
 Jalpáiguri, vii. 117; Jehlam, vii. 176;
 Kángra, vii. 427; Kashmír, viii. 76;
 Kheri, viii. 197; Kuch Behar, viii.
 327; Kúlu, viii. 344; Kumáun, viii.
 357; Nowgong, x. 415; Padrauna, x.
 526; Sháhpur, xii. 367; Sibságar, xii.
 471; Simla, xii. 495; Sírmur, xii. 535.
 Gokák, town and Sub-division in Bom-
 bay, v. 141, 142.
 Gokaru, town in Bombay, v. 142.
 Gokul, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 142.
 Golá, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 142.
 Gola, town in Oudh, v. 142, 143.
 Golághát, village and Sub-division in
 Assam, v. 143.
 Golconda, historic fortress and city
 near Haidarábád, v. 143, 144; dia-
 monds of, article 'India,' vi. 41, 628;
 Muhammadan kingdom of (1512-1638),
 vi. 288.
 Golconda, *taluk* in Madras, v. 144, 145.
 Gold, gold mining, and gold washing,
 article 'India,' vi. 624, 625. *Local*
notices—Gold found in Afghánistán, i.
 36; Alaknanda river, i. 162; Ambála,
 i. 215; Assam, i. 348; Bálághát, i.
 454, 456; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bannu,
 ii. 90; Betmangala, ii. 327; Bhairabí,
 river, ii. 356; Bonái, iii. 85, 87;
 Lower Burma, iii. 201, 202; Upper
 Burma, iii. 211; Champáran, iii. 337;
 Chándá, iii. 349; Cochín, iv. 2;
 Coorg, iv. 32; Darrang, iv. 142;
 Devalá, iv. 231; Dhárwár, iv. 258;
 Gángpur, iv. 478; Garhwál, v. 22;
 Gilghit, v. 79, 80; Heggadadevankot,
 v. 382; Henzada, v. 384; the Himá-
 laya Mountains, v. 412; the Hindu
 Kush, v. 417; Hoshiárpur, v. 452;
 Jashpur, vii. 145; Jehlam, vii. 167,
 175; South Kánara, vii. 376; Kángra,
 vii. 412; Kashmír, viii. 67; the
 Kauriála river, viii. 103; Kolár (mines),
 viii. 273; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lohár-
 daga, viii. 476, 477; Madras, ix. 5, 6;
 Madura, ix. 122; Mandi, ix. 298;
 Mergui, ix. 407; Mysore, x. 92, 107,
 114; Peshawar, xi. 146; Rábkob
 (mines), xi. 340; Ráwal Pindi, xii.
 22; Salem, xii. 153; Sambalpur, xii.
 179; Seoní, xii. 309; Shwe-gyin, xii.
 430; Sibságar, xii. 460; Singhbhúm,
 xii. 531; the Subansiri river, xiii. 84;
 Tálcher, xiii. 164; Tavoy, xiii. 228;
 Túngkúr, xiii. 376; Udaipur (Bengal),
 xiii. 411, 412; the Wainad, xiii. 510-
 512.
 Gold and silver, Imports of, article
 'India,' vi. 562, 568, 569.
 Goldingham, Mr., first astronomer at
 the Madras Observatory (1792), article
 'India,' vi. 117.
 Goldsmid, Gen. Sir F. J., spells *Khelát*,
 Kalát, viii. 188; quoted, on the history
 of Shikárpur, xii. 386-390.
 Goldsmith caste in Madras, article 'India,'
 vi. 196.
 Goldsmiths' and jewellers' work, etc.,
 article 'India,' vi. 605, 606. *Local*
notices—Ahmadábád, i. 87, 96; Allah-
 ábád, i. 199; Assam, i. 367; Aurás,
 i. 388; Bara, ii. 105; Bardwán, ii.
 132; Benares, ii. 266; Bombay, iii.
 60; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper
 Burma, iii. 218; Chittagong, iii. 441;
 Cutch (silver), iv. 62; Dábha (silver
 snuff-boxes), iv. 76; Dacca, iv. 86;
 Delhi, iv. 197; Ghátampur Kalán, v.
 57; Godárá, v. 117; Gopámau
 (silver thumb-mirrors), v. 163; Guj-
 ránwála, v. 187; Gujrát (gold inlaid
 with iron), v. 197; Haidarábád (Sind),
 v. 288; Jaipur, vii. 53; Kángra, vii.
 430; Kashmír, viii. 74; Khairpur,
 viii. 135, 137; Khási Hills, viii. 178;
 Kishangarh, viii. 224; Lucknow, viii.
 516; Madras, ix. 54; Makhi, ix. 215;
 Mandalay, ix. 290; Maulmain, ix.
 371; Mauránwán, ix. 374; Násik, x.
 233; Nowgong, x. 412; Pánpát
 (silver beads), xi. 47; Partábgarh
 (Rájputána), xi. 77; Poona, xi. 209,
 213; Rámpur, xi. 459; Rasúlábád, xi.
 516; Rohri, xi. 68; Saháranpur, xii.
 122; Saráí Saleh, xii. 250; Sujánpur
 Tira, xiii. 89; Sústmau, xiii. 139;
 Tando Muhammad Khán, xii. 178;
 Tanjore, xiii. 196; Tipperah, xiii.
 319; Trichinopoli, xiii. 364, 365;
 Túngkúr, xiii. 379; Vizagapatam
 (silver), xiii. 494, 498.
 Gold and silver lace, wire, thread, twist,
 etc. See Embroidery.
 Gold, Cloth of. See Brocade.
 Gold inlaid work. See Enamelling.
 Gollagudem, village in Madras, v. 145.
 Gollárs, tribe of wandering jugglers in
 Dhárwár, iv. 260.
 Golugonda. See Golconda.
 Gomal. See Gumat.
 Gomeswara, Colossal statue of, at Shra-
 van-belgola, Mysore, xii. 425.
 Gomúkh Swámi, a devotee, his sanctity
 and temple at Umárkher, xiii. 420.
 Gonda, District of Oudh, v. 145-154;
 physical aspects, 145-147; history,
 147-150; population, 150, 151; agri-
 culture, 151-153; communications,
 trade, commerce, 153; administration,
 153, 154; medical aspects.
 Gonda, *tahsil* in Oudh, v. 154.
 Gonda, *pargana* in Oudh, v. 155, 156.
 Gonda, town in Oudh, v. 156, 157.

- Gondal, State in Káthiáwár, v. 157.
 Gondal, town in Káthiáwár, v. 158.
 Gond-umri, estate in Central Provinces, v. 158.
 Gonds, aboriginal tribe in the Central Provinces, article 'India,' vi. 55, 71, 187, 189. *Local notices*, in Ath-mallik, i. 378; Bálághát, i. 455; Balasor, ii. 6; Bámrá, ii. 42; Bastar, ii. 205; Betul, ii. 330; Bhandará, ii. 362; Biláspur, ii. 449; Bonai, iii. 86; a few in Borásambar, iii. 89; the first colonists of Bundelkhánd, iii. 154; in Central India, iii. 295; in the Central Provinces, their origin and history, iii. 305-307; their tribes, iii. 307, 308; their appearance, manners, and customs, iii. 308, 309; their religion, iii. 309-311; in Champáran, iii. 338; in Chánda, iii. 349, 351; Cháng Bhakár, iii. 367; their chiefs in Chhindwára helped Apá Sahib (1818), iii. 399; their numbers in Chhindwára, iii. 400; Chichgarh, iii. 408; in the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 462, 463, 464; in Cuttack, iv. 69; Damoh, iv. 109, 110, 111; Dawá, iv. 162; Ghes, v. 73; Haidarábád State, v. 247; Hoshangábád, v. 445; Indore, vii. 3; Jabalpur, vii. 32; Keunghar, viii. 120; Khajri, viii. 139; Kharsal, viii. 168; Korá, viii. 297; Lalitpur, viii. 451; Lohárdagá, viii. 480; Lofsính, viii. 488; Machidá, viii. 535; Maihar, ix. 189; Mánbhúm, ix. 280; Mandlá, ix. 303; Nágpur, x. 169; Narsinghpur, x. 220; Nimár, x. 332; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; Pal Lahára, xi. 13; Pánábáras, xi. 24; Panna, xi. 50; Patná State, xi. 116; Purára, xi. 299; their legends, history, and organization in Raipur, xi. 368, 369; their numbers there, xi. 371; in Rájoli, xi. 391; Rewá, xii. 48; Sagar, xii. 104; Sambalpur, xii. 182; Sárán, xii. 253; Sargúja, xii. 267; Seoní, xii. 311; Sháhábád, xii. 327; Singhbhúm, xii. 536; Soháwal, xiii. 47; Wardhá, xiii. 525; Wún, xiii. 541; their peculiarities there, xiii. 542.
 Gonds, Dynasties of the, seated at Ballápur, ii. 17; of Kherlá, seated at Betúl, ii. 329; in the Central Provinces, iii. 301, 302; of Deogarh, iv. 202, 203; of Garhá Mandlá, v. 12, ix. 301, 302.
 Gondwána. *See* Central Provinces.
 Gondwána, Geology of, article 'India,' vi. 635, 636.
 Gonikoppal, township in Coorg, v. 158.
 Gonzales, Sebastian, Portuguese adventurer, became a prince in Arakan, i. 152; at Sandwip Island, iii. 173; chief of the Portuguese pirates in Noák-háil (1609), his power and policy, x. 342.
 Goomsar. *See* Gumsar.
 Goona, tract in Central India, v. 158, 159.
 Goona, town in Central India, v. 159, 160.
 Gooty, town and *tdluk* in Madras, v. 160, 161.
 Gopálganj, town in Bengal, v. 161.
 Gopálgarh, town in Rájputána, v. 161.
 Gopálnagar, town in Bengal, v. 161.
 Gopálpur, town in Madras, v. 161, 162.
 Gopálswámi-betta, peak in Mysore, v. 162.
 Gopámau, town and *pargand* in Oudh, v. 162, 163.
 Gorá, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 163.
 Gorábázár, town in Bengal, v. 163.
 Gorághát, historic town in Bengal, v. 163.
 Gorai. *See* Garal.
 Gorakhpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, v. 164-172; physical aspects, 164, 165; history, 165-167; population, 167, 168; village communities, 168, 169; agriculture, 169, 170; natural calamities, 170; commerce and trade, 170, 171; administration, 171, 172; sanitary aspects, 172.
 Gorakhpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 172.
 Gorakhpur, city in N.-W. Provinces, v. 172, 173.
 Gordon, Major, defeated the mutineers at Bisauli (1858), iii. 119.
 Gordon, R., believes the Tsan-pu to be the Irawadi, iii. 94, vii. 19; his investigations into the discharge of the Irawadi, vii. 21, 22.
 Gorhjámar, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, v. 173.
 Gori-bidnúr, village in Mysore, v. 173.
 Gorigangá, river in N.-W. Provinces, v. 173.
 Gorinda Parsandan, *pargand* in Oudh, v. 173.
 Gosáinganj, town in Oudh, v. 173, 174.
 Gosáinganj. *See* Ahankaripur.
 Gossner, Bavarian missionary, founded the Chutiá Nágpur mission (1844), viii. 481.
 Gostánadi, river in Madras, v. 174.
 Gosthání, river in Madras, v. 174.
 Gotardi, State in Bombay, v. 174.
 Gough, Lord, battles of Chilánwála and Gujrát, article 'India,' vi. 412, 413. *Local notices*—Battle of Chilánwála (1849), iii. 414, 415; battle of Firozsháh (1845), iv. 449; victory of Gujrát (1849), v. 190; his encampment at Hingona during the negotiations of 1843, v. 423; victory of Mahárájpur

- (1843), ix. 166; battle of Múdkl (1845), ix. 528; his second Sikh campaign, xi. 266; engagement at Rám-nagar (1848), xi. 452; victory of Sobráon (1846), xiii. 45.
- Gough, Sir Charles, his junction with Sir Frederick Roberts at Kábul (1879), vii. 274.
- Governors, Governors-General, and Vice-roys of India (1757-1885), article 'India,' vi. 384.
- Govind, the tenth Sikh *guru*, organized the Sikhs into a military commonwealth, i. 256, xi. 262, 263.
- Govindgarh, fortress in Punjab, v. 174.
- Govindpur, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 175.
- Gowan, Col., Commissioner of Kumáun (1835), viii. 351.
- Gowdie, Major, took Ráyakottái (1791), xii. 40.
- Gowhatty. *See* Gauhati.
- Grain-trade, Centres of, Agra, i. 76; Ambála, i. 226; Cawnpur, iii. 293; Deori, iv. 205; English Bázár, iv. 253; Gádawará, iv. 457; Gháziábád, v. 61; Golá (N.-W. P.), v. 142; Gorakhpur, v. 173; Gujrá, v. 197; Isakapalli, vii. 24; Jabalpur, vii. 37; Khámgaon, viii. 143; Ludhiána, viii. 526; Mírpur Batoro, ix. 451; Narsinghpur, x. 224; Nawábganj, x. 248; Núr Mahál, x. 418; Pámbam, xi. 23; Patná, xi. 111; Raipur, xi. 378; Rájanpur, xi. 384; Rámnagar, xi. 452; Rámpur (N.-W. P.), xi. 460; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; Rehli, xii. 42; Rewári, xii. 56; Rúpar, xii. 83; Rusera, xii. 87; Saádatganj, xii. 87; Sirsá, xiii. 20; Soron, xiii. 67; Talá-gang, xiii. 162; Tirupatúr, xiii. 327; Tumsar, xiii. 382; Turtipár, xiii. 385; Tuticorin, xiii. 386; Umarpur, xiii. 421; Wardhá, xiii. 527; Zamániah, xiii. 560.
- Gram. *See* Pulses.
- Gramang, village in Punjab, v. 175.
- Grammar of the Sindhi Language*, by Dr. E. Trumpp, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 335.
- Granary, The Government, at Patná (1754), xi. 109.
- 'Grand Army,' The, of Aurungzeb, and its twenty years' campaign in the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 308, 309.
- 'Grand Trunk Road,' The, article 'India,' vi. 550.
- Grandpré's description of old Calcutta, quoted, iii. 243, 244.
- Granite, found or quarried, Anantápur, i. 273; Aravalli Hills, i. 307; Assam, i. 347; Badarsa, i. 408; Bándá, ii. 46; Belgaum, ii. 231; Bhandará, ii. 360; Bírbehúm, iii. 1; Bundelkhand, iii. 151; Chengalpat, iii. 381; Cochin, iv. 2; Coorg, iv. 31; Dalhousie, iv. 97; the Deccan, iv. 165; the Dháola Dhar, iv. 245; Dubrájpur, iv. 318; the Gháts, v. 60; Girwán, v. 87; Goálpará, v. 112; Gooty, v. 160; Haidarábád State, v. 230; Hassan, v. 346; Hindu Kush, v. 417; Hoshangábád, v. 442; Jabalpur, vii. 30; Jaipur, vii. 51; Jashpur, vii. 145; Jhánsi, vii. 216; Jodhpur, vii. 236; Kaira, vii. 300; North Kánara, vii. 369; South Kánara, vii. 375; Káthiáwar, viii. 89; Kolár, viii. 273; Kumáun, viii. 349; Kyaik-ti-yo, viii. 383; Madras, ix. 4; Madura, ix. 121; Mandar Hill, ix. 292; Mandlá, ix. 300; Manipur, ix. 324; Mergui Islands, ix. 412; Mysore State, x. 91, District, x. 114; Nadol, x. 142; Nagári, x. 157; Panch Maháls, xi. 29; Punganúr, xi. 243; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; St. Thomas' Mount, xii. 143; Salem, xii. 153; Sankaridrúg, xii. 293; Secunderábád, xii. 302; Sirmur, xiii. 553; Sirdhi, xiii. 2; Sultánganj, xiii. 95; Nat-taung Mountains, xiii. 220; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Tharawadi, xiii. 271; Tinneveli, xiii. 298; Udaipur, xiii. 401; Wairágarh, xiii. 513; Wálája, xiii. 515. *See* also Quarries.
- Grant, Charles, rescued Old Mission Church of Calcutta, iii. 252.
- Grant, Sir Charles, quoted, on the appearance of the Central Provinces, iii. 298.
- Grant, Sir Hope, defeated the mutineers at Shamsábád (1858), iii. 119; at Nawábganj, x. 248; at Biswán (1858), xiii. 33.
- Grant, J., quoted, on Rájsháhí in 1786, xi. 429, 430.
- Grant, Sir John Peter, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (1859-62), ii. 279.
- Grant Duff, his *History of the Maráthás*, quoted, article 'India,' vi., chap. xii. pp. 317-323 (footnotes, *passim*); tutor to Rájá of Sátára (1818-22), xii. 278.
- Grant Duff, Sir M. E. G., Governor of Madras (1881-86), ix. 67.
- Grapes, grown in Afghanistán, i. 38; Akola, i. 143; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Chhni, iii. 417; Chitrál, iii. 432; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Daulatábád, v. 245; Hasilpur, v. 344; Jalgaon-Jumbod, vii. 106; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kángra, vii. 412; Karáchi, vii. 452; Kashmir, viii. 71, 72; Kháb, viii. 121; Kunáwár, viii. 361; Násik, x. 232; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; Penukonda, xi. 135; Pesháwar, xi. 146; Poona, xi. 207, 208; Sind, xi. 520; Jacóbábád on the Upper Sind Frontier, xi. 446.

- Graphite, found in Lower Burma, iii. 201; Coorg, iv. 32; Madura, ix. 121.
- Gray, A., on the Maldivé Islands, quoted, ix. 250.
- Greathed, General Sir E. H., defeated mutineers, and relieved siege of Agra fort (1857), i. 70; defeated mutineers at Bulandshahr (1857), iii. 134; marched through Cawnpur (1857), iii. 283, 291; occupied Dádri (1857), iv. 93; destroyed fort of Málágarh, ix. 256; relieved siege of Sikandarábád (1857), xii. 478.
- Greek influence on Indian art and architecture, article 'India,' vi. 112; 170, 171.
- Greeks in India, The (327 to 161 B.C.), article 'India,' vi., chap. vi. pp. 163-173. Early Greek writers, 163; Megasthenes, the Greek Ambassador to the Court of Chandra Gupta, 163, 164; Alexander the Great's expedition to India, 163-166; his defeat of Porus, 164, 165; his advance through the Punjab and Sind, 165, 166; cities founded by Alexander, 164, 165; results of his Indian expedition, 166; Greek military settlements, 166; cession of the Punjab and Sind to Chandra Gupta by Seleukos, 167; Megasthenes' embassy to Chandra Gupta's Court, 163, 164; 167; the India of Megasthenes, 168-170; ancient petty Indian kingdoms, 170; Indo-Greek treaty (256 B.C.), 170; later Greek invasions of India, 170; Greek influence on Indian art, 112; 170, 171; Greek and Hindu types of sculpture, 171; Greeks in Bengal, 172; Greek survivals in India, 172; the Yavanas, 172, 173. For local notices, see Alexander, Arrian, and Megasthenes.
- Green, Sir W. H. R., his mission to Khelát, ii. 32; his article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, used for Balúchistán, ii. 27.
- Gressly, Capt., his report on Shorápur (1841), xii. 423.
- Grey, Sir John, defeated the Maráthás at Mangor, ix. 316; at Panníár (1843), xi. 51.
- Grey, Sir William, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (1867-71), ii. 279.
- Gribble, Mr., quoted, on the Gándikot fort, iv. 464; on the Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; on the Yellamala Hills, xiii. 552, 553.
- Griffin, Sir Lepel, quoted, on the famine of 1783 in Patála, xi. 89.
- Griffiths, Dr., visited the Mishmí Hills (1836), ix. 463; his description of a Mishmí house, ix. 464.
- Growse, Mr., his *Mathurá* referred to, x. 53.
- Growth of trading and industrial cities under the English, article 'India,' vi. 556, 557.
- Guaranteed railways, The eight great lines of, article 'India,' vi. 546, 547.
- Guásubá, river in Bengal, v. 175.
- Guavas, grown in Allahábád, i. 190; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Broach, iii. 102; Buldána, iii. 146; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Kángra, vii. 412; Karáchi, vii. 452; Lahore, viii. 410; Mergui, ix. 409; Násik, x. 232; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Oudh, x. 482; Sātára, xii. 277; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sitápur, xiii. 35; Tavoy, xiii. 232.
- Gubbi, town in Mysore, v. 175, 176.
- Gubbins, Mr., president of the council for the defence of the Residency at Lucknow (1857), viii. 513.
- Gúdalúr, pass in Madras, v. 176.
- Gúdalúr, town in Madras, v. 176.
- Gudiátham, town and *tdluk* in Madras, v. 176, 177.
- Gudibanda, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, v. 177.
- Gudiwára, village and *tdluk* in Madras, v. 177.
- Gúdúr, *tdluk* in Madras, v. 177.
- Gúdúr, town in Madras, v. 177, 178.
- Gudúr, town in Madras, v. 178.
- Gugera, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 178.
- Guindy, village in Madras, v. 178.
- Guinea-worm, prevalent in Ahmádnagar, i. 107; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 131; Bikaner, ii. 439; Cutch, iv. 64; Damoh, iv. 113; Firozpur, iv. 446; Haidarábád (State), v. 243; Jaisalmer, vii. 66; Jehlam, vii. 176; Jodhpur, vii. 240; Kaládgi, vii. 340; Nellore, x. 271; Sháhpur, xii. 367; Sholápur, xii. 419.
- Gujáinli, village in Punjab, v. 178.
- Gújar Khán, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 178, 179.
- Gujarát, Province in Bombay, v. 179.
- Gujars, Muhammadan class, generally cattle graziers, important in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 124; Ambála, i. 218; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; graze their cattle in Chamba, iii. 329; their insurrection in Dehra Dún (1824), iv. 172; Delhi, iv. 182; Dholpur, iv. 274, 275; Gujrát, v. 189, 191, 192; Gurdáspur, v. 209; Hazára, v. 361, 363, 364; Hoshiarpur, v. 454, 455; plundered Husáinpur during the Mutiny, v. 503; in Jehlam a thriving class, vii. 170; in the Kágán valley, vii. 293; Karnál, viii. 23; Khándesh, viii. 154;

- Kotaha, viii. 309; Landaura, viii. 459; Ludhiána, viii. 521; Meerut, ix. 386; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; Rájputána, xi. 408, 410; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22, 27; Rohtak, xii. 72; Saháranpur, xii. 118, 119; Siálkot, xii. 444.
- Gujar Singh, Sikh General of the Bhanji Confederacy, conquered Firozpur (1763), iv. 440; defeated the Ghakkars and conquered Gujráť (1765), v. 190; improved the fort of Gujráť, v. 196; by his victory over the Ghakkars won also Jehlam, vii. 169; and Ráwal Pindi, xii. 24.
- Gujránwála, District in Punjab, v. 179-187; physical aspects, 179, 180; history, 180-182; population, 182-184; agriculture, 184, 185; commerce and trade, 185, 186; administration, 186; sanitary aspects, 186, 187.
- Gujranwala, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 187.
- Gujráť, District in Punjab, v. 188-195; physical aspects, 188, 189; history, 189-191; population, 191, 192; agriculture, 193, 194; commerce and trade, 194; administration, 194, 195; medical aspects, 195.
- Gujráť, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 195, 196.
- Gujráť, town in Punjab, v. 196, 197; battle of, article 'India,' vi. 413.
- Gulariha, town in Oudh, v. 197.
- Guledgarh, town in Bombay, v. 197.
- Guleri. *See* Gugal.
- Gúlikalmala, hill in Madras, v. 197.
- Gumá, Dwár in Assam, v. 197, 198.
- Gumá, village in Punjab, v. 198.
- Gumál, pass from Punjab into Afghánistán, v. 198.
- Gumáni, river in Bengal, v. 198.
- Gumáni, river in N. Bengal, v. 198.
- Gumár. *See* Gumá.
- Gum-arabic, found in Nimár, x. 334.
- Gumgaon, town in Central Provinces, v. 198.
- Gummayakan-palya, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, v. 198, 199.
- Gums, found in Akola, i. 143; Anamalai Hills, i. 271; Básim, ii. 184; Bhandára, ii. 361, 365; Bombay, iii. 45; Buldána, iii. 143; Búndi, iii. 157; Cochin, iv. 2; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Gaya, v. 44; Haidarábád, v. 245; Henzada, v. 384; Jabalpur, viii. 33; Kámrap, vii. 355; South Kánara, vii. 376; Kánker, vii. 434; Kawardhá, viii. 106; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Makrái, ix. 215; Malabar, ix. 229; the Melghát, ix. 403; Monghyr, ix. 480, 481; Nimár, x. 334; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380; Nowgong, x. 407; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Rewá, xii. 46; Sakti, xii. 148; Sítápur, xiii. 30; Surgána, xiii. 136; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543.
- Gúmsúr, town and *tdluk* in Madras, v. 199.
- Gúmti, river in Oudh, v. 199, 200.
- Gúmti, river in Bengal, v. 200, 201.
- Gúna Agency, tract in Central India, v. 201.
- Gúnas, pass in Punjab, v. 201.
- Gun-carriage, factory at Fatehgarh, iv. 420, 421.
- Gund, hill in Punjab, v. 201.
- Gundamorla Bar, sea-opening in Nellore District, Madras, v. 201.
- Gundár, river in Madras, v. 201.
- Gundárdihi, estate in Central Provinces, v. 201.
- Gundiáli, State in Bombay, v. 202.
- Gundlakamma, river in Madras, v. 202.
- Gundlamau, *parganá* in Oudh, v. 202.
- Gundlupet, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, v. 202, 203.
- Gundwa, *parganá* in Oudh, v. 203.
- Gun foundries, Cossipur, iv. 44; Mandalay, ix. 291. *See* Arsenals.
- Guni, *tdluk* in Bombay, v. 203, 204.
- Gunnaur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 204.
- Gunny-bags, Exports of, article 'India,' vi. 576; 614-616.
- Gunny-bags, manufactured, at Barsoi, ii. 177; in Bengal, ii. 308; Dinájpur, iv. 294, 295; Hassan, v. 350; Narsipur, x. 225; Pabná, x. 517; Púlikonda, xi. 240; Purniah, xi. 328; Rayachoti, xii. 39; Wardhá, xiii. 527; Wún, xiii. 544. *See* also Jute.
- Gunpowder, made by the Hazáras, i. 43.
- Günther, Dr., his *Study of Fishes*, referred to, ix. 96.
- Guntúr, *tdluk* in Madras, v. 204.
- Guntúr, town in Madras, v. 204, 205.
- Gupta, ancient Indian dynasty in N. India (319-470 A.D.), their struggle with and overthrow by an invasion of Scythians or White Huns, article 'India,' vi. 182. *Local notices*—Their capital at Kanauj, iv. 410; inscriptions at Bhitú in Gházipur, v. 62; ruled over Káthiáwár, viii. 90; Múltán, x. 4; N.-W. Provinces, x. 362, 362. *See* also Chandra Gupta.
- Guptasar, sacred cave in Bengal, v. 205.
- Gural, The, or Himálayan chamóis, found in Kashmir, viii. 68; Kumáun, viii. 349.
- Gurdáspur, District in Punjab, v. 205-213; physical aspects, 205-207; history, 207-209; population, 209, 210; condition and occupation of the people, 210; agriculture, 210-212; natural calamities, 212; commerce, etc.;

- administration, 213; medical aspects, 213.
- Gurdáspur, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 213, 214.
- Gurdáspur, town in Punjab, v. 214.
- Gurdit Singh, Sikh Rájá of Ladwa, took Karnál from George Thomas (1795), but had to surrender it to the Company (1805), vii. 21.
- Gurgáon, District in Punjab, v. 214-223; physical aspects, 215, 216; history, 216, 217; population, 217, 218; general condition and occupation of the people, 218-220; agriculture, 220, 221; natural calamities, 221; commerce and trade, 221; administration, 222, 223; medical aspects, 223.
- Gurgáon, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 223.
- Gurgáon, town in Punjab, v. 223, 224.
- Gurchha, town in Central India, v. 324.
- Gurha. *See* Gharra.
- Guriattam. *See* Gudiátham.
- Gurjipará, village in Bengal, v. 224.
- Gurkhá, village in Nepál, v. 224.
- Gurkhas, The, or Nepális, their services during the Mutiny, article 'India,' vi. 421. *Local notices*—Conquered Dehra Dún (1803), iv. 171; overran Dhámi, iv. 239; conquered Garhwál (1803), v. 18; recovered Gorakhpur District from the mutineers (Jan. 1858), v. 167; overran Hindúr, v. 420; defeated the Katochis at Mahál Mori (1806), but were driven out of Kángra by Ranjít Singh (1809), vii. 416; invaded Kumáun (1790), but were expelled by the English (1815), viii. 351; failed to conquer Kunáwár, viii. 362; conquered Mahlog, ix. 181; invaded the Sikhs (1788, 1792), and in 1792 were defeated by the Chinese, xii. 484, 485; their capture of Sicakot, xii. 550; conquered Sirmur (1803), but expelled by Ochterlony (1815), xii. 554. *See* also Gurkha War.
- Gurkhas, War with the (1814-15), article 'India,' vi. 400. *Local notices*—Almora taken by Colonel Nicholls, i. 201; Tarái of Dárljiling given back to Rájá of Sikkim, iv. 131; Dehra Dún ceded to the East India Company, iv. 172; battle of Deonthál, iv. 204; caused by their aggressions on the Gorakhpur and Tirhút frontier, v. 18, 19; failure of the English before Jaitak, its capture, vii. 71; operations in Kumáun, viii. 351; capture of Maláun, ix. 237; attack on Nalápáni, in which General Gillespie was killed, x. 181; history of the war, x. 288, 289; battle of Nichlaval, x. 294; battle of Rámgarh, and capture of the fort by Ochterlony, xi. 448; capture of Táragarh fort, xiii. 206.
- Gúrpur. *See* Mangalore.
- Gurramkonda, town in Madras, v. 224, 225.
- Gursarái, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 225.
- Gurudwára. *See* Dehra.
- Gurungs, Nepáli tribe, pasture their cattle in Dárljiling, iv. 130; live in the Himálaya Mountains, v. 413; in Nepál, x. 279.
- Guru-Síkar. *See* Abu.
- Guruváyúr, village in Madras, v. 225.
- Guthni, town in Bengal, v. 225.
- Gúte. *See* Gooty.
- Gutta-percha, found in Malabar, ix. 229.
- Guwárich, *parganá* in Oudh, v. 225, 226.
- Guzerát. *See* Gujarát.
- Gwalior, Native State in Central India, v. 226-234; physical aspects, 227, 228; trade, 228; climate, 228, 229; wild animals, 229; population, 229, 230; history, 230-234.
- Gwalior town, capital of Gwalior State, v. 234-237; Jain remains, 235; Hindu palace-architecture, 235, 236; rock fortress, 236, 237.
- Gwárich. *See* Guwárich.
- Gwe-chyo, river in Lower Burma, v. 237.
- Gyaing, river in Lower Burma, v. 237.
- Gyaing Attaran, township in Lower Burma, v. 237.
- Gyaing-than-lwin, tract in Lower Burma, v. 237, 238.
- Gyfford, William, Governor of Madras (1681-87), ix. 66.
- Gypsum, found in Aden, i. 15; Afghánistán, i. 37; Jehlam, vii. 167, 175; Kumáun, viii. 349; Mayo Mines, ix. 378; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355.

H

- Haas, Dr. E., 'Ueber die Ursprünge der Indischen Medizin, mit besonderem Bezug auf Susruta' and 'Hippokrates und die Indische Medizin des Mi Helalten,' published in the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* for 1876 and 1877, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 110 (footnote).
- Hab, river in Bombay, v. 238; the westernmost boundary of India separating Sind from Balúchistán, article 'India,' vi. 3; 6, 7.
- Habiganj, village and Sub-division in Assam, v. 238, 239.
- Habits of the people. *See* Customs, manners and mode of life, and condition of the people.
- Hábrá, village in Bengal, v. 239.

- Habúras, gipsy-like tribe of thieves in Aligarh, i. 176; Budáum, iii. 120.
- Hadarnáru, village in Mysore, v. 239.
- Háfiz, the Persian poet, invited to the court of Azim Sháh at Sonargáo, xiii. 59.
- Háfizábád, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 239.
- Háfiz Ráhmát Khán, successor of Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla chief (1751-74), his defeat by Safdar Janj and the Maráthás at Bisouli, iv. 411; killed in battle with Shuja-ud-daulá and the English at East Fatehganj, iv. 419; his rule in Bareilly, ii. 139; his part in the battle of Pánpát (1761), xi. 45-47; made Pilibhít his capital, and built the Jamá Masjid there, xi. 173.
- Haggri. See Hugri.
- Haiátpur, town in Bengal, v. 239.
- Haiderábád, Native State in the Deccan, v. 240-252; physical aspects, 240, 241; rivers, 242, 243; climate, 243, 244; animals, 244; agriculture, 244-246; people, 246, 247; commerce, 247, 248; communications, 248; administration, 248; history, 248-252.
- Haiderábád City, capital of Haiderábád State, v. 252-258.
- Haiderábád Assigned Districts, or Berár, Province in Central India, v. 258-274; physical aspects, 259, 260; climate, 260, 261; history, 261-265; population, 265-268; agriculture, 268-270; manufactures and trade, 270-272; administration, 272-274.
- Haiderábád, District in Sind, v. 274-285; physical aspects, 274, 275; history, 275; population, 275-278; agriculture, 278-282; manufactures and trade, 282; means of communication, 282; administration, 283-285; climate, 285.
- Haiderábád, Sub-division in Sind, v. 285-287.
- Haiderábád, city in Sind, v. 287, 288.
- Haiderábád, town and *parganá* in Oudh, v. 288, 289.
- Haidar Ali, his wars with the British, article 'India,' vi. 392. *Local notices*—Twice failed to take Adoni, but defeated Maráthás there (1778), i. 27; took Ambúr Drúg, i. 230; held Arcot (1780-83), i. 310; defeated by Coote at Arni (1782), i. 332; was granted Bangalore and Devanhalli (1758), ii. 61, 68; his victories at Beliápatam, ii. 240; and Bellary, ii. 251; took Bhagamandal fort (1785), ii. 353; born at Budikot (1722), iii. 129; the Zamorin of Calicut committed suicide on his invasion of Malabar (1766), iii. 270; took Cannanore (1766), iii. 276; fought drawn battle with the British at Chaitpet, iii. 325; took Chandragiri (1782), iii. 363; ravaged District of Chengalpat (1768, 1782), iii. 382; defeated by the British in the Chengama Pass (1767), iii. 390; took Dutch fort at Chetvái (1776), iii. 393; took Chilambaram (1760), iii. 413; took Chitaldrúg (1779), iii. 428; his treaties with Nizám Ali (1767, 1779), iii. 469; made Cochin tributary (1776), iv. 3; took Coimbatore, iv. 15, 16; defeated Col. Baillie at Pullálur, near Conjevaram (1780), iv. 27, 43; his invasions of Coorg, iv. 30; and of Cuddapah, iv. 49; took Cuddapah (1770), iv. 56; first distinguished himself at the siege of Devanhalli (1748), iv. 232; re-took Dhárapuram (1768), iv. 251; occupied Dháráwár District (1776-91), iv. 259; took Dháráwár fort (1778), iv. 266; garrisoned Dindigal fort (1775), and from it conquered Mysore, iv. 301, 302; annexed Dod-ballápur, iv. 311; encamped near Ennore (1769), iv. 354; improved fort of Gándikot, iv. 464; took Gooty (1776), v. 160; obtained Gurramkonda from his brother-in-law, Mír Sáhíb, v. 224; took Harihár (1763), v. 338; conquered Hassan District, v. 347; tried to found a city on the Hirekal Hills, v. 423; took Honáwar, v. 440; annexed Hoykot (1761), v. 459; established breed of cattle at Húnsur, v. 502; conquered Kadúr District (1763), vii. 283; conquered Kánara (1763), and tried to make a navy, vii. 377, 378; took hill fort of Kanigiri, vii. 432; overran Karnúl, and exacted 2 lákhs of rupees, viii. 42; took Karúr (1768), viii. 52; took Káveripatam (1767) and Káveripuram (1769), viii. 106; took Madaksíra (1769), viii. 536; built fort at Madgiri-drúg, viii. 540; his wars in Madras, ix. 13; his approach to Madras (1769, 1780), ix. 104; his invasions of Malabar (1760, 1766, 1774), ix. 222; Mangalore the head-quarters of his navy, ix. 313; his garrison driven out of Merkára by the Coorgs (1782), ix. 415; sacked Nagar (Bednúr) (1763), x. 156; taxed the tribes on the Nilgiri Hills, x. 203; defeated by Coote at Perambákam (1781), xi. 136; took Perumakal (1782), xi. 141; defeated by Coote at Porto Novo (1781), xi. 222; defeated by the Maráthás at Rattihalli (1764), xii. 14; his treaty of St. Thomas' Mount with the British (1769), xii. 144; his invasion of Salem, xii. 154; took Sandúr (1779), xii. 207; recaptured Satyamangalam (1769), xii. 291; his mausoleum at Seringapatam, xii. 320; annexed Shimoga (1761, 1763),

- xii. 401; took Sholavandán (1757), xii. 422; defeated by Coote at Sholinghar (1781), xii. 422, 423; took Sidhaut (1779), xii. 474; took Sira (1761), xii. 546; destroyed Sonda, xiii. 60; took Tâd-patri, xiii. 160; advanced on Calicut by the Tamarasserî pass (1773), xiii. 169; annexed Tarikere (1761), xiii. 214; took Tekalkota, xiii. 236; got Tiagar from the French (1760), xiii. 293; his exactions from the Danes of Tranquebar (1780), xiii. 340; took Trichûr (1776), xiii. 365; conquered the *palegars* of Tûmkûr, xiii. 376; took Vâniyambadi (1767), xiii. 463; annexed Vastâra (1763), xiii. 464; his siege of Vellore (1780-82), xiii. 468.
- Haidargarh, town, *tahsil*, and *parganâ* in Oudh, v. 289, 290.
- Haidargarh. See Hassangadi.
- Hailâkândi, village and Sub-division in Assam, v. 290.
- Hailstorms, especially destructive in Amrâoti, i. 248; Jabalpur, vii. 36; Jhânsi, vii. 224; Lahore, viii. 411; Mandlâ, ix. 306; Sâran, xii. 256.
- Haines, Captain, his MS. description of Aden (1839), quoted, i. 17.
- Haing-gyl, island in Lower Burma, v. 290.
- Hajamro, river in Bombay, v. 290.
- Hâjiganj, town in Bengal, v. 290.
- Hâjipur, town and Sub-division in Bengal, v. 291.
- Hâji Sharit-ullâ, founder of the sect of Farâizis, his doctrines, born at Daulatpur in Faridpur, iv. 398, 399. See Farâizis.
- Hâjo, village in Assam, v. 291, 292.
- Hâjo, leader of the Kochs, defeated Muhammad Baktiyar Khilyi in Kâmrûp (1204), vii. 356; founder of the Kuch Behar dynasty, viii. 319.
- Hâjongs, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351; Maimansingh, ix. 193; Sylhet, xiii. 150.
- Hâlâ, Sub-division in Sind, v. 292, 293.
- Hâlâ, *taluk* in Sind, v. 293, 294.
- Hâlâ, New, town in Sind, v. 294.
- Hâlâ, Old, town in Sind, v. 294.
- Hâlâ Mountains, a southerly offshoot of the Himâlayas, marking a portion of the W. boundary of India, article 'India,' vi. 3.
- Hâlâni, town in Bombay, v. 294.
- Halaria, State in Kâthiâwâr, v. 294, 295.
- Halbâs or Halwâs, aboriginal tribe in Bastar, ii. 205; in the Central Provinces, their religion, iii. 308; in Chichgarh, iii. 408; Dawâ, iv. 162; Khajri, viii. 139.
- Haldâ, river in Bengal, v. 295.
- Haldî, river in Bengal, v. 295.
- Halebid, village in Mysore, v. 295.
- Hâleri, village in Coorg, v. 295, 296.
- Halhalia, river of Bengal, v. 296.
- Haliyâl, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 296.
- Hall, Colonel, first Commissioner of Merwâra (1824), ix. 417.
- Hallâr, division of Kâthiâwâr, v. 296, 297.
- Halliday, Sir F. J., first Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (1854-59), ii. 279.
- Hâlon, river of Central Provinces, v. 297.
- Halwad, fortified town in Kâthiâwâr, v. 297.
- Hambar, village in Punjab, v. 297.
- Hamilton, Mr., surgeon, died 1717, memorial to, in St. John's Church, Calcutta, iii. 252.
- Hamilton, Captain, quoted, on Goa in the 18th century, v. 105; visited Tatta (1699), xiii. 218.
- Hamilton, Captain, put down the Bundela rebellion in Sâgar (1842), xii. 102.
- Hamir, Rânâ of Mewâr, said to have defeated Mahmûd of Ghaznî, his history, xiii. 403.
- Hamirpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, v. 297-305; physical aspects, 297, 298; history, 298-300; people, 301, 312; agriculture, 302, 303; natural calamities, 303; commerce and trade, 303, 304; administration, 304, 305; medical aspects, 305.
- Hamirpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 305, 306.
- Hamirpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 306.
- Hamirpur, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 306.
- Hampden, Major, commanded the 31st N. I. at Sâgar (1857), which remained loyal during the Mutiny, xii. 103.
- Hampi, historic city in Madras, iv. 306-308.
- Handiâ, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 308, 309.
- Handiâ, historic town in Central Provinces, v. 309.
- Hand-loom and steam-mill woven cotton, article 'India,' vi. 601.
- Hângal, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 309, 310.
- Hangarkatta, port in Madras, v. 310.
- Hango, village in Punjab, v. 310.
- Hangrang, mountain pass in Punjab, v. 310.
- Hangu, village and *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 310.
- Hânsi, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 310, 311.
- Hânskhâlî, town in Bengal, v. 311.
- Hanthawadi, District in Lower Burma, v. 311-318; physical aspects, 312, 313; history, 313, 314; population, 314; antiquities, 314; agriculture, 314, 315; natural calamities, 315; manufactures, etc., 316; revenue, 317;

- administration, 317; climate, 317, 318.
 Hanumán-betta, peak in Mysore, v. 318.
 Hanumágarh. *See* Bhatnair.
 Hanza. *See* Gilgith.
 Hapur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 318, 319.
 Harái, estate in Central Provinces, v. 319.
 Harámak, mountain in Punjab, v. 319.
 Haráoti. *See* Kotah.
 Harappa, village in Punjab, v. 319, 320.
 Harbours, Aden, i. 15; Alsbágh, i. 166; Alleppi, i. 200; Amherst, i. 243; Port Blair in the Andaman Isles, i. 281; Bhaunagar, ii. 382; Bombay, iii. 77, 78; Diu, iv. 305; False Point, iv. 390, 391; Goa, v. 89; Karáchi, vii. 458, 459; Kárwár, viii. 55, 56; at the mouth of the Kú-la-dan, viii. 331, 332; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 390; Madras, ix. 113; Mergui, ix. 412; Nágar, x. 155; Negapatam, x. 259; Nancowry in the Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Perim, xi. 137; Porbandar, xi. 216; Rewadanda, xii. 44; Saláya, xii. 149; Sonmiáni, xiii. 61; Port Owen in Tavoy Island, xiii. 235; Tellicherry, xiii. 237; Tuticorin, xiii. 386; Vizagapatam, xiii. 497, 498; Vizadrúg, xiii. 499.
 Harchoká, village in Chutiá Nágpur, v. 320.
 Harcourt, Col., his advance into Orissa (1803), x. 430; Joint Commissioner there (1804), x. 431.
 Harda, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, v. 320.
 Hardá, town in Central Provinces, v. 320, 321.
 Hardeo Sáh of Panna, held Kálinjar on the death of Chhatar Sál, vii. 332.
 Hardinge, Lord, Governor-General of India (1844-48), article 'India,' vi. 410, 411; history of the Sikhs and the first Sikh war; battles of Mudki, Firozsháh, Aliwal, and Sobráon, vi. 410, 411; statue of, at Calcutta, ii. 279.
 Hardoi, District of Oudh, v. 321-329; physical aspects, 321, 322; history, 322-324; population, 324-326; agriculture, 326, 327; communications, trade, commerce, 327; administration, 327, 328; medical aspects, 328, 329.
 Hardoi, town and *tahsil* in Oudh, v. 329.
 Hardoi, *parganá* in Oudh, v. 329, 330.
 Hardoi, *tahsil* in Oudh, v. 330.
 Harduaganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 330.
 Hardwár, sacred town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 330-334; modern ceremonies, 333.
 Hardware. *See* Iron and hardware.
 Hardwicke, visited Hardwár (1796), v. 333, quoted, on the bathing festival there, v. 334.
 Hardy, Mr. Spence, *Manual of Buddhism*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 137 (footnotes).
 Hardyman, Gen., his march from Rewá towards Nágpur (1817), x. 219.
 Harek, village in Punjab, v. 335.
 Hargám, town and *parganá* in Oudh, v. 335.
 Har Govind, sixth Sikh *guru* (1606-44), defeated the imperial forces, but died in exile, i. 256.
 Harha, town and *parganá* in Oudh, v. 335, 336.
 Harhar, village in N.-W. Provinces, v. 336.
 Hariá, *tahsil* and *parganá* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 336, 337.
 Hariána, tract in Punjab, v. 337.
 Hariána, town in Punjab, v. 337, 338.
 Harigáon, village in Assam, v. 338.
 Harihar, town in Mysore, v. 338.
 Hariharpur, village in Mysore, v. 338.
 Harlike, village in Punjab, v. 338, 339.
 Haringhata. *See* Baleswar.
 Haringi, river in Coorg, v. 339.
 Haripani, river in Assam, v. 339.
 Haripur, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 339.
 Haripur, town in Punjab, v. 339, 340.
 Haripur, village in Punjab, v. 340.
 Hari Rúd, river in Afghánistán, v. 340.
 Harischandragarh, hill fortress in Bombay, v. 340.
 Hari Singh, Sikh chieftain, occupied Rúpar (1763), and made it his capital, xii. 82.
 Hari Singh, Sikh general, exterminated the freebooters of the Dúb Pass, iv. 317; founded Haripur (1822), v. 339; conquered Hazára for Ranjit Singh between 1818 and 1826, v. 361; took Jamrud (1836), and was killed in battle there with Dost Muhammad (1837), vii. 133; was granted the Tiwána estates in Sháhpur, xii. 362.
 Harji Rájá, Governor of Gingi, granted settlements at Conimeer, Cuddalore, and Porto Novo to the Company (1684), i. 321.
 Harman, Capt., on the identity of the Sanpu and the Dihang, iii. 94.
 Harnad. *See* Hindan.
 Harnai. *See* Hurnal.
 Harnai, port in Bombay, v. 340.
 Harnhalli, town and *taluk* in Mysore, v. 341.
 Haroh, river in Punjab, v. 341.
 Harowtee. *See* Kotah.
 Harpala, son-in-law of Rámchandra, last

- Hindu king of the Yadava dynasty, rebelled, was defeated and flayed alive, iv. 159.
- Harpanahalli, town and *táluk* in Madras, v. 341, 342.
- Harrand, village in Punjab, v. 342.
- Harris, Lord (1), storming of Seringapatam, article 'India,' vi. 397. *Local notices*—Acting Governor of Madras (1798), ix. 67; defeated Tipú Sultán at Malvalli (1799), ix. 266; his siege and storm of Seringapatam (1799), xii. 319.
- Harris, Lord (2), Governor of Madras (1854-59), ix. 67.
- Harris, Capt., his report on the Mahánadí (1858), ix. 158; on Port Subarnarekhá (1875), xiii. 85.
- Harrison, Edward, Governor of Madras (1711-17), ix. 67.
- Hartley, Gen., helped by the people of Ponáni in his descent on the west coast, xi. 198.
- Haruá, village in Bengal, v. 342.
- Hasan Abdál, village in Punjab, v. 342.
- Hasanganj, village in Oudh, v. 342.
- Hasanpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 343.
- Hasanpur, town in Oudh, v. 343.
- Hasanpur, village in Punjab, v. 343.
- Hasará, town in Bengal, v. 343.
- Háshnagar, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 344.
- Hasilpur, town in Central India, v. 344.
- Hasli Canal, in Punjab, 344, 345.
- Hassan, District in Mysore, v. 345-351; physical aspects, 345, 346; history, 346, 347; population, 347, 348; agriculture, 348, 349; manufactures, 349, 350; administration, 350, 351; medical aspects, 351.
- Hassan, town and *táluk* in Mysore, v. 351.
- Hassangadi. *See* Hosangadi.
- Hassanur, *ghát* or pass in Madras, v. 351, 352.
- Hastinapur, historic city in N.-W. Provinces, v. 352.
- Hastings, Fort, hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, v. 352.
- Hastings, Marquis of, Governor-General of India (1814-23), article 'India,' vi. 400-402; war with Nepál and treaty of Segauli, with cession of Himálayan tracts, 400; Pindári war, 401; third and last Maráthá war and annexation of the Peshwá's dominions, 401, 402. *Local notices*—His march to the Chamba and treaty with Sindia, v. 232; encamped at Irich in his campaign of 1817, vii. 24; his Pindári or fourth Maráthá war, ix. 267; his settlement of Rájputána, xi. 407; granted Tonk to Amír Khán on condition he disbanded his army, xiii. 337.
- Hastings, Warren, Governor of Bengal and first Governor-General of India (1772-85), article 'India,' vi. 388-392; his administrative reforms and policy towards native powers, 388; makes Bengal pay, 389; sale of Allahábád and Kora to the Wazír of Oudh (1773), 390; the Rohilla war, plunder of Chait Singh and the Oudh Begams, 390, 391; impeachment of and seven years' trial in England, 391; the poor excuse for his measures, 391; first Maráthá war and treaty of Salbai, 391, 392; first war with Mysore (1780-84), 392. *Local notices*—Fought duel with Philip Francis at Alipur, i. 180; sent troops to Rohilkhand, ii. 140; his deposition of Chait Singh, Rájá of Benares, ii. 256; Bírkul his favourite seaside resort, iii. 13; his attempts to purify Calcutta, iii. 244; placed administration of Bengal under the Company's servants, iii. 245; his statue at Calcutta, iii. 251; retired to Chanár on Chait Singh's rebellion, iii. 347; appealed to by the Chief of Chittagong against the Lusháis, iii. 448; made treaty with the Ráná of Gohad, and took fort of Gwalior for him, iv. 227; compares the Himálayas to the Andes, v. 402; the wealth of his *baniya* Gangá Govind Singh, vii. 405; taken prisoner by Siraj-ud-daulá when Assistant to the Resident at Kásimbázár, viii. 81; drove the Bhutiás out of Kuch Behar at its Rájá's request, viii. 320; moved civil and criminal courts of Bengal from Murshidábád to Calcutta, x. 23, 24; political Resident at Murshidábád, x. 37; granted Sonwáni *jágír* to his head *munshi*, xii. 64.
- Hasuá, town in Bengal, v. 352.
- Háta, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 352, 353.
- Hatampur, town in Bengal, v. 353.
- Hathatiá. *See* Haripani.
- Hátházári, village in Bengal, v. 353.
- Háthibári, State forest in Central Provinces, v. 353.
- Háthpor, cave tunnel in Chutiá Nágpur, v. 353.
- Háthras, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 354, 355.
- Hatiá, island in Bengal, v. 355, 356.
- Háti Khán, Ghakkar chief who resisted Bábar (1525), xii. 24.
- Hatkárs or Bargi Dangars, in Básim, ii. 184, 185, 186.
- Hattá, estate in Central Provinces, v. 356.
- Hattá, village and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, v. 356, 357.
- Hattá, town in Central Provinces, v. 357.

- Hattras. See Hathras.
- Hatwa, village in Bengal, v. 357.
- Haug, Dr., *The Origin of Brāhmanism*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 212 (foot-note 4).
- Haung-tharaw, river in Burma, v. 357, 358.
- Haung-tharaw, township in Burma, v. 358.
- Hauper. See Hapur.
- Haveli, Sub-division in Bombay, v. 358.
- Havelock, Sir Henry, defeat of the Cawnpur mutineers, first relief of Lucknow, article 'India,' vi. 420. *Local notices*—Took command of the troops at Allahābād, i. 198; took Bithūr (19th July 1857), iii. 20; stormed Cawnpur (15th July), iii. 282, 283, 291; joined Renaud at Khaga (11th July), and defeated mutineers at Bilanda (12th July), and at Aung and Pāndu Nadi (15th July), iv. 425; stormed the Alambāgh (22nd Sept.), and relieved the Residency at Lucknow (26th Sept.), viii. 514; died at Lucknow (5th Nov. 1857), viii. 515; his battles in Unao District, xiii. 430; victory at Unao (29th July), xiii. 457.
- Hāveri, town in Bombay, v. 358.
- Haviland, Major de, built the cathedral and Scotch Kirk at Madras, ix. 106; recommended survey of Pāmbam Passage, xi. 22.
- Havili, *pargand* in Central Provinces, v. 358.
- Havili Oudh, *pargand* in Oudh, v. 359.
- Hāwalbāgh, village in N.-W. Provinces, v. 359.
- Hāwawāla, an outlaw, captured Capt. Grant (1813), and kept him prisoner in the hills of Gir, v. 84.
- Hawkins, Capt., Envoy from James I. and the East India Company to the Great Moghal (1680), article 'India,' vi. 366.
- Hay, Mr., sent to Mīr Kāsīm (1763), and murdered by him at Patnā, xi. 95, 96.
- Hazāra, District in Punjab, v. 359-368; physical aspects, 359, 360; history, 360-363; population, 363, 364; agriculture, 364-366; natural calamities, 366; commerce and trade, 366, 367; administration, 367; military arrangements, 367, 368; medical aspects, 368.
- Hazāras, non-Afghān tribe in Afghānistān, i. 43, 44.
- Hazāribāgh, District in Chutiā Nāgpur, 366-380; physical aspects, 369, 370; history, 371, 372; population, 372-374; town and rural population, 374; material condition of the people, 374, 375; agriculture, 375, 376; Kamiās, 376, 377; natural calamities, 378; commerce and trade, 378; minerals, 378, 379; tea, 379; administration, 379, 380; mineral aspects, 380.
- Hazāribāgh, Sub-division in Chutiā Nāgpur, v. 380, 381.
- Hazāribāgh, town in Chutiā Nāgpur, v. 381.
- Hazratpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, v. 381.
- Hazro, town in Punjab, v. 381, 382.
- Headlands. See Capes.
- Hearsey, Major-General, put down incipient mutiny at Barrackpur (1857), ii. 175; released by Gurkhās (1815) as pledge of peace, viii. 351.
- Heath, Capt., removed all the Company's servants and goods from Hūgli to Balasor (1688), ii. 5.
- Hebbalé, village in Coorg, v. 382.
- Hebbert, Capt., killed in attack on the Vagher outlaws at Machanda (1867), viii. 532.
- Heber, Bishop of Calcutta (1823-26), article 'India,' vi. 261. *Local notices*—Quoted on ruined city of Amber, i. 228; met the reformer Swāmi Nārāyan in Gujarāt, iii. 14; quoted on a banian tree near Broach, iii. 102; on the site of Delhi, iv. 189; on Gurgāon, v. 216; on the ruined Jain temple at Kalinjera, vii. 337; on Miāngan, ix. 421; on the difficulty of ascending the Narbadā, x. 210; on Shāhābād, xii. 335; consecrated English Church at Surat, xiii. 134; died and was buried at Trichinopoli (1826), xiii. 365.
- Hebli, town in Bombay, v. 382.
- Heggadevankot, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, v. 382.
- Hekataios, the earliest Greek historian who refers to India, article 'India,' vi. 163; his mention of Mūltān, x. 3.
- Hemār Panth, his oldest temple, Nilkantheswar, near Sindhkher, xii. 527.
- Hemavati, river in Mysore, v. 382.
- Hemp, cultivated in Ahmādnagar, i. 103; Ambāla, i. 220; Amrāoti, i. 248; Amritsar, i. 260; North Arcot, i. 316; Bānda, ii. 51; Bānkura, ii. 83; Bardwān, ii. 130; Bellary, ii. 245; Benares, ii. 258; Bombay, varieties of, there, iii. 53; Buldāna, iii. 146; Cochin, iv. 5; Coorg, iv. 37; Firozpur, iv. 444; Gayā, v. 49; Godāvari, v. 127; Berār, v. 270; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 280; Hoshiarpur, v. 455; Howrah, v. 463; Hūgli, v. 494; Jālandhar, vii. 88; Janjira, vii. 139; Jerruck, vii. 181; South Kānara, vii. 380; Karauli, vii. 473; Kistna, viii. 230; Lārkhāna, viii. 463; Lohāra, viii. 474; Madras, ix. 30; Western Mālwa, ix. 269; Mānbhūm, ix. 283; Midnapur, ix. 429; Nadiyā,

- x. 135; Nepál, x. 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Orissa, x. 459; Purl, xi. 306; Ratnágiri, xii. 9; Rohtak, xii. 73; Saran, xii. 255; Sāwantwári, xii. 296; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Simla, xii. 493; Sind, xii. 520; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Tarái, xiii. 210; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Unao, xiii. 432; Wún, xiii. 543. *See also charas and ganjá.*
- Hemtábád, village in Bengal, v. 383.
- Hemu, Hindu general of Sher Sháh, defeated by Akbar at Pánipat (1556), xi. 45.
- Henckell, Mr., first Judge and Magistrate of Jessor (1781-89), vii. 185; his scheme for the reclamation of the Sundarbans, xiii. 110, 111; in pursuance of which he founded the trading villages of Chándkhálí, iii. 359, Henckellganj, v. 383, and Kachuá, vii. 278.
- Henckellganj, village in Bengal, v. 383.
- Henzada, District in Lower Burma, v. 383-390; physical aspects, 383, 384; history, 384, 385; population, 385-387; agriculture, 387, 388; administration, 388-390.
- Henzada, town and township in Lower Burma, v. 390.
- Hephaistion, Alexander's general, said to have taken Peukelasor Pushkalavati, xi. 147.
- Herakles, said by Diodorus to have founded Pátaliputra or Palibothra, now Patná, xi. 106.
- Herát, Province of Afghánistán, v. 390-2.
- Herát, town in Afghánistán, v. 392, 393.
- Herbert, Sir Thomas, quoted on Sandwip Island in 1625, xii. 210.
- Herodotus, mentions Múltán, x. 3.
- Herpes, a prevalent disease in Kheri, viii. 197.
- Herumálu, village in Coorg, v. 393.
- Heshto, river in Chutiá Nágpur, v. 393.
- Hickey, Mr., quoted on Tanjore, xiii. 181.
- Hides and horns, Centres of trade, in: Ahankaripur, i. 81; Amethi Dungar, i. 231; Aravá-Kúrichí, i. 307; Bastar, ii. 206; Basti, ii. 212; Dacca, iv. 91; Dindigal, iv. 301; Fatehpur, iv. 431; Gopálpur, v. 161; Hardoi, v. 327; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Lálganj, viii. 445; Maulmain, ix. 372; Monghyr, ix. 487; Nawábganj, x. 248; Rámpur, xi. 458; Rasrá, xi. 514; Sáhíbganj, xii. 135; Tirupatúr, xiii. 327; Wardhá, xiii. 527.
- Higgins, Lieut., defeated the rebels in Sambalpur, xii. 180.
- Higginson, Nathaniel, Governor of Madras (1692-98), ix. 66.
- High Courts of Justice in India, article 'India,' vi. 433.
- High Level Canal. *See* Mahánadí.
- Hijili, sea-coast tract in Bengal, v. 394.
- Hijili, navigable canal in Bengal, vi. 553.
- Hill, Gen. R. Sale, commanded expedition against the Akas (1883-84), i. 136.
- Hill, Major Sir William, defended Pegu (1852), xi. 128.
- Hill cultivation, article 'India,' vi. 9; 486. *See also* Nomadic cultivation.
- Hill forts (Maráthá) in the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 318. *See also* Forts, Hill.
- Hill Tipperah, Native State in Bengal, v. 394-401; physical aspects, 394, 395; history, 395-397; political constitution, 397, 398; population, 398-400; agriculture, 400; commerce and trade, 400; administration, 400, 401; medical aspects, 401.
- Hill and Border tribes, the Abars, i. 1; in Afghánistán, i. 41-45; in Ahmadnagar, i. 101; the Akas, i. 135, 136; on the Anamalai Hills, i. 270, 271; in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299-301; in North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 322; Assam, i. 353-355; the Hatkars, ii. 185, 186; the Bhills, ii. 387-392; the Bráhuís, iii. 98-100; in Cachar, iii. 235; Central Provinces, iii. 305-311; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 449, 450; the Coorgs, iv. 34, 35; the Daphlas, iv. 119, 120; the Garos, v. 28-30; Tipperahs, v. 399; the Juangs, vii. 249-252; the Kandhs, vii. 400-405; Karens, viii. 1-7; Khamtís, viii. 144-146; Khásis, viii. 174, 175; Kochs, viii. 228; Kols, viii. 253-260; Kotas, viii. 300-302, x. 311; Kurumbas, viii. 375, 376, x. 311, 312; Lusháis, viii. 530-532, x. 150, 151; Malassers, ix. 237; Malayáls, ix. 237-240; Míkirs, ix. 436-438, x. 151; Mírís, ix. 443-450; Mishmís, ix. 462-465; Mohmands, ix. 475, 476; Nágas, x. 147-150; Náikdás, x. 176, 177; Chenchus, x. 185, 186; on the Nílgi Hills, x. 309-312; Todas, x. 309, 310; Badagas, x. 310, 312; Irulars, x. 312; on the Palni Mountains, xi. 17, 18; Santáls, xii. 236-246; Chins, xiii. 280-282; in the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 441-445. *See also* Customs, Manners and mode of life, Dress, Food, Funeral ceremonies, Houses and huts, and Marriage ceremonies.
- Hislá, town in Bengal, v. 401.
- Himálaya Mountains, The, v. 401-414; Himalayan system, the, 402; northern

- chain, 403-405; central chain, 405-407; southern chain, 407, 408; physical geography, 408, 409; *flora* and *fauna*, 409; geological structure, 409-412; minerals, 412; ethnology, 412-414; article 'India,' vi. 4-10; the double wall and trough, 5, 6; passes and offshoots, 6; water-supply and rainfall, 7; scenery, vegetation, irrigation, and products, 7-10; animals and tribes, 10; geology, 631-633; meteorology of, 641, 642. *See also* Trans-Himalayan trade.
- Himmat Bahádur, Rájá, head of devotees in Bundelkhand, his policy in 1802, iii. 156; was granted Kálpí (1803), and died (1804), vii. 342.
- Himmatgarh, village in Central India, v. 414.
- Himmat Khán Bahádur, Nawáb of Karnal, murdered the Nizám, Muzaffar Jang, at Rachoti, viii. 42.
- Hindán, river in N.-W. Provinces, v. 414.
- Hindam, town in Rájputána, v. 414.
- Hindaur, village in Oudh, v. 414, 415.
- Hinde, John, Deputy-Governor of Fort St. David, became Governor of the Madras Presidency (1746) on the capture of the city, ix. 67.
- Hindi literature and authors, article 'India,' vi. 345, 346.
- Hindia. *See* Handia.
- Hindol, tributary State of Orissa, v. 415.
- Hindoli, town in Rájputána, v. 415.
- Hindri, river in Madras, v. 415, 416.
- Hinduism, Rise of (750 to 1520 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 192-228. Disintegration of Buddhism, 191; preaching of Kumárita, 191; persecution of Buddhism, 191, 192; caste and religion the twofold basis of Hinduism, 192; race origin of caste, 192; modified by 'occupation' and 'locality,' 192; complexity of caste, 192, 193; the Bráhma caste analyzed, 193, 194; building of the caste system, 194; Hindu marriage law, 195; ancient mingling of castes, 195; 'occupation' basis of caste, 196-199; the Vaisyas or ancient cultivating caste, 196; the 'right-hand' and 'left-hand' castes of Madras, 196, 197; the Dattas of Bengal, 197; Sháhas, Telis, and Tambulis forcing their way into higher castes, 197; caste, a system of trade-guilds, 197, 198; working of the Indian trade-guild, its funds, charities, reward, and punishments, 198, 199; excommunication a penalty for a breach of caste rules, 199, 200; the religious basis of Hinduism, its stages of evolution, and how far influenced by Buddhism, 200, 201; Beast hospitals, 201; monastic religious life, 201, 202; analogies of Japanese worship to Hinduism and Christianity, 202; serpent ornamentation in Buddhist, Hindu, and Christian art, 202, 203; coalition of Buddhism with earlier religions, 203; shrines common to various faiths, 203, 204; non-Aryan elements in Hinduism, 204; phallic emblems in Hinduism, 204, 205; fetish-worship in Hinduism, 205, 206; the *Sálgám* or village deity, 206; jungle rites, 206, 207; non-Aryan religious rites merging into Hinduism, 207; Bráhma founders of Hinduism, 207; low caste apostles, 207, 208; mediæval Hindu saints, their miracles, 208; Kabir's death, 208; Bráhma religious reformers, 209, 210; growth of Siva-worship, 210-215; Siva-worship in its philosophical and terrible aspects 211; twofold aspects of Siva and of Durgá his queen, and their twofold sets of names, 211, 212; human sacrifices as late as 1866, 212, 213; animals substituted for human sacrifice, 213; the Charak-pujá or swinging festival, 213; the thirteen Sivaite sects, 213, 214; gradations of Siva-worship, 214, 215; secret orgies of Sivaism, 215; the 'right-hand' and 'left-hand' forms of Siva-worship, 214, 215; Siva and Vishnu compared, 215; Vishnu the Preserver always a friendly god, 215; his incarnations or *avatars*, 215 (and footnote); 216; the Vishnu Puránas, 216, 217; Bráhmaical and popular Vishnuism, 217; Vishnuite religious reformers, 217-222; Rámánuja, 217; Rámánand, 218; Kabir, 218, 219; Chaitanya, 219-221; Vallabhá-Swámi, 221, 222; Krishna-worship, 222, 223; the twenty chief Vishnuite sects, 223; theistic movements in Hinduism, 223; the Sikhs, and Nának Sháh, their spiritual founder, 223; Jagannáth, the coalition of Bráhma and Buddhist doctrines forming the basis of Vishnu-worship, 223, 224; Car festival of Jagannáth, 224; bloodless worship of Jagannáth, self-immolation a calumny, 224-226; gentle doctrines of Jagannáth, 226; religious *nexus* of Hinduism, 226; practical faith of the Hindus, its tolerance, 226, 227; the modern Hindu triad, 227; recapitulation, 228.
- Hindu architecture, article 'India,' vi. 112. *See* Architecture.
- Hindu kingdoms of the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 286.

- Hindu population of India, article 'India,' vi. 51. See also Appendix V., vi. 693, and Population section in the several District articles.
- Hindu Tribes and Castes*, by the Rev. M. A. Sherring, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 193 (footnote 1); 194 (footnotes 2, 3, and 4); 195 (footnote 2); 221 (footnote 4).
- Hindu Kush, range of mountains in Central Asia, v. 416-419; passes, 416, 417; geology, 417; ethnology and religion, 417, 418; general characteristics, 418, 419.
- Hindupatti, village in N.-W. Provinces, v. 419.
- Hindupur, town and *tahuk* in Madras, v. 419, 420.
- Hindur, Hill State in Punjab, v. 420.
- Hindustán, historic name for tract in Northern India, v. 420, 421.
- Hinganghát, trading town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, v. 421, 422.
- Hinglájgarh, hill fort in Central India, v. 422.
- Hingul, town in Central Provinces, v. 422.
- Hingoli, town in Haidarábád, v. 422.
- Hingona, village in Central India, v. 423.
- Hippon, Capt., established first English agency at Masulipatam (1611), ix. 353.
- Hirapur, State in Central India, v. 423.
- Hirdenagar, village in Central Provinces, v. 423.
- Hirde Sáh, son of Chhatar Sál, took Garhákota (1703), built Hirdenagar there, and died (1739), v. 12, 13.
- Hirehal, town in Madras, v. 423.
- Hirekal, range of hills in Mysore, v. 423.
- Hiremagalúr, village in Mysore, v. 423.
- Hiriýur, village and *tahuk* in Mysore, v. 423, 424.
- Hirode, village in Mysore, v. 424.
- Hisámpur, *pargana* in Oudh, v. 424, 425.
- Hislop, Mr., quoted, on the Gonds, iii. 306; the Gond religion, iii. 309.
- Hislop, Gen. Sir Thomas, defeated the Maráthás at Mehidpur (1817), ix. 398.
- Hissár, Division in Punjab, v. 425.
- Hissár, District in Punjab, v. 425-433; physical aspects, 426, 427; history, 427, 428; population, 428-430; agriculture, 430, 431; natural calamities, 431; manufactures, etc., 431, 432; administration, 432, 433; meteorological aspects, etc., 433.
- Hissár, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 433.
- Hissár, town in Punjab, v. 434.
- Histoire du Christianisme des Indes*, by La Croze, article 'India,' vi. 232 (footnote 1); 240 (footnote 4); 241 (footnote 1); 242 (footnotes).
- Histoire de la Littérature Hindouie et Hindoustanie*, par Garcin de Tassy, article 'India,' vi. 343 and footnote.
- History of Architecture*, by Mr. J. Fergusson, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 304 (footnotes). See also Fergusson.
- History of British Rule (1757-1885), article 'India,' vi. chap. xv. pp. 378-430. Madras, the first British territorial possession in India (1639), 378; Southern India after the death of Aurangzeb (1707), 378; French and English in the Karnátik, 378; first French war and capture of Madras by the French (1746), 379; second French war (1750-61), 379; Clive's defence of Arcot (1751), 379; Sir Eyre Coote's victory of Wandiwash (1760), 397; capitulation of Pondicherri and Gingi, 380; the English in Bengal (1634-96), 380; native rulers of Bengal (1707-56), Múshid Kúli Khán, Alí Vardi Khán, and Siráj-ud-daulá, 380, 381; capture of Calcutta by Siráj-ud-daulá (1756), 381; recapture of Calcutta and battle of Plassey, 382; Mír Jáfár (1757-61), 383-385; *Zamindári* grant of the Twenty-four Parganá, 383; Clive's *Jágit*, 383, 384; Clive, the first Governor of Bengal, 384; deposition of Mír Jáfár and enthronement of Mír Kásim (1761), 385; Mír Kásim's quarrel with the English, and massacre of Patná, 385, 386; first Sepoy Mutiny (1764), 386; battle of Buxar (1764), 386; Clive's second Governorship (1765-67), partition of the Gangetic valley, the Diwání grant of Bengal, and reorganization of the Company's service, 386, 387; dual system of administration (1767-72), abolished by Warren Hastings, 387, 388; Warren Hastings' administration (1772-85), 388-392; his administrative reforms, and policy towards native powers, 388; Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India (1774), 388; his financial administration, and sale of Allahábád and Kora to the Wazír of Oudh, 389, 390; withholds the Emperor's tribute, 390; the Rohillá war (1773-74), 390; plunder of Chait Singh and of the Oudh Begams, 390; charges against Hastings and his impeachment, 392; the first Maráthá and Mysore wars, 392, 393; Lord Cornwallis' administration (1786-93), his revenue reforms, the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, and second Mysore war, 393, 394; Sir John Shore (1793-98), 394; Lord Wellesley's administration (1798-1805), 394-399; French influence in India, 394; state of India before Lord Wellesley, 395; Lord Wellesley's scheme for crushing French

influence in India, 395, 396; treaties of Lucknow and with the Nizám, 396; third Mysore war and fall of Seringapatam, 396, 397; Wellesley's dealings with the Maráthas, and the second Maráthá war, 397, 398; British victories and annexations (1803); British disasters, Monson's retreat, and Lake's repulse before Bhartpur (1804-05), 398; India on Lord Wellesley's departure (1805), 398, 399; Lord Cornwallis' second administration as Governor-General (1805), 399; Sir George Barlow (1805), 399; Earl of Minto's administration (1807-13), his embassies to the Punjab, Afghánistán, and Persia, 399, 400; Marquis of Hastings' administration (1814-23), the Nepál war and treaty of Segauli, the Pindári campaign, the third and last Maráthá war, and annexation of the Peshwá's territories, 400-402; Mr. Adam, *pro tem.* Governor-General (1823), 403; Lord Amherst (1823-28), Burmese encroachments on India, first Burmese war and annexation of Assam, Arakan, and Tenasserim, 403, 404; capture of Bhartpur, 404; Lord William Bentinck (1828-35), his financial reforms, abolition of *Sati*, suppression of *Thagi* and cruel rites, renewal of Company's Charter, Mysore taken under British administration, and Coorg annexed, 404-406; Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-36), the grant of liberty to the Press, 406; Lord Auckland (1836-42), our early dealings with Kábul, the disastrous Afghán campaign, and annihilation of our army, 406-408; Earl of Ellenborough (1842-44), the Kábul army of retribution, the 'Gates of Somnáth' travesty, annexation of Sind, and Gwalior outbreak, 408, 409; Lord Hardinge (1844-48), the first Sikh war and annexation of the Cis-Sutlej tract, 410, 411; Earl of Dalhousie (1848-56), 411-417; his administrative reforms and public works, 412; second Sikh war and annexation and pacification of the Punjab, 412, 413; second Burmese war and annexation of Pegu, 413, 414; Lord Dalhousie's dealings with the Native States, the doctrine of 'Lapse' in the case of Sátára, Jhánsi, and Nágpur, 414, 415; Berár handed over by the Nizám of Haidarábád, as a territorial guarantee for arrears of subsidies and for the payment of the Haidarábád contingent, 415; annexation of Oudh, and Lord Dalhousie's grounds for the measure, 415-417; Earl Canning (1856-62), 417-424; the Sepoy Mutiny and its causes, 417-419; the outbreak at Meerut and Delhi, and

spread of the Mutiny, 419; loyalty of the Sikhs, 419, 420; the siege of Cawnpur and massacre of the survivors, 420; Lucknow, 420, 421; siege and capture of Delhi, 421; reduction of Oudh by Sir Colin Campbell, and of Central India by Sir Hugh Rose, 421, 422; India transferred to the Crown, the Queen's Proclamation and general amnesty, 423, 424; Lord Canning's financial and legal reforms, 424; Lord Elgin (1862-63), his death at Dharmasála, 424; Lord Lawrence (1864-69), the Bhután war and Orissa famine, 424, 425; Lord Mayo (1864-72), the Ambála *Darbár*; internal and financial reforms, and abolition of inland customs lines, his assassination, 425; Lord Northbrook (1872-76), the Bengal famine of 1874, dethronement of the Gáekwár of Baroda, and visit of the Prince of Wales to India, 425, 426; Lord Lytton (1876-80), Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, famine of 1877-78; the second Afghán campaign, 426, 427; Lord Ripon (1880-84); end of the second Afghán campaign, rendition of Mysore to its hereditary Hindu dynasty, internal administrative reforms, Local Government Acts, amendment of Criminal Procedure, reconstitution of the Agricultural Department, revenue reforms, the Education Commission, abolition of customs duties, Bengal Tenancy Bill, 427-429; Earl of Dufferin (1884), 430; annexation of Upper Burma (1886), 430.

History, Local. *See* the Historical section under each District and important city and Native State, and especially Aden, i. 15-17; Adoni, i. 26, 27; Afghánistán, i. 48-52; Afghán-Turkistán, i. 55, 56; Agra District, i. 61, 62, city, i. 68-71; the Ahams, i. 79, 80; Ahmadábád, i. 94, 95; Ahmadnagar, i. 107, 108; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 122; Akyab, i. 150-154; Aligarh, i. 169-171; Allahábád District, i. 186-188, city, i. 195-198; Alwar, i. 203-205; Ambála, i. 215-217; Amritsar, i. 256, 257; Arcot, i. 312-314; North Arcot, i. 312-314; South Arcot, i. 321, 322; Arrah, i. 334, 335; Assam, i. 342-346; Azamgarh, i. 394, 395; Bahraich, i. 426-429; Balasor, ii. 4-6; Balkh, ii. 16; Balrámpur, ii. 24, 25; Balúchistán, ii. 28; Banda, ii. 47-49; Bangalore, ii. 60, 61; Bánkurá, ii. 80, 81; Bannu, ii. 89-91; Bara Banki, ii. 107-109; Bardwán, ii. 127, 128; Bareilly, ii. 138-140; Baroda, ii. 160-164; Básiim, ii. 184, 185; Bassein (Bombay), ii. 191, 192; Bassein (Burma), ii. 194, 195; Behar,

ii. 227; Bellary District, ii. 241-243, town, ii. 251; Benares District, ii. 255-257, city, ii. 263, 264; Bengal, ii. 275-281; Betúl, ii. 329, 330; Bhágalpur, ii. 345; Bhandára, ii. 361, 362; Bhartpur, ii. 372-375; Bhaunagar, ii. 380, 381; Bhopál, ii. 403-405; Bhután, ii. 415-417; Bijápur, ii. 423, 424; Bijnaur, ii. 429-431; Bikaner, ii. 440; Biláspur, ii. 446-449; Bobbili, iii. 20-22; Bombay Presidency, iii. 35-40, city, iii. 74-77; Broach District, iii. 109, city, iii. 113, 114; Budáun, iii. 117-119; Bulandshahr, iii. 133-135; Buldána, iii. 143-145; Bundelkhand, iii. 154-157; Burhánpur, iii. 162-164; Lower Burma, iii. 172-176; Upper Burma, iii. 220-229; Cachar, iii. 230-232; Calcutta, iii. 240-246; Calicut, iii. 269, 270; Cambay, iii. 272, 273; Cawnpur, iii. 280-283; Central Provinces, iii. 300-303; Chándá, iii. 349-351; Chandragiri, iii. 363; Chengalpat, iii. 382, 383; Chera, iii. 391; Chitaldrug, iii. 423, 424; Chittagong, iii. 435-437; Chola, iii. 455, 456; the Northern Circars, iii. 467-469; the Cis-Sutlej States, iii. 470, 471; Cochin State, iv. 2-4, town, iv. 11, 12; Coimbatore, iv. 15, 16; Coorg, iv. 28-31; Cuddalore, iv. 46; Cuddapah, iv. 48-50; Dacca, iv. 80-82; Damoh, iv. 108, 109; Darrang, iv. 143, 144; Daulatábád, iv. 158-160; the Deccan, iv. 165, 166; Dehra Dún, iv. 170-172; Delhi District, iv. 179, 180, city, iv. 189-195; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210-212; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220-222; Dholpur, iv. 276, 277; Diu, iv. 307, 308; Ellichpur, iv. 345, 346; Etah, iv. 358-360; Etáwah, iv. 370-372; Faizábád, iv. 381, 382; Farukhábád, iv. 409-411; Fatehpur, iv. 423-425; Firozpur, iv. 440, 441; Ganjáma, v. 3, 4; Garhwál, v. 17-19; Gházípur, v. 62-65; Gingi, v. 83, 84; Goa, v. 96-106; Goálpara, v. 112-114; Godávari District, v. 123-125; Gonda, v. 147-150; Gorakhpur, v. 165-167; Gujranwála, v. 180-182; Gujrát, v. 189-191; Gurdáspur, v. 207-209; Gwalior, v. 230-233; Haidarábád State, v. 248-252, city, v. 254-258; Berár, v. 261-265; Hamírpur, v. 298-300; Hardoi, v. 322-324; Hassan, v. 346, 347; Hazára, v. 360-363; Hill Tipperah, v. 395-397; Hoshangábád, v. 443, 444; Hoshiárpur, v. 452-454; Huglí, v. 490-492; Indore, vii. 5-7; Jabalpur, vii. 31, 32; Jaipur, vii. 55-57; Jaisalmer, vii. 67, 68; Jálándhar, vii. 85, 86; Jáláun, vii. 94-96; Janjirá, vii. 140, 141; Jaunpur, vii. 151-153; Jhang, vii. 207-209; Jhánsi, vii. 217-221; VOL. XIV.

Jodhpur, vii. 240-243; Kálinjar, vii. 331-333; Kálpi, vii. 341, 342; Kámrup, vii. 356-358; South Kánara, vii. 377, 378; Kandahár, vii. 391-398; Kángra, vii. 414-417; Karáchi District, vii. 446, 447, town, vii. 454, 455; Karnál, viii. 20-22; Karnúl, viii. 41-43; Kárwár, viii. 54, 55; Kashmír, viii. 60-62; Káthiáwár, viii. 90-92; Khairpur, viii. 134; Khándesh, viii. 151-153; Kistna District, viii. 227, 228; Kodungalúr (Cranganore), viii. 240, 241; Kohát, viii. 243-245; Kolába, viii. 262-264; Kolhápur, viii. 281-283; Kotah, viii. 304-306; Kuch Behar, viii. 319-322; Kúlu, viii. 338, 339; Kumáun, viii. 350-352; Lahore, viii. 405-407; Lakhimpur, viii. 428, 429; Lálitpur, viii. 448-450; Lohárdágá, viii. 477-479; Lucknow District, viii. 493-496, city, viii. 502-511; Ludhiána, viii. 519-521; Madras Presidency, ix. 9-15, city, ix. 103, 104; Madura, ix. 122-124; Mahé, ix. 171; Máinpur, ix. 203, 204; Malabar, ix. 220-222; Mandlá, ix. 301-303; Mangalore, ix. 313; Manipur, ix. 326-328; Masulipatam, ix. 353-355; Meerut, ix. 383-385; Midnapur, ix. 425, 426; Mirzápur, ix. 454, 455; Moradábád, ix. 505-507; Múltán, x. 3-5; Murshidábád, x. 22-24; Muttra, x. 45-47; Muzaffarnagar, x. 68-70; Mysore, x. 92-95; Nágpur, x. 165-169; Narsinghpur, x. 218-220; Nellore, x. 262-264; Nepál, x. 284-291; Nimár, x. 329-331; Noakháli, x. 341-343; N.-W. Provinces, x. 361-370; Orissa, x. 428-432; Oudh, x. 483-496; Patná District, xi. 94-98, city, xi. 106-108; Pegu, xi. 125-128; Pesháwar, xi. 147-150; Poona, xi. 200-204; Prome, xi. 226-229; Punjab, xi. 259-270; Raipur, xi. 368-370; Rájputána, xi. 403-407; Rájsháhí, xi. 429-431; Rangoon District, xi. 473-476, city, xi. 481-484; Rangpur, xi. 490-492; Ratnágiri, xii. 5, 6; Rawál Pindi, xii. 23-25; Rewá, xii. 46, 47; Rohtak, xii. 69-71; Ságar, xii. 101-103; Saháranpur, xii. 115-118; St. Thomas' Mount, xii. 143, 144; Salem, xii. 153-155; Sambalpur, xii. 179-181; Sandúr, xii. 207, 208; Sátára, xii. 277, 278; Sávatwári, xii. 297, 298; Seoni, xii. 309, 310; Seringapatam, xii. 318, 319; Sháhpur, xii. 361-363; Shikárpur, xii. 386-392; Shimoga, xii. 400, 401; Sholápur, xii. 412, 413; Sialkot, xii. 441-443; Sibbi, xii. 457, 458; Sibságar, xii. 460, 461; Sikkim, xii. 484, 485; Sind, xii. 508-516; Singhbhúm, xii. 532-534; Sirmur, xii. 554; Sirohi, xiii. 3, 4; Sirsá, xiii. 11, 12; Sítápur, xiii. 30-33; Spiti, xiii. 69, 70; Surat, xiii.

K

- 120-124; Sylhet, xiii. 145-147; Syriam, xiii. 158, 159; Tanjore, xiii. 181-183; Tatta, xiii. 218, 219; Taung-ngu, xiii. 221-223; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Thar and Pákar, xiii. 264-266; Tinneveli, xiii. 298-301; Travancore, xiii. 345-347; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355-357; Tulsipur, xiii. 373, 374; Udaipur, xiii. 402-408; Unao, xiii. 427-430; Utraula, xiii. 456-458; Vellore, xiii. 467-469; Vizagapatam, xiii. 484-488; Wandiwash, xiii. 517, 518; Wún, xiii. 539, 540. *See* also Family history.
- History of British India*, by J. Mill, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 314 (footnote 3); 365 (footnote 2).
- History of India*, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 270 (footnote); 291 (footnote); 300 (footnote); 302 (footnotes); 306 (footnote 1).
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- Hüen Tsiang, Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, article 'India,' vi. 2; 155 and footnote; 156, 157; 178, 179; 182. *Local notices*—Either visited, is quoted upon, or referred to, on Afghánistán, i. 49; Afghán-Turkistán, i. 56; Ajanta, i. 111; Ajodya, i. 134; Allahábád, i. 186, 196; Ambála, i. 216; Amrávati, i. 252; Andhra, i. 287; Asarúr, i. 337; Atranji Khera, i. 380; Kankanhalli, ii. 60; Benares, ii. 263; Bengal, ii. 275; Bezwáda, ii. 336; Bijnaur, ii. 427; Broach, iii. 113; Buddh Gayá, iii. 126; Buddhain, iii. 127; Charsadda, iii. 373; Chaul, iii. 376; Chola, iii. 455; Conjevaram, iv. 26; Taxila, iv. 270; Gházipur, v. 63; Gorakhpur, v. 165; mentions Tse-kia (Taki) as capital of the Punjab, v. 180; Máyapur, v. 331; Hasan Abdál, v. 342; Tandwá in Ikauna, v. 507; Jalandhar, vii. 85, 91; on the people of the Chalukyan kingdom, vii. 316; Kalingá, vii. 328, 329; Káncánapalli, vii. 434; Kasia, viii. 79; Kásipur, viii. 82, 350; Katás, viii. 87; Káthiáwár, viii. 90; Khajuráhu, viii. 140; Kosala, viii. 299; Kúlu, viii. 338; Ladakh, viii. 399; Lahore, viii. 405, 415; Láhul, viii. 420; Maháráshtra, ix. 166; Mandáwar, ix. 292; Mánikíálá, ix. 320; Masúr, ix. 350; Múltán, x. 4; Muttra, x. 53; his journeys in the N.-W. Provinces, x. 363; Patná, xi. 107; Patti, xi. 117; Pashkalavati, xi. 147; in the Punjab, xi. 260; Rájágríha, xi. 380, 381; Rángámati, xi. 469; Sahet Mahet (Srávasti), x. 484, xii. 128; Sákala, vii. 207, xii. 214; Sankisa, xii. 223; Sárnáth, xii. 270; Sherkot, xii. 424, vii. 207; Srughna, vii. 375, xiii. 87, 88; Tamlúk, ix. 425, xiii. 171; Thanesar, xiii. 260; Wadálí, xiii. 505; Wadnagar, xiii. 507.
- Híwarkhed, town in Amráoti, Berár, v. 434.
- Híwarkher, town in Akola, Berár, v. 434.
- Hlaing, township in Lower Burma, v. 434, 435.
- Hlaing, river of Burma, v. 435, 436.
- Hlaing-bwe, river of Burma, v. 436.
- Hmaw-bi, Sub-division in Burma, v. 436.
- Hmaw-bi, township in Burma, v. 436, 437.
- Hobart, Lord (1), Governor of Madras (1794-98), ix. 67.
- Hobart, Lord (2), Governor of Madras (1872-75), ix. 67; buried in St. Mary's Church, Madras, ix. 107.
- Hocho, river in Kashmir, v. 437.
- Hodál, town in Punjab, v. 437, 438.
- Hodgson, Mr. B. H., on the Chakmás, iii. 449; lived at Dárlíng, iv. 132; says Kochs merely name of Hinduized Mechs, iv. 332; his oceanic theory of the Himálaya Mountains, v. 403; quoted, on the Himálayas, v. 404, 407, 408, 409; on the tribes of the Himálayas, v. 413; the chief authority on Nepál, x. 274.
- Hoey, Mr. W., his account of the ruins at Sahet Mahet, quoted, xii. 126-129.
- Hog, The wild, article 'India,' vi. 656, 657. *Local notices*—Wild hogs common in Ajmere, i. 119; Akola, i. 141; Allahábád, i. 185; Amritsar, i. 255; Anantápur, i. 274; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Azamgarh, i. 393; Ballia, ii. 19; Bánda, ii. 47; Bánkurá, ii. 79; Bannu, ii. 90; Bara Banki, ii. 106; Básim, ii. 184; Belgaur, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Bhandará, ii. 361; Bhután, ii. 414; Bográ, iii. 26; Broach, iii. 102; Budáun, iii. 117; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Buldána, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur,

- iii. 280; Chamba, iii. 328; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Chitaldrug, iii. 423; Chittagong, iii. 435; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Cutch, iv. 60; Darbhanga, iv. 123; Dárjiling, iv. 131; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Dinájpur, iv. 291; Eastern Dvárs, iv. 329; Etáwah, iv. 370; Faizábád, iv. 381; Farádpur, iv. 397; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Gayá, v. 45; Godávri, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Goona, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 165; Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 275; Hamáirpur, v. 298; Hissár, v. 427; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Jhang, vii. 206; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kaira, vii. 300; Kaládgí, vii. 315; Kámráp, vii. 355; North Kánara, vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 377; Kángra, vii. 413; Karnúl, viii. 35; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133; Kolár, viii. 273; Kúlu, viii. 338; Lahore, viii. 405; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 90; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Malabar, ix. 220; Málwá, ix. 268; Manipur, ix. 326; Mergui, ix. 407; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Montgomery, ix. 495; Moradábád, ix. 505; Muttra, x. 45; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Muzaffarnagar, x. 68; Nadiyá, x. 130; Nallamáli Hills, x. 185; Nellore, x. 262; Nílgiiri Hills, x. 308; Nimár, x. 328; Noákháíl, x. 341; Pabná, x. 512; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Partábgarh, xi. 69; Pesháwar, xi. 147; Pilibhát, xi. 172; Polúr, xi. 197; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Purniah, xi. 323; Rájsháhí, xi. 429; Rámpur, xi. 455; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Rohtak, xii. 69; Salem, xii. 152; Sandúr, xii. 206; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sáran, xii. 252; Sátára, xii. 277; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 344; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sholápur, xii. 412; Siálkot, xii. 441; Sind, xii. 507; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109; Surat, xiii. 120; Taráí, xiii. 208; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 264; Tipperah, xiii. 314; Tümkúr, xiii. 376; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440; Wardhá, xiii. 524; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Holalkere, village and *táluk* in Mysore, v. 438.
- Holavanhalli, village in Mysore, v. 438.
- Holcombe, Lieutenant, killed by the Nágás (1875), x. 145.
- Hole-honnur, village in Mysore, v. 438.
- Holiaru or Holiyars, rural serfs in South Kánara, vii. 380, 381; Mysore, x. 99.
- Holkar, family name of the chief of the Maráthá State of Indore, rise of the family to power, article 'India,' vi. 322; war with the British, 323.
- Holkar, Jaswant Ráo (1795-1811), died in camp at Bhánpura (20th Oct. 1811), where his mausoleum is, ii. 369; attacked Delhi, and besieged Ochterlony there, v. 193; defeated at Díg, iv. 286; attacked Fatehgarh, but was defeated by Lake, iv. 420; his history, vii. 6; ravaged Khándesh, viii. 153; burnt Khandwá, viii. 162; burnt Máinpurí, ix. 212; sacked Sângola, xii. 220; ravaged Sátára, xii. 282; and Sholápur, xii. 417; granted Sironj to Amír Khán, xiii. 7, 8; granted Tonk to Amír Khán, xiii. 337.
- Holkar, Malhár Ráo I. (1693-1765), his history, vii. 5; on the right with Sindia at the battle of Pánipat, xi. 45, 47; called in by the Rána of Udaipur against the Rájá of Jaipur, xiii. 406.
- Holkar, Malhár Ráo II. (1811-33), defeated at Mehidpur, and made feudatory by the treaty of Mandesar, vii. 6.
- Holkar, Túkaji Ráo, Maráthá general, ruled in Indore with Ahalya Báí (1765-95), v. 5; burnt Ujjain, xiii. 417.
- Holkar, Túkaji Ráo (1843-86), his conduct during the Mutiny, vii. 7.
- Hollings, Captain, his operations against Bhagwant Singh (1841), x. 493, 494.
- Hollings, Mr., of the Opium Agency, assisted Mr. Money to save the treasure at Gayá (1857), v. 45, 46.
- Holmes, General Sir Thomas, his campaign in Pálanpur (1813), x. 540.
- Holmes, Major, murdered at Segauli in the Mutiny, iii. 335, xi. 97.
- Holwell, Mr., on the population of Calcutta in 1752, iii. 241; survivor of the Black Hole, iii. 241; on the Bhágrathí, v. 472.
- Home, Lieutenant, who blew up Kashmir gate at Delhi, killed at Málágarh (1857), ix. 236.
- Honalli, village and *táluk* in Mysore, v. 438, 439.
- Honavalli, village and *táluk* in Mysore, v. 439.
- Honáwar, Sub-division in Bombay, v. 439.
- Honáwar, port in Bombay, v. 439, 440.
- Honey and bees-wax, obtained by the Puliyárs at Anaimúdi, i. 268; found on the Anamalai Hills, i. 271; in North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 327; Bákarganj, i. 442; Bámrá, ii. 41; Bastar, ii. 206; Bhandára, ii. 361, 365; Bogra, iii. 326; Champáran, iii. 357; Chándá, iii. 349; Cherra, iii.

- 392; Coorg, iv. 32; Darbhanga, iv. 123; Dinájpur, iv. 291; Eastern Dvárs, iv. 329; Ganjá, v. 2; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Gayá, v. 44; Godávári, v. 123; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Haidar-ábád, v. 245; Jashpur, vii. 145; Jenkal-betta, vii. 178; Hajámro in Jerrucka, vii. 180; Kámru, vii. 355; South Kánara, vii. 376; Karnúl, viii. 35; Kathi, viii. 87; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kúlu, viii. 343; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lalitpur, viii. 447; Lohára, viii. 474; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Mádhupur, viii. 543; Mai-mansingh, ix. 192; Malabar, ix. 229; the Melghát, ix. 403; Midnapur, ix. 425; Monghyr, ix. 481; Murshidábád, x. 22; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Násik, x. 231; Nellíampatí Hills, x. 260; Nilgiri Hills, x. 312; Nowgong, x. 407; Pachamála Hills, x. 521; Panábaras, xi. 24; Peint, xi. 130; Purl, xi. 301; Ráirakhol, xi. 378; Rájsháhí, xi. 428; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Salem, xii. 152; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sibságar, xii. 460; Singh-bhúm, xii. 531; Singhpur, xii. 541; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Surgána, xiii. 136; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Travancore, xiii. 345; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 389; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543.
- Hongal, town in Bombay, v. 440.
Honnali. *See* Honalli.
Honnu-hole, river in Mysore, v. 441.
Hooghly. *See* Húgli.
Hooker, Sir J. D., made prisoner by Rájá of Sikkim (1849), and rescued by a military force, vi. 131, xii. 485; quoted, on the climate of Sikkim, iv. 139; the Himálayas, v. 403, 407, 411; his *Flora of British India*, ix. 81, 82; quoted on Mánbhúm, ix. 267; Noákháíl, x. 339, 340; Párasnáth Hill, xi. 57; Rohtás-garh, xii. 78.
- Hope, Adrian, defeated the Budáun mutineers at Shamsábád (1858), iv. 411.
- Hops, grown in Chamba, iii. 329.
- Horn articles, combs, etc., made at Etáwáh, iv. 379; Kállganj, vii. 326; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; Sawantwári, xii. 297; Vizagapatam, xiii. 494, 498; Vizidrúg, xiii. 499.
- Hornblende, found or quarried at Bangalore, ii. 59; Chitaldrúg, iii. 423; Dhár-wár, iv. 258; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; the Gháts, v. 60; Jabalpur, vii. 30; Jodhpur, vii. 236; Dabbigháta in Kadaba, vii. 278; South Kánara, vii. 375; Khándesh, viii. 151; Manipur, ix. 324; Mysore State, x. 91, District, x. 114; Túm-kúr, xiii. 376.
- Hornby, W., Governor of Bombay (1776), first took up residence at Parell, xi. 61.
- Horses, Breeds of, article 'India,' vi. 520; Government stud farms, vi. 520.
- Local notices*—Afghanistán, i. 38; Kundúz and Maimána in Afghán-Túrkistán, i. 55; Ahmádábád, i. 84; Ahmádnagar, i. 100; Baroda, ii. 164; Bikaner, ii. 439; Cutch, iv. 62; Haidarábád State, v. 244; Jhang, vii. 210; Karnál, viii. 24; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Kunigál, viii. 366; Pálanpur Agency, x. 538; Pindigheb, xi. 184; Punjab, xi. 259, 280; Malláni in Rájputána, xi. 418; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 31; Sátára, xii. 277; Sind, xii. 507. *See* also Ponies.
- Horse fairs, article 'India,' vi. 520.
- Local notices*—Horse fairs or shows held at Agar, i. 57, ix. 271; Amritsar, i. 259, 266; Batesar, ii. 216; Malegáon in Haidarábád, v. 244, ix. 263; Hard-wár, v. 334; Máheji, ix. 172; Muzaf-fargarh, x. 62; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 31, 32, 33; Rohtak, xii. 77; Saháranpur, xii. 125; Sháhpur, xii. 365; Sonpur, xiii. 63.
- Horsley, Captain, planned and erected the Observatory at Trivandrum, xiii. 369.
- Horsleykonda, mountain in Madras, v. 441.
- Hos or Larka Kols in Singhbhúm, described, xii. 535, 536.
- Hosangadi, *ghát* or pass in Madras, v. 441.
- Hosdrúg, town in Madras, v. 441.
- Hosdurga, village and *táluk* in Mysore, v. 441.
- Hoshang Ghorí, king of Málwá (1405), took Kálpi (1435), but lost it (1442), vii. 342; had his capital at Mandor, ix. 267; his mausoleum at Mándogarh, ix. 308.
- Hoshangábád, District in Central Provinces, v. 441-449; physical aspects, 442, 443; history, 443, 444; population, 444, 445; agriculture, 445-447; commerce and trade, 447; administration, 447, 448; medical aspects, 448, 449.
- Hoshangábád, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, v. 449.
- Hoshangábád, town in Central Provinces, v. 449, 450.
- Hoshiárpur, District in Punjab, v. 450-458; physical aspects, 450-452; history, 452-454; population, 454, 455; agriculture, 455, 456; commerce and trade, 456, 457; administration, 457; medical aspects, 457, 458.
- Hoshiárpur, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 458.
- Hoshiárpur, town in Punjab, v. 458, 495.

- Hoskot, town and *idluk* in Mysore, v. 459.
- Hospet, town in Madras, v. 459.
- Hospitals, General and Eye at Allahábád, i. 194; the Bowring at Bangalore, ii. 65; the Jamnábai at Baroda, ii. 169; the Prince of Wales at Benares, ii. 266; the Mayo, Campbell, and Eden at Calcutta, iii. 259; the Mitford at Dacca, iv. 92; the Eden Sanitarium at Dárjiling, iv. 140; Indore, vii. 9, 10; the Mayo at Jaipur, vii. 60; Karáchi, vii. 459; the Mayo at Lahore, viii. 418; Lucknow, viii. 511; Madras, ix. 118; the Egerton at Pesháwar, xi. 160; the Sassoon at Poona, xi. 214; (veterinary) Saidápet, xii. 141; Surat, xiii. 131; Vizagapatam, xiii. 498; besides the regular civil hospitals at the head-quarters of each District.
- Hossangadi. *See* Hosangadi.
- Hosur, village and *idluk* in Madras, v. 459, 460.
- Hosur, town in Madras, v. 460.
- Hoti-mardán, cantonment in Punjab, v. 460.
- Hough, his estimate of the population of Kandahár, vii. 390.
- Hough, Rev. J., his missionary labours in Tinneveli (1816), xiii. 304.
- Houng-tharaw. *See* Haung-tharaw.
- Houses, huts, or dwelling-places, of the Akas, i. 136; of the Arakan Hill Tribes, i. 301; of the Bhutíás, ii. 413; of the Burmese, iii. 177, 178; of the Chins, iii. 177; of the Karens, iii. 188, 189; of the Deorí Chutiya's, iii. 467; of the Daphlas, iv. 119; of the Chandáls in Faridpur, iv. 401; of the Gáros, v. 29; in Jalpaiguri, vii. 113; in Jodhpur, vii. 172; of the Juánga's, vii. 250; in Kámrúp, vii. 361; in Kángra, vii. 418, 419; in Kashmír, viii. 70; of the Khamtís, viii. 145; of the Khásis, viii. 175, 176; in Láhul, viii. 421, 422; of the Malayáls, ix. 239, 240; of the Míkrís, ix. 437; of the Míris, ix. 444, 446, 447; of the Mishmís, ix. 464; of the Angámí Nágas, x. 149; of the Kukís, x. 150; of the Chenchus, x. 185; in Násik, x. 230; of the Nicobarians, x. 296; of the Todas, x. 310; of the Botwas, x. 525; of the Mínas, xi. 414; in Rangpur, xi. 495; in Ráwal Pindi, xii. 28; of the Santáls, xii. 239; in Sálkot, xii. 445; in Sibságar, xii. 466; in Sirmur, xii. 555; in Sylhet, xiii. 151.
- Howrah, Sub-district in Bengal, v. 461-464; physical aspects, 461, 462; population, 462, 463; agriculture, 463; administration, 463, 464.
- Howrah, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 464.
- Howrah, large town on the Húglí opposite Calcutta, v. 464, 465.
- Hpa-gat, township in Burma, v. 465.
- Hpa-gat, village in Burma, v. 465, 466.
- Hpaung-lin, township in Burma, v. 466.
- Hpyu, river in Burma, v. 466.
- Hubli, Sub-division in Bombay, v. 466.
- Hubli, town in Bombay, v. 466, 467.
- Hudikeri, village in Coorg, v. 467.
- Hugel, on date of temple of Matan, ix. 360; saw Mer and Ser peaks from Wazirábád, ix. 406.
- Hughes, F., quoted, on the coal-fields of Jharia, vii. 228, 229.
- Hughes, A. W., quoted, on the harbour of Sonmiáni, xiii. 61.
- Húglí, river in Bengal, v. 467-489; general course of the Húglí, 468; three sections of the Húglí, 468, 469; alleged deterioration of the Húglí, 469; head-waters of the Húglí, 469; Húglí fed by infiltration, 469, 470; Húglí head-waters—(1) Bhágirathí, the, 470, 471; alleged deterioration of the Bhágirathí, 471, 472; Húglí head-waters—(2) Jalangí and Bhairab, the, 472, 473; Jalangí, the, 473; Húglí head-waters—(3) Mátábhángá, the, 473, 474; work done by the Húglí head-waters, 474; Húglí head-waters as trade routes, 474; deepening operations on the Húglí head-waters, 474, 475; Nadiyá rivers operations, 475, 476; training works on the Nadiyá rivers, 476, 477; results of the Nadiyá rivers operations, 477; future of the Húglí head-waters, the, 477, 478; second section of the Húglí, 478; old Dámodar junction with the Húglí, the, 478, 479; results of the closing of the Dámodar mouth, 479; ruin of European settlements on the Húglí above Calcutta, 479, 480; old Saraswati, the, 480, 481; alleged drying up of the Húglí, 481, 482; railway bridge near Húglí, 482; the Húglí from Calcutta downwards, 482; the Húglí at Calcutta, 482, 483; alleged deterioration of the Húglí channels, 483, 484; changes in the channels below Calcutta, 484; James and Mary Sands, 484, 485; present state of the James and Mary Sands, 485; Húglí pilot service, 485, 486; tug service, 486; attempts to improve the channels, 486, 487; defences of the Húglí, 487; estuary of the Húglí, 487, 488; tide, 488; refuge houses, 488; scenery on the banks, 488, 489.
- Húglí, District in Bengal, v. 489-498; physical aspects, 489, 490; history, 490-492; population, 492, 493; division into town and country, 493, 494;

- agriculture, 494, 495; natural calamities, 495; commerce and trade, 496; administration, 496-498; medical aspects, 498.
- Húglí, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 498, 499.
- Húglí, town in Bengal, v. 498, 499; East India Company's factory established at (1640), article 'India,' vi. 369; oppressed by the Mughal governor, vi. 370.
- Hugrí, river in Mysore, v. 500.
- Hujra, town in Punjab, v. 151.
- Hukeri, town in Bombay, v. 151.
- Huliyár, village in Mysore, v. 151.
- Huliyar-durga, village in Mysore, v. 151.
- Human sacrifice, among the Kandhs, article 'India,' vi. 62; in Siva-worship, vi. 212; substitute of animals for human offerings, vi. 213. *Local notices*—Assam, i. 345; Bastar, ii. 206; Bengal, ii. 291; Bhangoda, ii. 369; Bissemkatak, iii. 18; Bonái, iii. 86; Bundaré, iii. 150; the Gonds in the Central Provinces, iii. 310, 311; the Deorí Chutiya's, iii. 467; the Gáros, v. 30; Gúmsúr, v. 199; Hill Tipperah, v. 396; Jaintia, vii. 46, 47; Jaipur (Madras), vii. 63; the Kandh-máls, vii. 400; the Kandhs, vii. 404; Phúljar, xi. 164; on the Singanmat (1867), xii. 528.
- Humáyún, second Mughal Emperor of Delhi (1530-56), article 'India,' vi. 290, 291; expulsion from India by his Afghán governor of Bengal, vi. 291; subsequent recovery of the throne by the second battle of Pánpát, vi. 291. *Local notices*—Took Champáner, iii. 333; defeated by Sher Sháh at Chausá, iii. 378; his mausoleum at Delhi, iv. 188; moved capital from Agra to Delhi, iv. 193; conquered Jaunpur and Behar for his father Bábar, vii. 153; his twelve years' siege of Kálinjar, vii. 332; defeated by Sher Sháh at Kanaúj, vii. 386; took Pawágarh, xi. 122; his family sheltered in Rewá, xii. 47; his attempts to invade Sind, xii. 510.
- Humberstone, Colonel, defeated Tipú Sultán at Ponáni, after failing to take Pálghát (1782), xi. 197; took refuge at Tánur on his retreat from Pálghát, xiii. 199.
- Humcha, village in Mysore, v. 501, 502.
- Hume, A. O., founded High School at Etawah, iv. 377, 379; Hume ganj there, called after him, iv. 378; his identification of Múnj, x. 15.
- Ilungund, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 502.
- Huns, The White, probably destroyed Shorkot in the 6th century, xii. 424.
- Húnsúr, town in Mysore, v. 502.
- Hunter, Major F. M., his account of Perim, used, xi. 137, 138.
- Hunter, Rev. T., missionary, murdered at Siálkot (1857), church in memory of, there, xii. 445.
- Hunza, mountain State in Afghánistán, xv. 502, 503.
- Hurang, range of hills in Assam, v. 503.
- Husain, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 503.
- Husain Ali, Sayyid, with his brother, placed Faruqiyyar on the throne (1713), and overthrew him (1719), v. 257, 258; came from Jánsath, vii. 142.
- Husain Beg, took Sandwíp Island and the mouths of the Meghná from Arakan (1664), iii. 436.
- Husain Beli, ferry in Bombay, v. 503.
- Husain Nizám Sháh, king of Ahmadnagar (1553-88), one of the Muhammadan kings who won the battle of Tálíkot (1564), i. 108.
- Husainpur-Bahádurpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, v. 503.
- Husain Sháh, Afghán king of Gaur (1499-1520), took prisoner Nilambhar, Rájá of Rangpur, xi. 491.
- Husain Sháh, last Sultán of Jaunpur, seized Budáun (1479), but was expelled by Bahlol Lodi, iii. 117; built the Jamá Masjid at Jaunpur, vii. 152; defeated at Kálpi (1477), vii. 342; took Sambhal (1473), ix. 506.
- Hushiárpur. See Hoshiárpur.
- Hutri-durga, hill in Mysore, v. 503.
- Hyænas, in India, article 'India,' vi. 655. *Local notices*—Found on Mount Abú, i. 6; in Akola, i. 141; Anantápur, i. 274; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bándá, ii. 47; Bánkurá, ii. 79; Bannu, ii. 90; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Buldána, iii. 143; Chitaldrug, iii. 423; Cochín, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Gayá, v. 45; Godávári, v. 123; Goona, v. 159; Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 275; Hamírpur, v. 298; Hissár, v. 427; Hoshiárpur, v. 452; Indore, vii. 2; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhang, vii. 206; Jhánsi, vii. 217; Kaira, vii. 300; North Kánara, vii. 370; Kángra, vii. 413; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karnúl, viii. 35; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133; Kolába, viii. 261; Kolár, viii. 273; Kotah, viii. 304; Kúlu, viii. 338; Kumáun, viii. 349; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lárk-

- hána, viii. 463; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 8, 89; Máin-puri, ix. 203; Malabar, ix. 220; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Muttra, x. 45; Nílgi Hills, x. 308; Rájágríhá Hills, xi. 94; Pesháwar, xi. 147; Punjab, xi. 259; Purniah, xi. 323; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Salem, xii. 152; Santál Parganás, xii. 227; Sátára, xii. 277; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sind, xii. 507; Sirmur, xii. 554; Siwálik Hills, xiii. 43; Surat, xiii. 120; Taráí, xiii. 208; the Thar, xiii. 264; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440; Wardhá, xiii. 524; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Hyderábád. *See* Haidarábád.
- Hyderábád Assigned Districts or Berár. *See* Haidarábád Assigned Districts.
- Hydergarh. *See* Hosangadi.
- Hylakandy. *See* Hailakandi.
- I
- Ibex, The, article 'India,' vi. 657.
- Local notices*—Found on the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Chamba, iii. 329; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Western Gháts, v. 59; Hindu Kush, v. 419; Jerruck, vii. 180; Kángra, vii. 413; Kashmír, viii. 68; Kúlu, viii. 338; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Madras Presidency, ix. 8, 91; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 220; Nílgi Hills, x. 307; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Pishín, xi. 188; Sind, xii. 507; Wardwán valley, xiii. 530.
- Ibn Batuta, traveller from Tangiers, quoted on Daulatábád under Muhammad Tughlak, iv. 160; the mosque of Kutab-ud-dín at Delhi, iv. 191; the desolation of Delhi in 1341, iv. 192; Dharmápatam, iv. 253; Honáwar, v. 440; mentions Malabar as Mulaibar, ix. 217; visited the Maldive Islands (1341), ix. 249.
- Ibráhim Adil Sháh I., king of Bijápur (1534-57), defeated the king of Ahmadnagar, i. 108; his reign, ii. 424; ceded Bardez and Salsette to the Portuguese, v. 101.
- Ibráhim Adil Sháh II., king of Bijápur (1579-1626), his reign, ii. 424.
- Ibráhim Khán, commanded the Maráthá left at the battle of Pánípat (1761), his conduct there, xi. 45-47.
- Ibráhim Lodí, Defeat and overthrow of, by Bábar at the first battle of Pánípat (1526), article 'India,' vi. 290. *Local notices*—Took Gwalior, v. 236; defeated by Bábar at Lahore, viii. 405; his final defeat and death at Pánípat, xi. 44, 45; planted Muhammadan colony at Saklt, xii. 146.
- Ibráhim Sharki, Sultán of Jaunpur (1401-40), defeated the Bhars in Bachhráwán, i. 405; annihilated them in Dálmau, iv. 100; built the Atala Masjid at Jaunpur, vii. 152, 159; his sieges of Kálpi, vii. 342; conquered Sambhal, ix. 505; his reduction and administration of most of Oudh, x. 487; built the fort and well of Rái Bareli, xi. 360, conquered Sáfpur, xii. 100; overthrew Rájá of Ugrí, xiii. 416.
- Ibrahimábád, town in Oudh, v. 504.
- Ichak, town in Bengal, v. 504.
- Ichákádá, village in Bengal, v. 504.
- Ichámati, river in Bengal, v. 504.
- Ichápur, town in Madras, v. 504.
- Ichápur, town in Bengal, v. 505.
- Ichánli, town in Oudh, v. 505.
- Icháwar, town in Central India, v. 505.
- Ichra, suburb of Lahore, v. 505.
- Idar. *See* Edar.
- Idha. *See* Aidaha.
- Igatpuri, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 505, 506.
- Iggutappa-kunda, mountain in Coorg, v. 506.
- Iglás, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 506, 507.
- Ihtimád-ud-Daulá, *wazir* of the Emperor Jahángir, his mausoleum at Agra, i. 75.
- Ikauna, town and *parganá* in Oudh, v. 507, 508.
- Ikhtiyápur, town in Oudh, v. 508.
- Ikhtiyar-ud-dín Málik Usbeg, invaded Kámráp (1256), but defeated and mortally wounded, vii. 356, 357.
- Ikkeri, village in Mysore, v. 508.
- Ilambázár, town in Bengal, v. 508.
- Ilavarasanandal. *See* Elavarasanandal.
- Illichpur. *See* Ellichpur.
- Iliyás Kivája Sultán, first Muhammadan king of Bengal, moved capital from Gaur to Panduah (1353), xi. 40, 41; invaded and plundered Tipperah, xiii. 314.
- Ilkal, town in Bombay, v. 508, 509.
- Ilol, town and State in Bombay, v. 509.
- Imad Sháhí, Muhammadan dynasty of S. India (1484-1572), article 'India,' vi. 288.
- Imám* or revenue-free grants and the Imám Commission in Madras, ix. 52, 53.
- Imámgarh, historic fortress in Bombay, v. 509.
- Imlak, Col., took Deogadh (1818), iv. 233.
- Immigration. *See* Emigration and immigration.

- Immobility of the Indian peasant, article 'India,' vi. 47.
- Impediments to improved husbandry, namely, want of cattle, want of manure, and want of water, article 'India,' vi. 517-519.
- Impey, Sir Elijah, Portrait of, in the High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251; Loretto Convent on the site of his house there, iii. 253.
- Impey, Major, his policy in Sambalpur (1861), xii. 181.
- Imports and Exports. *See* Exports and Imports.
- Import trade of India, Analysis and principal staples of, article 'India,' vi. 565-568; coasting imports and exports, vi. 584-586.
- Incarnations of Vishnu, article 'India,' vi. 215, 216 and footnote.
- Ince, Dr., quoted on Srīnagar, xiii. 76.
- Inchalkaranji, State in Bombay, v. 509, 510.
- Inchalkaranji, town in Bombay, v. 510.
- Income and Expenditure of British India, article 'India,' vi. 465-470.
- Increase of population between 1872 and 1881, article 'India,' vi. 47, 49, 50; and Population section in the several District articles.
- Indápur, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 510.
- Indarpat, village in Punjab, v. 510, 511.
- Indaur. *See* Indore.
- Independent Náýaks and Pálegárs of S. India, article 'India,' vi. 288.
- Independent States, bordering on British India, Afghánistán, i. 27-53; Afghán-Türkistán, i. 53-56; Balúchistán, ii. 27-40; Bhután, ii. 411-417; Independent (now Upper) Burma, iii. 209-229; Nepál, x. 274-291; Sikkim, xii. 483-488.
- Indi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 511.

INDIA, Empire of, vol. vi. :—

CHAP. I. *Physical Aspects*.—General description of India, boundaries, 1-4; the three regions of India, 4. First region—the Himálayas, their scenery and products, 4-10. Second region—the northern river plains, 10-34; the great rivers, their work, land-making, 10-33; the Indus, Brahmaputra, and Ganges, 10-16; the Gangetic river system, the highway of Bengal, 16-20; great Gangetic cities, 20, 21; three stages in the life of an Indian river, 21, 22; delta of the Ganges, its age and process of formation, 23-28; the rivers as highways and as destroyers,

29-32; scenery and crops of the northern river plains, 32-34; third region of India, the southern tableland, 34-41; the Deccan, the *gháts* and their passes, 35-38; the four forest regions of Southern India, 38-40; crops and scenery of Southern India, 40, 41; British Burma, its geography and products, 41, 42.

CHAP. II. *The Population of India*.—Feudatory India, the chiefs and their powers, 43; the twelve British provinces, how governed, 43, 44; population tables, 44, 45; pressure of population, overcrowded Districts, 46; under-peopled Provinces, the 'immobile' Indian peasant, 47; nomadic system of husbandry, 47; the land and labour question in India, serfdom, 48, 49; unequal pressure of population, its remedies, 49, 50; population of India in 1872 and 1881, increase, 50; the ethnical elements of the Indian people, 51, 52.

CHAP. III. *The Non-Aryan Races*.—Kistvaen builders, flint and bronze periods, 53; the non-Aryans of Vedic India described, 53, 54; Andaman islanders, Anamalai Hill tribes, 55; polyandry among the Nairs; the Gonds, 55, 56; leaf-wearing Juangs of Orissa, Himálayan tribes, 56, 57; the Santáls—village and tribal government, 57; Santál customs, religion, and history, 58-60; the Kandhs—tribal government, wars, and blood revenge, 60, 61; Kandh marriage by capture, human sacrifice, 61, 62; the three non-Aryan stocks—Tibeto-Burmans, Dravidians, and Kolarians, their languages, 63-69; statistics of non-Aryan races in 1872 and 1881, 69-71; crushed tribes, gipsy clans, predatory tribes, 71, 72; character of the non-Aryan tribes, 72, 73; Mhairs and Bhils, their reclamation by good government, 73, 74.

CHAP. IV. *The Aryans in Ancient India*.—The Indo-European stock, 75; its early camping-ground in Central Asia, 75, 76; common origin of European and Indian religions, 76; the Indo-Aryans on the march, and in their new homes, 76, 77; the Rig-Veda, widow-burning unknown, 77, 78; development of caste, 78, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96; Aryan civilisation in the Veda, 79-86; the Aryan tribes organized into kingdoms, 87; origin and growth of priestly families, 87, 88; the four Vedas, Bráhmanas, Sūtras, 88, 89; the warrior and cultivating castes, 89, 90; the four castes formed, 90, 91; struggle between the

Brāhmins and Kshattriyas, 92-94; Brāhman supremacy established, Brāhman ideal life, 94-97; Brāhman theology, 97; rise of the post-Vedic gods, the Hindu triad, 97, 98; Brāhman philosophy, its six schools, 98, 99; Brāhman science and grammar, Pānini, 100, 101; Sanskrit and Prākṛit dialects and mss., 101-104; the Indian alphabets, 102, 103; Brāhman astronomy, its three periods, 104-106; Brāhman mathematics, medicine, and surgery, 106-110; Hindu art of war, 110; Indian music, its peculiarities and modern revival, 110-112; Indian architecture, art-work, and painting, 112, 113; Brāhman law—codes of Manu and Yājñavalkya, 113-115; Hindu customary law, perils of codification, 116-118; secular literature of the Hindus, 118; the *Mahābhārata*, its growth and central story, 119-122; the polyandry of Draupadi, 121, 122; the *Rāmāyana*, its story and its author, Vālmiki, 122, 124; later Sanskrit epics, 124, 125; the Hindu drama, Kālidāsa, 125-127; the Hindu novel, beast stories, 127, 128; Sanskrit lyric poetry, Jayadeva, 128; mediæval theology, the Purāṇas, 128-130; 216, 217; the six attacks on Brāhmanism, 130, 131.

CHAP. V. *Buddhism* (543 B.C. to 1000 A.D.).—Buddha's story modelled on the Sanskrit epic, 132; Buddha, the spiritual development of the heroic Aryan man, 133, 134; Buddha's parentage, early life, and great renunciation, 133, 134; his forest life, temptation, and teachings, 134, 135; his later years and death, 136, 137; the northern and southern Buddhist schools, 138; political life of Buddha, his opponents, Devadatta, 139, 140; doctrines of Buddha, *Karma*, *Nirvāṇa*, 141, 142; moral code of Buddha, its missionary aspects, 143; political development of Buddhism, the four Councils, 143, 144, 147; the work of Asoka, his council and edicts, 144-147; the work of Kanishka, 147; the northern and southern Buddhist canons, 147-149; spread of Buddhism throughout Asia, 149, 150; Buddhist influences on Christianity, 150; Buddha as a Christian saint, 151, 152; Buddha's personality denied, 153; Buddhism did not oust Brāhmanism, 154, 155; the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims, Fa Hian and Hiuen Tsiang, 155, 156; Buddhism under Śilāditya, monastery of Nalanda, 156, 157; mingling of Buddhism and Brāhmanism, 157; Buddhism an exiled religion, its foreign conquests, 158;

Buddhist survivals in India, 157-162; the Jains, their relation to the Buddhists, 157-162.

CHAP. VI. *The Greeks in India* (327 to 161 B.C.).—Early Greek writers—Hekataios, Strabo, Pliny, and Arrian, 163; Alexander in India, results of his invasion, 164-166; Seleukos and Chandra Gupta, 166, 169; the India of Megasthenes, 168, 169; Indo-Greek treaty, later Greeks, 170; Greek survivals in Indian art, 171, 172; ancient and modern Greeks, the Yavanas, 172, 173.

CHAP. VII. *Scythic Inroads into India* (126? B.C. to 544 A.D.).—Early Scythic migrations towards India, Tuchi settlements, 174, 175; pre-Buddhist Scythic influences, the horse sacrifice, 175, 176; was Buddha a Scythian? Tibetan traditions, 176-178; Scythic Buddhism and settlements in India, 178, 179; Scythian elements in India, the Jāts and Rājputs (?), 179, 180; Indian struggle against the Scythians, 180-182; Indo-Scythic settlements—Sen, Gupta, and Valabhi dynasties, 181, 182; pre-Aryan kingdoms in Northern India, 183, 184; the Takshaks and Nāgās, 184-186; Ghakars, Bhars, Bhāils, Kochs, Ahams, Gonds, etc., 186-189; Scythic and Nāgā influences on Hinduism, 189, 190.

CHAP. VIII. *Rise of Hinduism* (750 to 1520 A.D.).—Decay and persecution (?) of Buddhism, 191, 192; twofold basis of Hinduism—caste and religion, 192; caste founded on 'race,' 'occupation,' and 'locality,' 192, 193; the Brāhman caste analysed, 193, 194; building up of caste, Hindu marriage law, 194, 195; changes of 'occupation' by castes, 196, 197; plasticity and rigidity of caste, 197; caste a system of trade-guilds, an Indian strike, 197, 198; practical working of caste, no poor-law, rewards and punishments, 198-200; religious basis of Hinduism, 200, 201; Buddhist influences, beast hospitals, monasteries, 201, 202; a Japanese temple and a Christian church, 202, 203; shrines common to different faiths, 203; serpent worship, Nāgā rites, phallic emblems, 204; fetish worship in Hinduism, the *Sālagrām*, 205, 206; Brāhman founders of Hinduism, low-caste apostles, 207; the *Acta Sanctorum* of Hinduism, the Bhakta-Mālā, 208; Kumārila Bhatta, Sankara Achārya, 209; growth of Siva worship, its twofold aspects, 210-212; human offerings,

the Charak Pujá, 212, 213; the thirteen Sivaite sects, their gradations, 213, 214; Siva and Vishnu compared, 215; friendly Vishnu, the Vishnu Purána, 215, 216; Bráhmancial and popular Vishnuism, 217; Vishnuite founders—Rámánuja, Rámánand, 217, 218; Kabír, Chaitanya, Vallabha-Swámi, 218-222; Krishna-worship, the chief Vishnuite sects, 222, 223; the Bráhmancial and Buddhist origin of Jagannáth, 224; Christian calumnies against Jagannáth, 224-226; modern fate of the Hindu triad, 227, 228.

CHAP. IX. *Christianity in India* (circa 100 to 1881 A.D.).—Christianity coeval with Buddhism for 900 years, 229; origin of Christianity in India, 229; the three legends of St. Thomas, 230-239; St. Thomas the Apostle, Thomas the Manichæan, Thomas the Armenian, 231, 232; wide meaning of 'India' in the Fathers, 233; early Indian Christians (190 A.D.), 234, 235; the Nestorian church in Asia, its wide diffusion, 235, 236; 'Thomas Christians' of Persia and of India, 237; mixed worships at the alleged shrine of St. Thomas near Madras, 238; troubles of the ancient Indian church, 240; extinction of the Nestorian church, 241, 242, 243; first Portuguese missionaries (1500 A.D.), the Syrian rite, 243-245; Xavier and the Jesuits, work done by, 244, 245; Jesuit literature in India, 246, 250, 253; parochial organization of Portuguese India, 247; Jesuit colleges and rural settlements, 247-250; the Jesuit Malabar mission in the 17th and 18th centuries, 251, 252; the Portuguese inquisition at Goa, 253, 254; the Jesuits suppressed (1759-73), re-established (1814), 254, 255; organization of Roman Catholic missions, 255, 256; distribution of Roman Catholics in India, 257, 259; first Protestant missionaries (1705), Danish, Lutherans, 259, 260; Schwartz, Kiernander, the Serampur missionaries, 260; bishopric of Calcutta, Indian sees, 261; Presbyterian and other missions, 261; statistics of Protestant missions, and their progress, 261, 263, 265; general statistics of Christian population in India, 264; the Indian ecclesiastical establishment, 266, 267.

CHAP. X. *Early Muhammadan Rulers* (711 to 1526 A.D.).—Early Arab expeditions to Bombay and Sind, 268; India on the eve of the Muhammadan conquest, 268, 269; Hindu kingdoms (1000 A.D.), 269; the Muhammadan conquests only short-lived and tem-

porary, 270; table of Muhammadan dynasties (1001 to 1857 A.D.), 271; first Túrki invasions, Subuktigin (977 A.D.), 272; Mahmúd of Ghazni, his 17 invasions, Somnáth, 273, 274; house of Ghor (1001-30 A.D.), Muhammad of Ghor's invasions, 275-278; Hindu kingdoms, Rájput dissensions (1184 A.D.), 276, 277; Muhammadan conquest of Bengal, 277, 278; Slave dynasty (1206-90 A.D.), Altamsh, the Empress Raziya, 278, 279; Mughal irruptions into Northern India, and Rájput revolts, 279, 280; Balban's cruelties and his royal pensioners, end of Slave dynasty, 280; house of Khilji, Alá-ud-din's conquest of Southern India, 280, 282; Mughal mercenaries for the suppression of Hindu revolts, 282, 283; house of Tughlak (1320-1414 A.D.), Muhammad Tughlak's expeditions and cruelties, 283; his forced currency, revenue exactions, and revolts against him, 283, 284; Firuz Sháh Tughlak's canals (1351-88 A.D.), 285; Timur (Tamerlane), (1398 A.D.), Sayyid and Lodi dynasties, 285, 286; Hindu kingdoms of the Deccan, Vijayanagar, 286, 287, 288; five Muhammadan States of the Deccan, Báhamani kings, 287, 288; independent Náyaks and Pálegárs of Southern India, 288; state of India on the eve of the Mughal conquest, 288, 289.

CHAP. XI. *The Mughal Empire* (1526 to 1761 A.D.).—Bábar's early life, his invasion of India, Pániptat (1526), 290; Humáyún, Sher Sháh the Afghán, 290, 291; Akbar the Great, his work in India (1560-1605), 291-297; his conciliation of the Hindus, intermarriages, 293; Akbar's Hindu military and revenue officers, 293; reform of Hindu customs, change of capital to Agra, 293, 294; Akbar's subjugation of Khándesh, his death, 294, 295; Akbar's religious principles, his new faith, 295, 296; Akbar's organization of the empire, army and judicial reforms, 296; Akbar's financial system, table of his revenues, 296-298; revenues of the Mughal Empire (1593-1761), 299, 300; Jahángir Emperor (1605-27), the Empress Nur Jahan, 300, 301; Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador, drinking bouts at court, 301, 302; Jahángir's personal character, his justice and religion, 302; Sháh Jahan Emperor (1628-58), his Deccan conquests, 302-304; Sháh Jahan's architectural works—Táj Mahál and Moti Masjid, 304; the Great Mosque and Imperial Palace at Delhi, 304; rebellion of Prince Aurangzeb, and deposi-

tion of Sháh Jahán, 305; Provinces and revenues under Sháh Jahán, 305; Aurangzeb Emperor (1658-1707), 306-312; murder of his brothers, 307; conquests in Southern India, rise of the Maráthás, 307, 308; Aurangzeb's twenty years' Maráthá war, his despair and death, 308, 309; Aurangzeb's oppression of Hindus, Rájput revolts, 309, 310; Aurangzeb's Provinces and revenues, 310, 311; character of Aurangzeb, 312; six puppet successors of Aurangzeb, 313; decline and fall of the Mughal Empire (1707-1858), 312, 313; independence of the Deccan, Oudh, and Rájput States, 314; invasions of Nadir Sháh the Persian, and Ahmad Sháh the Afghán (1739-61), 314, 315; last battle of Pánipat (1761) and fall of the Mughal Empire, 315, 316.

CHAP. XII. *The Maráthá Power* (1634 to 1818 A.D.).—India won, not from the Mughals, but from the Hindus, 317; rise of the Maráthás, Sháhji Bhonsla (1634), 317; the Hindu party in Southern India, 317, 318; Sivaji the Great (1627-80), 318, 319; his guerilla warfare with the Mughals, 319; Sambhaji (1680-89), Sahu (1707), 319, 320; rise of the Peshwás, Balaji Viswanáth, 320; growth of the Maráthá confederacy, 320; Maráthá raids in the Deccan, Bengal, and the Punjab, *chauth*, 320, 321; defeat of the Maráthás at Pánipat (1761), 321; the five great Maráthá houses, decline of the Peshwás, 321-323; British wars with the Maráthás (1779-81, 1803-04, and 1817-18), 323, 324.

CHAP. XIII. *The Indian Vernaculars and their Literature*.—The three stages in Indian history, 325, 326; the Dravidian route through India, 327; the Dravidian language, its place in philology, 327, 328; pre-Aryan Dravidian civilisation, 328; Bráhmanic influence on the Dravidians, 329; Dravidian dialects, Tamil, 330-333; Aryan languages of Northern India, Sanskrit, 334, 335; the Prakrits or ancient Aryan vernaculars, 336-338; the modern vernaculars evolved from the ancient Prakrits, 338; Sanskrit, Prakrit, and non-Aryan elements in modern vernaculars, 339-342; the seven modern vernaculars, 342-344; the modern vernaculars, their literature and authors, 343-355; Hindi, its historical development and chief authors, 345, 346; Maráthi, its historical development and chief authors, 346; Bengali, its historical development, literature, and chief authors, 346-354.

CHAP. XIV. *Early European Settlements* (1498 to 18th Century A.D.).—Vasco da Gama's expedition (1498), 356-358; Portuguese voyages and supremacy in the East, Albuquerque and his successors, 357-360; downfall of the Portuguese, their possessions in 1881, 361; the Dutch in India (1602-1824), 361, 362; their brilliant progress, but short-sighted policy, 362; fall of the Dutch power, Dutch relics in India, 362, 363; early English adventurers (1496-1596), 363, 364; English East India Companies, 364, 365; early English voyages (1602-11), 365, 366; naval fights with the Portuguese, Swally (1615), 366, 367; wars with the Dutch, massacre of Amboyna, 367, 368; early English factories—Surat, Masulipatam, Hugli, 368, 369; Madras founded (1639), Bombay ceded (1661), 369, 370; Calcutta founded (1686), 371; other European East Indian Companies, 371-377.

CHAP. XV. *History of British Rule* (1757 to 1885).—First British territorial possessions, 378; French and English wars in the Karnátik, Duplex, Clive, 378-380; the English in Bengal (1634-96), 380; native rulers of Bengal (1707-56), the 'Black Hole' tragedy, 380, 381; battle of Plassey (1757), and its results, 381-383; Clive, first Governor of Bengal (1758), list of governors and viceroys, 384; Clive's wars in Oudh, Madras, and Bengal, 385; massacre of Patná, first Sepoy Mutiny, battle of Baxar, 386; the grant of the '*Diwání*' (1765), 387; Clive's reorganization of the Company's service (1766), 387. Administration of Warren Hastings (1772-85), 387-392; abolition of the dual system of administration (1772), 388; Hastings' policy towards Native powers, 388-390; Rohillá, Maráthá, and Mysore wars, 390-392; charges against Hastings, his poor excuse, 391. Lord Cornwallis (1786-93), the permanent settlement, 392, 393; second Mysore war, 394. Marquis of Wellesley (1798-1805), his work in India, 394-398; treaty with the Nizám, and extinction of French influence, 395, 396; third Mysore war, and fall of Seringapatam (1799), 396, 397; second Maráthá war (1802-05), and extension of British territory, 397, 398. Sir George Barlow (1805), the Vellore Sepoy Mutiny, 399; Earl of Minto (1807-13), embassies to Persia and Afghánistán, 399, 400. Marquis of Hastings (1814-23), 400-402; the Nepál, Pindári, and last Maráthá wars, 401, 402. Lord Amherst

(1823-28), 403, 404; first Burmese war, capture of Bhartpur, 404. Lord William Bentinck (1828-35), 404-406; his financial reforms, *satī* and *thagi* suppressed, 404, 405; renewal of Charter, Mysore protected, Coorg annexed, 405, 406. Lord Metcalfe (1835-36), liberty of the Press, 406. Lord Auckland (1836-42), 406-408; the first Afghān war (1839-41), its disastrous termination, 408. Lord Ellenborough (1842-44), 408, 410; the army of retribution, 'Gates of Somnāth,' 408, 409; Sind war, and Gwalior outbreak, 409, 410. Lord Hardinge (1844-48), the first Sikh war, 410, 411. Earl of Dalhousie (1848-56), 411-417; second Sikh war, and annexation of the Punjab, 412, 413; second Burmese war, and annexation of Pegu, 413, 414; Dalhousie's policy towards Native States, the doctrine of Lapse, 414; Sātāra, Jhānsi, Nāgpur, Berār, 415; annexation of Oudh, 415-417; Lord Dalhousie's work, extensions of territory, 417. Earl Canning (1856-62), 417-424; the Mutiny of 1857-58, 417-422; downfall of the Company, India transferred to the Crown, 422, 423; Queen's proclamation of November 1st, 1858, 423, 424; financial and legal reforms, 424. Lord Elgin (1862), Lord Lawrence (1864-69), 424, 425. Lord Mayo (1869-72), Ambāla *Darbar*, Duke of Edinburgh's visit, 425; financial reforms, abolition of inland customs lines, 425. Lord Northbrook (1872-76), visit of Prince of Wales, 425, 426. Lord Lytton (1876-80), proclamation of the Queen as Empress, 426, 427; famine of 1877-78, second Afghān war, 426, 427. Marquis of Ripon (1880-84), end of the Afghān war, 427; rendition of Mysore, legal and revenue reforms, 427-429; Education Commission, abolition of import duties, 429; Bengal Tenancy Bill, 429. Earl of Dufferin (1884), 430; annexation of Upper Burma, 430.

CHAP. XVI. *British Administration of India*.—Control of India in England, 431; under the Company and under the Crown, 431; the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, 431; the Executive and Legislative Councils, 432, 433; High Courts, the law of India, 433, 434; Provincial administration in different Provinces, 434, 435; 'Regulation' and 'Non-Regulation' Districts, 435; the District officers, their duties, 435, 436; Districts and Sub-Districts of India, 436, 437; the Secretariats—Imperial and Provincial, 437, 438; the land-tax, 438-441; ancient land system under Hindus and Musalmāns,

438, 439; land system under the Company, the *samīndār*, 439; landed property in India, growth of private rights, 439, 440; rates of land-tax, Government share of the crop, 440, 441; the land settlement, 'survey and settlement,' 441; permanent settlement of Bengal, 441-443; Land Law of 1859, Rent Commission of 1880, 443, 444; temporary settlements, in Orissa, in Assam, 445; *rāyatwārī* settlement in Madras, Sir Thomas Munro, 445, 446; permanent settlement in Madras, sub-tenures, 446, 447; extension of tillage in Madras, reduction of average land-tax, 447, 448; land system of Bombay, the 'Survey' tenure, 448, 449; the Deccan cultivator, Agriculturalists' Relief Acts (1879 and 1881), 449, 450; land system in N.-W. Provinces and Punjab, 451; in Oudh and the Central Provinces, 451, 452; land revenue of British India, 452; the salt-tax, systems of manufacture, 453, 454; Excise—distilleries and breweries, 454, 455; opium, *ganjd*, *charas*, 455; municipal administration, the old *panchāyat*, 455-457; finance and taxation of British India, 457-470; obscurities in Indian accounts, 458; taxation under the Mughals and the British compared, 459-463; heavy taxation in Native States, 464; incidence of taxation in British India, 464, 465; balance-sheet of British India, 465-468; analysis of Indian revenues, 465; 467, 468; Indian expenditure—army, public debt, famine relief, 468, 469; exchange, public works, railways, irrigation, 469, 470; imperial and municipal finance, 470; the army of India, its constitution, 470, 471; police and jails, 472; education, 472-479; education in ancient India, Sanskrit *śols* and village schools, 472, 473; early English efforts, the Calcutta *Madrasa* and other colleges, 473; mission schools, 473; State system of education in India, 473, 474; Education Commission of 1882-83, 474; education statistics, 1878 to 1883, 474, 475; Indian universities, colleges, and schools, 475-477; primary schools, girls' schools, normal and other special schools, 477-479; the vernacular press, newspapers and books, 480, 481.

CHAP. XVII. *Agriculture and Products*.—Agriculture almost the sole occupation of the people, 482, 483; various systems of agriculture, irrigation, manure, 483; rice in the different Provinces, area, out-turn, 484-486; wheat, millet, pulses, oil-seeds, vege-

tables, 486-490; fruits, spices, palms, sugar, 490, 491; cotton cultivation in different Provinces, exports, 491-494; jute cultivation and preparation, exports, 494, 495; indigo cultivation in different Provinces, 495, 496; exports of indigo, system of planting, 497, 498; opium cultivation and manufacture, 498, 499; tobacco cultivation, trade and method of curing, 499, 500; table of crop statistics, acreage, 501; coffee, its introduction into India, and growth, 502-504; tea in India, its history and statistics, 504-507; processes of tea cultivation and manufacture, 508, 509; cinchona cultivation and manufacture, statistics of, 509-511; the Company's silk factories, 511, 512; silk area of Bengal, silk statistics, 512, 513; jungle silk, lac, lac-dye, 513-515; model farms, the problem of improved husbandry, 515-517; the impediments to better husbandry, 517-519; agricultural stock of India, 519-523; breeds of cattle, horse fairs, studs, wild elephants, 520-522; the forest department, 522; 524-528; wanton destruction of forests, Indian timber trees, 522; 524-526; forest conservancy, its results, 526, 527; nomadic tillage, its destructiveness, 527, 528; irrigation, its function in India, 528, 529; irrigated area in Sind, Bombay, Punjab, 529-532; in the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Bengal, Orissa, 532-535; in Madras, Mysore, Central Provinces, 535-537; statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 538; famines, their causes, drought, flood, blight, war, 539, 540; necessity for husbanding and utilizing the water-supply, 540, 541; history of previous famines (1769 to 1876), 541, 542; the famine of 1876-78, its area, 542, 543; remedial efforts, mortality, expenditure, 542-544; famine, a weak check on population, 544.

CHAP. XVIII. *Means of Communication.*—Indian railway system, Lord Dalhousie's trunk lines, 545; Lord Mayo's branch lines, 545; the four classes of Indian lines of railway, 546; 'Guaranteed' railways, 546, 547; 'State railways,' 547, 548; 'Assisted' and Native State railways, 548, 549; railway statistics, 549, 550; roads, old military routes, 550; the Grand Trunk Road, Bombay inland route, 550; extension of roads, bridges of boats, 551; navigable rivers, 551, 552; navigable canals, Malabar back-waters, etc., 553, 554.

CHAP. XIX. *Commerce and Trade.*

—Ancient, mediæval, and modern trade of India, 555, 556; large sea-borne trade impossible under the Mughals, 556; growth of trading and industrial cities under British rule, 556-558; rise of Calcutta and Bombay, 557; summary of Indian exports (1700-1885), 558; India's balance of trade and yearly savings, 558, 559; fourfold division of modern Indian trade, 559; the sea-borne trade of India, 559, 560; early Portuguese trade (1500-1600), 560; Dutch monopoly (1600), 560; English factories and trade (1600-1700), 560, 561; growth of trade, quinquennial table of foreign trade, 561, 562; Indian foreign trade statistics, imports and exports, 563-581; imports, cotton goods, treasure, 565, 566; 568, 569; exports, raw cotton, jute, rice, wheat, 569-572; exports, oil-seeds, indigo and dyes, tea, coffee, 573-575; export of cotton and jute manufactures, 575, 576; countries with which India trades—England, 577; China, Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, France, Italy, 577, 578; United States, Australia, 578; distribution of foreign trade of India, 579, 580; effects of the Suez Canal on Indian trade, 581; Sir R. Temple on the balance of India's foreign trade, 581-583; coasting trade of India, shipping statistics, 584-586; frontier trade with Afghanistan and Central Asia, 586, 587; the Himalayan trade routes—Nepal, Tibet, 587, 588; trade with Bhutan and the North-Eastern Frontier, 588; trade with Independent Burma and Siam, 588, 589; tables of Trans-Frontier landward trade, 589, 590; internal trade, trading castes, 591, 592; local trade, the village money-lender, 592; religious fairs, village markets, 593; internal trade a safeguard against famine, 593, 594; statistics of internal trade in certain Provinces, 594, 595; growth of large marts, local trading centres, 595-597.

CHAP. XX. *Arts and Manufactures.*—Manufactures of India, art-work, 598; competition with the English artisan, 598; native industries, village crafts, 599; cotton weaving, its decline, 599, 600; but still a domestic industry throughout India, 600, 601; special fabrics, muslins, chintzes, *saris*, 601, 602; silk-weaving, classes of silk fabrics, 602, 603; steam silk factories, 603; embroidery, Kashmir shawls, leather work, 603; carpets and rugs, processes of manufacture, 604, 605; goldsmiths and jewellers' work, precious stones,

605, 606; iron-work, cutlery, chain armour, damascening, 606, 607; brass and copper work, *bidari* ware, 607, 608; Indian pottery and sculpture, 608, 609; wood-carving, inlaying, ivory-carving, 609; European industries, steam cotton-mills, 610-612; their manufactures, competition with Manchester, 611, 612; statistics of Bombay cotton-mills, their future prospects, 610, 611; 613; jute mills, manufacture of gunny, 614, 615; exports of jute, Indian consumption, growth of the trade, 615, 616; brewing, paper-making, leather, etc., 616, 617.

CHAP. XXI. *Mines and Minerals.*—Indian iron, native system of working, 618; failure of early English efforts, 618, 619; difficulties of iron-smelting in India, 619; Indian coal, its inferior quality, 619; history of Bengal coal-mining, 619-621; the four great coal-fields, future of Indian coal, 622; salt manufacture, the Punjab Salt Range, 622, 623; saltpetre, manufacture and export of, 623, 624; gold and gold-mining, the Wainád quartz reefs, 624, 625; copper, lead, tin, antimony, cobalt, 625, 626; petroleum and mineral oils, 626, 627; stone, lime, *kankar*, marble, slate, 627, 628; diamonds, corneilians, pearl fisheries, 628, 629.

CHAP. XXII. *Geology.*—Geology, the Himálayan region, 631, 632; the Lower Himálayas, Siwálíks, Salt Range, 632, 633; Indo-Gangetic plain, its geological age and history, 633, 634; Peninsular India, Vindhyan rocks, 634, 635; Gondwána, Páncet, Tálcher, and Dámodar series, 635, 636; the Rániganj coal seams, 637; Deccan trap, laterite, 638, 639; geology of Burma, 639, 640.

CHAP. XXIII. *Meteorology.*—Meteorological geography, the Eastern and Western Himálayas, 641, 642; air-currents, vapour-bearing winds, 642; Punjab frontier, Indus plain, the great Indian desert, 642, 643; Gangetic plain, Eastern Bengal, Assam, 643, 644; central table-land, Sátapura range, 644; Málwá plateau, Aravalli range, 644; southern plateau, Anamalai Hills, coast strip, 644, 645; Ceylon and Burma, 646, 647; observatory stations, 646, 647; temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, etc., 647, 648; rainfall returns, 649, 650; sun-spot cycles, 650, 651.

CHAP. XXIV. *Zoology and Botany.*—Mammals of India—lion, tiger, leopard, 652, 653; wolf, fox, jackal, dog, hyæna, 654, 655; bear, elephant, rhinoceros,

wild hog, 655-657; sheep and goats, antelopes, *nilgai*, deer, 657, 658; bison and buffalo, 658; ornithology, birds of prey and game birds, 659; reptiles, loss of life from snake-bite, the 'cobra,' 660; fishes, insects, locusts, 661; Indian flora in various Provinces, 662-664.

CHAP. XXV. *Vital Statistics.*—Sources of health returns, their untrustworthiness, 665, 666; death-rate in India; average duration of life, 666, 667; vital statistics in different Provinces, 667-675; tables of birth and death rate, 676-679; health of the European army, causes of mortality, 675, 680-682; health of the native army, causes of mortality, 682-684; health statistics of the jail population, 684, 685.

APPENDICES.—I. Area, towns and villages, houses, population, etc., of British India in 1881, 689; II. towns and villages of British India, classified according to population, 690; III. cultivated, cultivable, and uncultivable area, land revenue, etc., in Provinces for which returns exist, 691; IV. population of British India, classified according to sex and age, 692; V. population of British India, classified according to religion, 693; VI. Asiatic non-Indian population of British India, classified according to birthplace, 694; VII. non-Asiatic population of British India, classified according to birthplace, 695; VIII. list of 149 towns in British India, of which the population exceeds 20,000, 296, 297; IX. population of British India, classified according to education, 698-702; X. population of British India, classified according to caste, sect, and nationality, 703.

India on the eve of the Mughal conquest (1526), article 'India,' vi. 290.

India, origin of the name, vi. 1-3.

Indian Caste, by Dr. J. Wilson, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 194 (footnote 1); 195 (footnote 2); 196 (footnote 1).

Indian products mentioned in the Bible, article 'India,' vi. 163.

Indian Society as described by Megasthenes (300 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 168, 169.

Indian vernaculars and their literature, article 'India,' vi. chap. xiii. pp. 325-355. Asiatic civilisation of India as found by the early European powers, 325, 326; India in the 1st and the 16th centuries A.D., 326, 327; the Dravidians or non-Aryans, their language and its place

- in philology, 326-328; the Dravidians in Sanskrit literature, 328; pre-Aryan Dravidian civilisation, 328; Bráhmānic influence on the Dravidians, 329, 330; development of Dravidian speech into vernacular literatures, 330; the Tamil dialect, 330, 331; Jain cycle of Tamil literature, 331; the Tamil Rámáyana, 331, 332; Sivaite and Vishnuite Tamil hymnology, 332, 333; modern Tamil writers, 333; Beschi, the Jesuit Tamil scholar, 333; recent statistics of Tamil literature, 333; Aryan languages of North India, Sanskrit, 334, 335; evidence as to whether Sanskrit was ever a spoken language, 334-336; Pánini and Vararuchi, ancient Sanskrit grammarians, 336; the Prákrits or ancient spoken dialects of India, their divergence from Sanskrit, 336; routes of Prákrit speech, 337; Prákrits developed by Buddhists for their Scriptures, 338; evolution of modern vernaculars from Prákrits, 338, 339; their Prákrit framework and Sanskrit enrichments, 339; non-Aryan element in the vernaculars, proportion of non-Aryan words, 340, 341; the fourfold composition of the vernaculars, namely, the Prákrit and aboriginal elements, Sanskrit borrowings and Persian terms, 342; the seven vernaculars of India, 342, 343; vernacular literature and vernacular writers, 343, 344; Rájputána poetical literature, 344; Hindi authors from the 12th to the 19th centuries, 345, 346; Maráthi literature and authors, 346; Bengali literature, its three periods, 343-348; Bengali religious poetry, 349-351; Bengali poets from the 16th to the 18th centuries, 349-352; the court of Nadiyá, the chief seat of learning in Bengal in the last century, 352; Bengali prose literature in the 19th century, 354; the Bengali drama, 354.
- Indigo, Cultivation of, in different localities, article 'India,' vi. 495, 496; systems of indigo planting and out-turn in Bengal and Behar, vi. 497; export of, vi. 497; 574. *Local notices*—Cultivated in Agra, i. 64; Aligarh, i. 173; Allahábád, i. 189; North Arcot, i. 316; South Arcot, i. 323; Atmakúr, i. 379; Azamgarh, i. 398; Badvel, i. 412; Baháwalpur, i. 422; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Banaganá-palli, ii. 43; Bánkurá, ii. 83; Bardwán, ii. 130; Benares, ii. 258; Bengal, ii. 271, 303, 304; Bhágálpur, ii. 349; Bombay, iii. 53; Budáun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Búndi, iii. 159; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285, 286; Champáran, iii. 341; Chengálpát, iii. 386; Cochin, iv. 5; Cuddapah, iv. 52, 55; Darbhanga, iv. 125; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwáh, iv. 374; Jaizábád, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 403; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Gáo Hills, v. 31; Gayá, v. 49; Godávári, v. 127, 128; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 280; Hardoi, v. 326; Howrah, v. 463; Húglí, v. 494; Jaunpur, vii. 156; Jessor, vii. 187, 188; Karnúl, viii. 37; Karwaitnagar, viii. 52; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133, 136; Kistna, viii. 230; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 387; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Madras, ix. 29, 31; Máhul, ix. 186; Mánpuri, ix. 208; Maldah, ix. 244; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Midnapur, ix. 429; Monghyr, ix. 485; Múltán, x. 7; Murshidábád, x. 26, 29; Muzaffargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Muzaffarpur, x. 81; Nadiyá, x. 135, 136; Nellore, x. 266; N.-W. Provinces, x. 375; Oudh, x. 501; Pabná, x. 515; Partábgarh, xi. 71; Purniah, xi. 327; Rájsháhí, xi. 433; Ramrí, xi. 463; Rangpur, xi. 496; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Salem, xii. 166; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 251, 255; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Shujábád, xii. 426; Sibságar, xii. 466; Sind, xii. 520; Trichinopoli, xiii. 360; Unao, xiii. 432; Vizagapatam, xiii. 492; Vontimetta, xiii. 503.
- Indigo factories, in Agra, i. 65; Aligarh, i. 175; South Arcot, i. 326; Atúr, i. 383; Azamgarh, i. 399; Bara, ii. 105; Basantpur, ii. 182; Behar, ii. 224; Belsand Kalan, ii. 252; Bengal, ii. 303, 304; Bhágálpur, ii. 350; Bilsí, ii. 459; Bírbehúm, iii. 9; Cambay, iii. 272; Cawnpur, iii. 286; Champáran, iii. 341, 343; Chengálpát, iii. 387; Cuddalore, iv. 46; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Darbhanga, iv. 125; Dásna, iv. 154; Dehri, iv. 177; Etah, iv. 364; Faridpur, iv. 405; Farukhábád, iv. 415; Gahmar, iv. 460; Arwal in Gayá, v. 48, 49; Godávári, v. 129; Jámi, vii. 126; Jaunpur, vii. 157; Jessor, vii. 187, 188; Kántái, vii. 437; Karnúl, viii. 41; Kudarkot, viii. 329; Ramrí in Kyauk-pyú, viii. 388; Lehrá, viii. 469; Mádhépur, viii. 541; in Madras Presidency, ix. 53; Mahatwár, ix. 170; Maimainsingh, ix. 198; Mánpuri, ix. 220; Maldah, ix. 246; Mandrák, ix. 309; Meerut, ix. 389; Midnapur, ix. 430, 434; Monghyr, ix. 487; Motthári, ix. 521; Múltán, x. 7, 8; Murshidábád, x. 28; Muzaffarpur, x. 81; Nadiyá, x. 137; Nagas-tasti, x. 157; Najafgarh, x. 178; Nellore, x. 269; N.-W. Provinces, x. 396;

- Oudh, x. 507; Pabná, x. 517, 520; Pandaul, xi. 35; Pharha, xi. 166; Pirpáinti, xi. 187; Pullampet, xi. 241; Purniah, xi. 328; Rájsháhí, xi. 435; Rayachoti, xii. 39; Santál Parganas, xii. 234; Sárán, xii. 257; Sarya, xii. 272, 273; Sásni, xii. 273; Siyána, xiii. 45; Ujháni, xiii. 416, 417; Umargarh, xiii. 419; Bángarmau in Unao, xiii. 432, 434.
- Indische Alterthumskunde*, by Lassen, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 161 (footnote 1); 191 (footnote 2); 340 (footnote 2).
- Indo-Aryan stock, its European and Eastern branches, article 'India,' vi. 75, 76; their march towards and into India, religion, etc., article 'India,' vi. 76-78.
- Indo-Bactrian dynasties in the Punjab, xi. 260; their coins found at Bulandshahr, iii. 141; Hazára, v. 360; Jalálpur, vii. 81; Múltán, x. 4; Sonpat, xiii. 62.
- Indo-Gangetic plain, Geology of, article 'India,' vi. 633, 634; meteorology of, vi. 643, 644.
- Indo-Greek treaties (306 and 256 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 167, 170.
- Indo-Scythian kings probably conquered all Káthiáwár, viii. 90; their coins found at Asarúr, i. 337; Dipálpur, iv. 304; Gujrát, v. 189; Mong, ix. 478; Sewán, xii. 332; Shorkot, xii. 424.
- Indore, Native State in Central India, vii. 1-8; physical aspects, 2; population, 3; railways, 4, 5; industries, 4, 5; history, 5-7; administration, 7, 8; climate, 8.
- Indore, capital of State in Central India, vii. 8-10.
- Indore Agency, vii. 10.
- Indori, hill torrent in Punjab, vii. 10.
- Indra, the Vedic God of Rain, article 'India,' vi. 80, 81; influence of the rainy season on Aryan mythology, 80; displaced by the modern Bráhmanical Triad, 81.
- Indus, great river of Northern India and Sind, vii. 10-17; article 'India,' vi. 11-13; its upper waters, 11; its feeder the Sutlej, 11, 12; its inundations, 11; lower course, 12; irrigation facilities, 13; 529; silt deposits, 13; steam flotilla recently broken up by opening of the railway system, 552.
- Infanticide, Notices of, in Bahraich, i. 430; Bara Banki, ii. 114; Bulandshahr, iii. 135; Cutch, iv. 61-63; Edar, iv. 339; Etáwáh, iv. 373; Gonda, v. 154; Hamírpur, v. 301; Hardoi, v. 324; among the Karens, viii. 4; Máinpuri, ix. 207, 208; Meerut, ix. 385; among the Meos, ix. 420; Moradábad, ix. 507; Muzaffarnagar, x. 70; Nawánagar, x. 253; Saháranpur, xii. 118; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 347.
- Inglis, Sir W. defended the Residency at Lucknow (1857), viii. 513, 514.
- Inhanna, town and *pargáná* in Oudh, vii. 17.
- Injarám, town in Madras, vii. 17, 18.
- Inlaying work, article 'India,' vi. 609. See Enamelling.
- Inquisition established by the Portuguese at Goa (1560), article 'India,' vi. 241, 253; *autos da fé*, vi. 254; abolished (1812), vi. 254.
- Inscribed pillars of Asoka, article 'India,' vi. 145, 146. See Asoka.
- Insects, Indian, article 'India,' vi. 662; Madras Presidency, vi. 99-101.
- Insects, Ravages of, in Bándá, ii. 52; Broach, iii. 108; Etah, iv. 363; Nágá Hills, x. 152; Noákhálli, x. 349; Salem, xii. 162; Sárán, xii. 256. See also Locusts.
- Insein, town in Lower Burma, vii. 18.
- Institutions, political and legal, of the Afgháns, i. 46; of the Arakan Hill tribes, i. 301; of the Ahams in Assam, i. 342, 343; in Balúchistán, ii. 39; in Bhután, ii. 412; in Coorg, iv. 35; of the Daphlas, iv. 119; in Hill Tipperah, v. 397, 398; of the Kandhs, vii. 401, 402; of the Khásis, viii. 175; of the Kols, viii. 254-256; of the Lusháis, viii. 530; in Manipur, ix. 329, 330; of the Mirís, ix. 445, 446; of the Angámí Nágás, x. 149; of the Kukis, x. 150; of the Santáls, xii. 240.
- Institutions, local societies, etc., the Hemábhái at Ahmadábád, i. 97; Alígarh, i. 175, 176; Allahábád, i. 192; Benares, ii. 267; in Bombay, iii. 71, 72; Dacca, iv. 87; Delhi, iv. 196; the Suhrid Sabhá at Farídpur, iv. 405; the Vasco da Gama at Goa, v. 96; Gonda, v. 156; Mechanics at Howrah, v. 465; Jamálpur, v. 119; the Roberts at Lahore, viii. 418; Madras, ix. 118; the Frere at Mahábaleshwar, ix. 143; the Martin at Pesháwar, xi. 160; Rangoon, xi. 484; Salem, xii. 160. See also Libraries, and Reading-rooms and Museums.
- Interest, Rates of, in different Districts, Ahmadábád, i. 92; Ahmadnagar, i. 105; North Arcot, i. 317; South Arcot, i. 325; Azamgarh, i. 398; Bengal, ii. 302; Bagra, iii. 29; Coimbatore, iv. 19; Farukhábad, iv. 414; Firozpur, iv. 443; Goa, iv. 95; Berár, v. 269; Kaira, vii. 306; North Kánara, vii. 373; Khándesh, viii. 157; Kolába, viii. 269; Násik, x. 234;

- Poona, xi. 208; Tanjore, xiii. 192; Thána, xiii. 257.
- Internal and local trade of India, article 'India,' vi. 591-596; village money-lenders, travelling brokers, and religious fairs, 592, 593; internal trade, the safeguard against famine, 593; normal action of internal trade, 594; Provincial statistics of internal trade, 594, 595; trade statistics of a large town, village mart, and annual fair, 594-596.
- Introduction to the Malto Language*, by the Rev. E. Droese, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 327 (footnote 1).
- In-tu, the Buddhist etymology of the word 'India,' vi. 2.
- Inundations. *See* Floods.
- Invaliding, Causes of, in the European army, article 'India,' vi. 681.
- In-yeh, town in Lower Burma, vii. 18.
- In-yeh-gyi, lake in Lower Burma, vii. 18.
- Ipecacuanha, cultivated in Dárljling, iv. 137; Malabar, ix. 229; Mysore, x. 103; Utakamand, xiii. 451.
- Irak, river in Bombay, vii. 18, 19.
- Irawadi, river in Burma, vii. 19-23.
- Irich, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 23, 24.
- Irodu. *See* Erode.
- Iron, found in Afghánistán, i. 36; Tárágarh Hill in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 118; Akráni, i. 148; Alwar, i. 203; Ambágarh Chauki, i. 212; Anantápur, i. 274; Angul, i. 290; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 327; Assam, i. 347, 348; Atúr, i. 382; Bába Búdan, i. 403; Bágh, i. 414; Bálaghát, i. 454; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bámrá, ii. 41; Bánda, ii. 46, 47, 53; Bangalore, ii. 59; Bánkurá, ii. 79; Bardwán, ii. 127; Báru, ii. 177, 178; Básim, ii. 183; Bastar, ii. 205-207; Bellary, ii. 241; Bengal, ii. 271, 274, 275; Beypur, ii. 335; Bhágálpur, ii. 345; Bhandára, ii. 361; Bijérághogharh, ii. 426; Biláspur, ii. 451; Bír, ii. 462; Bírbbhúm, iii. 2, 9, 10; Teágar (Bombay), iii. 44; Bonái, iii. 85, 87; Borásámbar, iii. 89; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Jaipur (Assam), iii. 166; Lower Burma, iii. 201; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 300; Chamba, iii. 329; Chándá, iii. 349; Chhatarpur, iii. 396; Chitaldrug, iii. 423; Chittúr, iii. 454; Chohe, iii. 456; Cochín, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Cutch, iv. 60; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dárljling, iv. 130, 138; Deocha, iv. 199; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 209; Dewálgón, iv. 235; Dhár, iv. 246; Dhárwár, iv. 258; Dhenkánal, iv. 269; Dindigal, iv. 301; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Ganjáma, v. 2; Garhwál, v. 22; Godávári, v. 123; Goona, v. 159; Gujáinli, v. 178; Gurgáon, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 220; Haidarábád, v. 241; Berár, v. 268; Hassan, v. 346; Hazáribágh, v. 378; Heggadadevankot, v. 382; the Himáláya Mountains, v. 412; Hosúr, v. 460; Inchalkaranji, v. 509; Jabalpur, vii. 34; Jashpur, vii. 145; Jehlam, vii. 167; Jhábuá, vii. 194; Jhálawár, vii. 199; Jhang, vii. 206; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kaira, vii. 300; Kaládgi, vii. 315; Kálahasti, vii. 321; North Kánara, vii. 369; South Kánara, vii. 376; Kánga, vii. 412; Kangundi, vii. 431; Karauli, vii. 471; Karnúl, viii. 34; Kashmír, viii. 67; Bakharla in Porbandar, viii. 96; Khándesh, viii. 151; Khási Hills, viii. 171-173; Kistna, viii. 226; Kolába, viii. 261; Kolár, viii. 273; Kolhápur, viii. 281; Koreá, viii. 297; Kumáun, viii. 349; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 386; Láira, viii. 423; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lálmái Hills, viii. 458; Lohárdaga, viii. 476; Madras, ix. 5; Madura, ix. 121, 122; Makrái, ix. 215; Jat and Parda in Western Málwá, ix. 268; Málwán, ix. 273; Mandi, ix. 298; Máikal Hills in Mandlá, ix. 305; Manipur, ix. 324; Máo-san-rám, ix. 343; Mattod, ix. 366; Mergui, ix. 407; Monghyr, ix. 479, 480; Murshidábád, x. 22; Mysore, x. 92, 106, 107, 114; Narsinghpur, x. 223; Narwár, x. 227; Nawánagar, x. 253; Nellore, x. 262; Nepál, x. 278; Nimár, x. 328; Nongkrem, x. 353; Orissa Tributary States, x. 471; Páلمانer, xi. 15; Pánágur, xi. 24; Panna, xi. 50; Patná State, xi. 116; Páwi Mulándá, xi. 123; Bajaur, xi. 146; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Polúr, xi. 197; Porbandar, xi. 215; Púdúkattái, xi. 237; Raigarh, xi. 362; Raipur, xi. 368; Raírákhol, xi. 378; Rájputána, xi. 401; Rámpur (C. P.), xi. 460; Ramrí, xi. 463; Ságara, xii. 101; Salem, xii. 153; Sambalpur, xii. 179; Sandúr, xii. 207; Santál Parganáas, xii. 227; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Sátára, xii. 276; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Seonl, xii. 309; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Shellá, xii. 378; Shimoga, xii. 400; Singhbbhúm, xii. 531; Sirmur, xii. 554; Sonpur, xii. 63; Tálcher, xiii. 164; Tarikere, xiii. 213; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Tendukhera, xiii. 241; Travancore, xiii. 345; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Túmkrát, xiii. 375; Udaipur (Rájputána), xiii. 401; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 411, 412; Vinukonda, xiii. 476; Wún, xiii. 538.

Iron mining and smelting, difficulties of Indian iron-works, article 'India', vi. 41, 619; indigenous methods of iron-smelting, 618; failure of English efforts, 618, 619; Government efforts, 619.

Iron-smelting, Chárikár in Afghánistán, i. 34; Alwar, i. 205; Assam, i. 348; Atúr, i. 383; Bába Búdan Hills, i. 403; Bálaghát, i. 456; Bándá, ii. 53; Bangalore, ii. 64; Belíá Náráyanpur, ii. 239; Bellary, ii. 247; Bengal, ii. 275; Bír, ii. 462; Bírbbúm, iii. 9, 10; Deulghát in Buldána (steel), iii. 147; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Central Provinces, iii. 19; Chándá, iii. 354; Chitaldrúg, iii. 426; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dewálgáon, iv. 235; Dhárwár, iv. 264; Gujánlí, v. 228; Gwalior State, v. 228; Harnhalli, v. 341; Hazáribágh, v. 378; Hiriýúr, v. 423; Hosdurga, v. 441; Jabalpur, vii. 34; Kadúr, vii. 287; Karanpurá, vii. 468; Karnúl, viii. 41; Khási Hills, viii. 171-178; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kistna, viii. 226; Koratigiri, viii. 296; Koreá, viii. 297; Kumáun, viii. 356; Madras, ix. 5; Madura, ix. 121; Mandlá, ix. 305; Monghyr, ix. 487; Mysore, x. 106; Náhan, x. 175; Narsinghpur, x. 223; Nong-krem, x. 353; Nong-spung, x. 354; Palmáner, xi. 15; Pánágur, xi. 24; Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rájputána, xi. 401; Rásipur, xi. 513; Rúrki, xii. 86, 122; Ságur, xii. 101-106; Salem, xii. 163; Santál Parganás, xii. 234; Sháhgarh, xii. 342; Shendamangalam, xii. 378; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; by the Singphos, xii. 542; in Sirmur, xii. 554; Sorab, xiii. 65; Tegur, xiii. 235, 236; Tendukhera, xiii. 241; Thammappatti, xiii. 248; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Watrap, xiii. 534; Wún, xiii. 544.

Iron ware, hardware, iron implements, etc., manufactured at Ahmadábád, i. 87; Ardabak, i. 329; in Assam, i. 367; Aurungábád, i. 388; Punganúr in South Arcot, i. 317; Bádin, i. 409; Bara Banki, ii. 113; Barot, ii. 173; Beáwar, ii. 222; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhután, ii. 414; Bihat, ii. 422; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Chennapata, iii. 368; Cochín, iv. 7; Dhámpur, iv. 241; Dodderi, iv. 311; Ghotki, v. 75; Gujrát (iron inlaid with gold), v. 177; Gurgáon, v. 221; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282; Inchalkaranji, v. 510; Jagádhri, vii. 40; Kálabágh, vii. 314; Kamalápuram, vii. 349; Kashmir, viii. 74; Kashmor, viii. 79; Khairpur, viii. 135; Kíratpur, viii. 220; Kolhápúr, viii. 284; Lashkarpur, viii. 466; Lohárdaga, viii. 484; Kha mb-

hálá, viii. 142; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kolhápúr, viii. 284; Lohárdaga, viii. 485; Madgiri, viii. 540; Madras Presidency, ix. 54; Maháram, ix. 166; Máhrám, ix. 185; Monghyr, ix. 487; Nága Hills, x. 152; Najibábád, x. 179; Nátagarh, x. 240; Nepál, x. 284; Nosári, x. 405; Nowgong, x. 412; Poona, xi. 213; Punjab, xi. 287; Rúpar, xii. 83; Sáhíwál, xii. 137; Sargúja, xii. 268; Shergháti, xii. 380; Shimoga, xii. 404; Srinivaspur, xiii. 79; Sylhet, xiii. 153; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 179; Tanjore, xiii. 191; Tarn Taran, xiii. 215; Tipperah, xiii. 319; Túngkúr, xiii. 379; Unao, xiii. 434; Wanthali, xiii. 519; Wazirábád, xiii. 535.

Iron-wood trees, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; Bombay Presidency, iii. 45; Lower Burma, iii. 204; Coorg, iv. 32; Western Gháts, v. 59; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 376; Malabar, ix. 229; Tharawadi, xiii. 272.

Ironwork, article 'India,' vi. 606.

Irrigation, irrigated area in different tracts, with statistics, article 'India,' vi. 528-538; from hill streams in the Himálayas, vi. 9; river irrigation in the plains, vi. 28, 29. *Local notices*—Ahmadábád, i. 90; Ahmadnagar, i. 102; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 118, 125; Allgarh, i. 173; Alipur (C. P.), i. 181; Ambála, i. 220, 221; Amritsar, i. 259; North Arcot, i. 312; Baháwalpur, i. 422; Bánkúrá, ii. 83; Bannu, ii. 94; Bara Banki, ii. 111; Bengal, ii. 315; Bhandára, ii. 364; from the Bhaváni, ii. 382; in Bhután, ii. 413; Bombay, ii. 55, 56; Bukkacherla, iii. 129; Bulandshahr, iii. 131; from the Cauvery, iii. 278, 279; in Cawnpur, iii. 280; Champáran, iii. 342; Chitaldrúg, iii. 426; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Cuttack, iv. 67, 68; Delhi, iv. 183; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214, 215; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 223; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwah, iv. 375; Faizábád, iv. 384; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Firozpur, iv. 444; from the Ganges Canals, iv. 472, 477; Gayá, v. 44, 49; from the Ghaggar, v. 55; Godávari, v. 127; Gonda, v. 152; Gostánadi, v. 174; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gujrát, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gurgáon, v. 220; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 279, 280; Hassan, v. 349; from the Hemavati, v. 382; the Hindan, v. 414; Hissár, v. 431; from the Indus, vii. 15, 16; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jálándhar, vii. 88; from the Jayamangali, vii. 164; in Jehlam, vii. 173; Jhang, vii. 210;

Jhānsi, vii. 223; from the Jumna Canals, vii. 256-261; Kadūr, vii. 286; Kāmrap, vii. 362; Kāngra, vii. 423, 424; Karāchi, vii. 448; Karauli, vii. 473; Karnāl, viii. 24; Karnāl, viii. 39; Kāveripāk, viii. 105; from the Kendrapāra Canal, viii. 114; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khāndesh, viii. 156; from the Khanwah Canal, viii. 165; Kharakpur, viii. 165; Kheri, viii. 193; Kistna, viii. 231; from the Kistna river, viii. 237; Kohat, viii. 247; Kolār, viii. 276; Kūlu, viii. 343; from the Kuram, viii. 370; Lahore, viii. 410; from the Lakshmantirtha, viii. 443; Lālītpur, viii. 453; Ludhiāna, viii. 522; Madras Presidency, ix. 28, 29, 30, 40-44; Madura, ix. 129; from the Mahānadi (the Orissa Canal System), ix. 160-162; Māinpurī, ix. 208; from the Ma-tun, ix. 367; Meerut, ix. 388; from the Midnapur High Level Canal, ix. 434, 435; Mirzāpur, ix. 458; Monghyr, ix. 485; Montgomery, ix. 498, 499; Moradābād, ix. 509; from the Motitalāo, ix. 521; Mūltān, x. 8; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore State, x. 90, 91, District, x. 119; from the Eastern and Western Nāra, x. 200, 201; in Nāsik, x. 232; Nellore, x. 267; the N.-W. Provinces, x. 382, 383; Nowgong, x. 411; Oudh, x. 506; from the Pālār, x. 541; Partābgarh, xi. 71, 72; Pātna, xi. 94, 101; from the Penner, xi. 133, 134; in Peshāwar, xi. 154; Pilibhīt, xi. 175; Pishin, xi. 190; the Punjab, xi. 278, 279; Rāi Bareilly, xi. 354; Rājputāna, xi. 418; Rohri, xii. 64, 65; Rohtak, xii. 73; Sahāranpur, xii. 120; Santāl Parganās, xii. 233; Sāran, xii. 257; Sātāra, xii. 276, 281; Shāhābād (the Son Canals), xii. 325, 326; Shāhjahanpur, xii. 349, 350; Shāhpur, xii. 359, 365; from the Shāradānadi, xii. 376; the Sharavati, xii. 377; in Shimoga, xii. 403, 404; Sholāpur, xii. 415, 416; Sialkot, xii. 440, 446, 447; Sibi, xii. 455; Sind, xii. 520, 521; from the Son Canals, xiii. 54-57; Sulekere Lake, xiii. 95; Surat, xiii. 127; from the Tambraparni, xiii. 170; Tanjore, xiii. 189-191; Tinneveli, xiii. 307; Tūmkūr, xiii. 378, 379; from the Tunga, xiii. 383; the Tunga-bhadra, xiii. 383; in Unao, xiii. 426, 427, 432; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 439; from the Vaigai, xiii. 460; the Vamadhara, xiii. 462; the Varāhanadi, xiii. 464; the Vedāvati, xiii. 465; in Vizagapatam, xiii. 493; from the Yagachi, xiii. 547; in Yelāndur, xiii. 552. *See also* Canals.

Irrikūr, village in Madras, vii. 24.
Irulars or Irulas, aboriginal tribe in North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 322; Coimbatore, iv. 17; Mysore, x. 99; Nilgiri Hills, x. 312.
Isakapalli, village in Madras, vii. 24.
Isākhel, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 24, 25.
Isānagar, village in Oudh, vii. 25.
Isarda, town in Rājputāna, vii. 25.
Isauli, *pargana* in Oudh, vii. 25.
Isinglass, exported from Nawānagar, x. 252.
Iskardo, town in Kashmīr, vii. 26.
Islamābād. *See* Chittagong.
Islamābād, town in Kashmīr State, vii. 26.
Islamābād Bijhāuli, village in Oudh, vii. 26, 27.
Islamgarh, fort in Punjab, vii. 27.
Islāmkot, town in Bombay, vii. 27.
Islāmnagar, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 27.
Islāmpur, town in Bombay, vii. 27.
Islām Khān, Viceroy of Bengal, removed the capital from Rājmahāl to Dacca (*circa* 1610), iv. 80, 90.
Islands, near Aden, i. 15; Agradwīp in the Bhāgrāthī, i. 77; the Andamans, i. 281-287; Arnāla, i. 331; in Bākarganj, i. 441; Balchari, ii. 11; Bassein (Bombay), ii. 191; Beyt, ii. 336; Bilū-Gywon, ii. 459, 460; Bombay, iii. 73, 74; Bukkur in the Indus, iii. 130; Cheduba, iii. 378, 379; Vyplīn, iv. 11; the Cocos, iv. 13, 14; Dakshin Shāhbāzpur, iv. 96; Dharmāpatam, iv. 253; Diamond Island, iv. 284, 285; Diu, iv. 305-308; Domel, iv. 313; Double Island, iv. 315; Elephanta, iv. 340-344; in Farīdpur, iv. 395; Foul Island, iv. 450; Pātāpatteshim in the Godāvari, v. 123; Haing-gyl, v. 290; Hatiā, v. 355, 356; Janjira, vii. 141; Ka-le-gauk, vii. 324; Kālibhānj, vii. 326; Kiamāri in Karāchi Bay, vii. 452, viii. 215; Karanja, vii. 466, 467; Kārumbhār, viii. 50, 51; Kolāba, viii. 262; Kutabdiā, viii. 380; the Laccadives, viii. 392-396; Mahuwa, ix. 187; the Maldives, ix. 248-252; Mandhāta, ix. 293-297; Māshkāl, ix. 351; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; the Moscos, ix. 520; Nalbanā, x. 182; Nga-pū-taw, x. 293; the Nicobars, x. 294-298; in Noākhāl, x. 339; Pārikud, xi. 63, 64; Perim (2), xi. 137-139; Pigeon (2), xi. 169; Rabnābād, xi. 341; Rāmeswaram, xi. 442-445; Ramri, xi. 463; Rojhi, xii. 79; Sāgar, xii. 109, 110; Sālbet, xii. 150; Sālsetta, xii. 168-170; Sandwīp, xii. 209-213; Seringapatam, xii. 318-320; Shāhpuri, xii. 370; Sherpur, xii. 381; Sivasamudram,

- xiii. 42, 43; Sullivan's, xiii. 95; at the mouth of the Taung-gup, xiii. 220; Tavoy, viii. 235; Khänderi, xiii. 247; Tribeni, xiii. 353; Umánanda, xiii. 419; Vypin, xiii. 504.
- Ismáil Beg, besieged Sindia in Agra (1787), but was defeated by De Boigne (1788), i. 70.
- Ismáil Khán, son of Málik Sohráb, first of the Hot dynasty, and founder of Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 221.
- Ishimáil Sháh, second king of Bijápur (1510-34), ii. 424.
- Istálif, town in Afghánistán, i. 33, 34.
- Istimrdári*, a land tenure. *See* Tenures.
- Iswar Chandra Vidyásagar, famous modern Hindu social reformer, article 'India,' vi. 353.
- Ita, hills in Assam, vii. 27.
- Italy, India's trade with, article 'India,' vi. 578, 579.
- Itarsi, town in Central Provinces, vii. 27.
- Itáwa, estate in Central Provinces, vii. 28.
- Itinerary Jesuit missionaries in the 15th and 16th centuries, their labours and conversions, article 'India,' vi. 250, 251.
- Itkuri, coal-field in Bengal, vii. 28.
- Itrá Gadhála, State in Bombay, vii. 28.
- Ittamukkalá, town in Madras, vii. 28.
- Itwad, State in Bombay, vii. 28, 29.
- Iviker, town in Madras, vii. 29.
- Ivory, Carving in, and manufacture of ivory-inlaid articles, article 'India,' vi. 609. *Local notices*—Aláhyár-jo-Tando, i. 161; Assam, i. 367; Bikaner, ii. 439; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Cochin, iv. 7; Hoshiárpur, v. 456, 458; Jámbusar, vii. 122; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Vizagapatam, ix. 54; Mandalay, ix. 290; Mángrol, ix. 316; Murshidábád, x. 39; Poona, xi. 213; Rangpur, xi. 498; Sáhiwál, xii. 137; Sylhet, xiii. 157; Vizagapatam, xiii. 494, 498.
- J
- Jabalpur, Division in Central Provinces, vii. 29.
- Jabalpur, District in Central Provinces, vii. 29-36; physical aspects, 30, 31; history, 31, 32; population, 32, 33; division into town and country, 33; agriculture, 33, 34; national calamities, 34; commerce and manufactures, 34, 35; administration, 35, 36; medical aspects, 36.
- Jabalpur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, vii. 36, 37.
- Jabalpur, town in Central Provinces, vii. 37, 38.
- Jabria Bhil, estate in Central India, vii. 38.
- Jabuah. *See* Jhabua.
- Jackal, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 654.
- Jackson, Lowis D'A., *Hydraulic Manual*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 17 (footnote).
- Jacob, Capt. Le Grand, quoted, on the plague of rats in Káthiáwár, viii. 97.
- Jacob, Gen. John, founded Jacobábád (1847), where he died (1858), vii. 38, 39; his treaty of Khelát (1854), ii. 31, 32; quoted on the Balúchi tribes on the Upper Sind Frontier, and his suppression of them, xiii. 441-445.
- Jacobábád, town and *táluk* in Sind, vii. 38, 39.
- Jacobi, Hermann, *The Jaina Sutras*, forming vol. xii. of Max Müller's 'Sacred Books of the East,' quoted, article 'India,' vi. 161 (footnotes 4 and 5); 167 (footnote 1).
- Jacobite branch of the Syrian Church in India, article 'India,' vi. 242, 243; 257. *Local notices*—Cochin, iv. 4, 11; Travancore, xiii. 348.
- Jacquemont, M. Victor, quoted, on Amber, i. 228; Dignagar, iv. 287; Kedár Kántá, viii. 109; Panna, xi. 49; his last labours at Salsette, xii. 169.
- Jade (*ya*), found in Upper Burma, iii. 211.
- Jadon Ráo Lakhji, grandfather of Sivaji, iv. 230.
- Jaenicke, missionary in Tinneveli (1792-1800), ix. 25, xiii. 304.
- Jáfarábád, State in Bombay, vii. 39.
- Jáfarábád, town in Káthiáwár, vii. 39.
- Jáfarganj, village in Bengal, vii. 39.
- Jáfar Khán, a Rájput renegade, founded the Muhammadan dynasty of Ahmadábád (1403), iii. 36.
- Jáflang, village in Assam, vii. 39.
- Jagádhri, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 40.
- Jagalur, village in Mysore, vii. 41.
- Jagan, town in Bombay, vii. 41.
- Jagannáth, Worship of, article 'India,' vi. 223-226; his Bráhmanical and Buddhist origin, 224; the Car festival, 225; English calumnies against Jagannáth, self-immolation seldom practised, 224, 225; his bloodless worship and gentle doctrines, 225, 226. *See* also Orissa, x. 437-458; history of the religion, 437-439; Vishnuism, 439-441; legend of the temple at Puri, 441, 442; Kabír, 442, 443; Chaitanya, 443, 444; Vallabha-Swámí, 444, 445; the wealth of Jagannáth, 445, 446; the temple at Puri, 447, 448; festivals,

- 448; the Car festival, 448, 449; pilgrims to Jagannáth, 450-455; mortality among the pilgrims, 455-457; pilgrim hospitals, 458; and Purí, xi. 311-320.
- * Jagat Seth, wealthy Hindu banker, built temple at Bhágálpur, ii. 352; his importance at Murshidábád, x. 23.
- Jagat Singh, Rána of Mewár (1716-52), paid *chauth* to the Maráthás, and went to war with Jodhpur, xiii. 405, 406.
- Jagatsinghpur, village in Bengal, vii. 41.
- Jagdálpur, town in Central Provinces, vii. 41.
- Jagdíspur, town in Bengal, vii. 41.
- Jagdíspur, *parganá* in Oudh, vii. 41, 42.
- Jagdíspur-Nihalgarh, town in Oudh, vii. 42.
- Jaggayyapet, town in Madras, vii. 42.
- Jágr, historic name for tract in S. India, granted by the Nawáb of Arcot to the East India Company (1760), vii. 42.
- Jagrón, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 42, 43.
- Jagra Singh, Sikh chief of the Rángthana confederacy, established a Principality of the Rávi (1783), v. 208.
- Jahálu. *See* Jhalu.
- Jahánábád, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 43, 44.
- Jahánábád, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 44.
- Jahánábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 44.
- Jahándár Sháh, son of the Emperor Bahádúr Sháh, defeated his brother Azím-us-Sháh, and became Emperor (1712), v. 257.
- Jahángír, fourth Mughal Emperor of India (1605-27), article 'India,' vi. 300-302; chief events of his reign, 300 (footnote 2); rebellion of his son Sháh Jahán, 301; his Empress Nur Jahán, 301; personal character, justice and religious toleration, 301, 302. *Local notices*—Received Sir T. Roe at Ajmere, i. 21; his buildings at Agra before 1618, i. 69; ruled, before becoming Emperor, at Allahábád, where he re-erected Asoka's column, i. 186, 187; built palace at Gwalior, v. 236; incited Bír Singh of Orchhá to murder Abul Fazl, vii. 217; put down rebellions in Kánga, vii. 415; built palace and pearl mosque at Lahore, viii. 415; his mausoleum at Sháh-dara, viii. 415, 416, xii. 341; completed Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, xii. 481; laid out the Shalimar Bâgh at Srínagar, xiii. 77; defeated by Rána Umra of Mewár, who afterwards submitted, xiii. 405, 406.
- Jahángírábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 44.
- Jahángírábád, town in Oudh, vii. 45.
- Jaházgarh, fortress in Punjab, vii. 45.
- Jahazpur, town in Rájputána, vii. 45.
- Jahnávi, river in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 45.
- Jái Chánd, Rájá of Kanauj, peopled the country south of the Káli Nadi, iv. 410; killed in battle with Kutab-uddin, v. 63.
- Jaigarh, port in Bombay, vii. 45, 46.
- Jail statistics, article 'India,' vi. 472; vital statistics of Indian prisons, 684, 685. *See* also under administrative section of each District article.
- Jails, Central or important, at Agra, i. 66; Alipur, i. 180; Allahábád, i. 193, 199; Baháwalpur, i. 422; Bangalore, ii. 64, 65; Bareilly, ii. 144; Benares, ii. 260, 261; Lahore, viii. 412; Kulbarga, viii. 333; Múltán, x. 9; Nágpur, x. 174; Rájamahendrí, xi. 382; Rangoon, xi. 484; Rassa (female), xi. 515; Ságár, xii. 109; Siálkot (military), xii. 452; Vellore, xiii. 467.
- Jainagar, town in Bengal, vii. 46.
- Jains, the modern representatives of Buddhism in India, article 'India,' vi. 158; Jain population in India, 158 (footnote); Jain doctrines, 159; temple cities, 159; relation of Jainism to Buddhism, 159, 160; antiquity of the Jains, 160; date of the Jain scriptures, 161; the Jains, an independent sect, 162; modern Jainism, 162. *Local notices*—Jains particularly numerous or noteworthy, at Aden, i. 17; Ahmadábád, i. 95; North Arcot, i. 314; Assam, i. 359, 360; Bágpat, i. 419; Baroda, ii. 159; Beria, ii. 326; Bombay Presidency, iii. 35, 52; Bombay city, iii. 80, 81; Broach, iii. 103, 104, 111; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 317; Chapraul, iii. 317; Champnagar, iii. 333; Cutch, iv. 60; Damoh, iv. 109; their meetings at Kundalpur, iv. 112; Deulgaon Rájá, iv. 230; Berár, v. 267; Harpanahalli, v. 342; Hassan, v. 347; Hazáribágh, v. 374; Humcha, v. 501, 502; South Kánara, vii. 379; Madras, ix. 22; Máinpurí, ix. 206; Meerut, ix. 386; Murshidábád, x. 25; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; Mysore, x. 100; Pálanpur Agency, x. 537; Pálitána, xi. 3, 4; Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Rájputána, xi. 408, 410; Rámpur (N.-W. P.), xi. 460; Rangpur, xi. 494; Ránpur, xi. 509; Rohtak, xii. 72; Ságár, xii. 104, 105; Sarsaganj, xii. 271; Sátára, xii. 280; Shrávān-belgola, xii. 415; Siálkot, xii. 452; Sibságár, xii. 464; Sirohi, xiii. 4; Sultánpur, xiii. 106; Surat, xiii. 124; Udaipur, xiii. 402. *See* also Architecture, Jain, and Temples, Jain.

- Jaintia, tract in Assam, vii. 46, 47;
 Jaintia Hills, Sub-division in Assam, vii. 47-49.
 Jaintiapur, village in Assam, vii. 49, 50.
 Jaipal, Hindu Rájá of Lahore, his defeats by Sabuktigin and Mahmúd of Ghazni, article 'India,' vi. 272, xi. 148, 261.
 Jaipur, Native State in Rájputána, vii. 50-59; physical aspects, 50-52; agriculture, 52; population, 52, 53; commerce, etc., 53, 54; communications, 54, 55; history, 55-58; administration, 58; climate, 58, 59.
 Jaipur city, capital of State in Rájputána, vii. 59-61.
 Jaipur, town in Assam, vii. 61.
 Jaipur, estate in Madras, vii. 61-64.
 Jaipur, town in Madras, vii. 64, 65.
 Jaipurite or syepoorite, found in Rájputána, xi. 401.
 Jais, town and *pargand* in Oudh, vii. 65.
 Jaisalmer, State in Rájputána, vii. 65-70; physical aspects, 66; climate, 66, 67; history, 67, 68; agriculture, 68, 69; population, 69; trade, 69; administration, 69, 70.
 Jaisalmer city, capital of State in Rájputána, vii. 70.
 Jai Singh, Rájá of Jaipur, his astronomical observatories at Jaipur, Delhi, Benares, Muttra, and Ujjain in the 18th century, article 'India,' vi. 105, 106. *Local notices*—His observatory at Benares, ii. 265; completed the palace of Amber, i. 228; his reign, vii. 56; founded Jaipur (1728), vii. 59; observatory at Ujjain, xiii. 418.
 Jaisinghnagar, village in Central Provinces, vii. 70, 71.
 Jaitak, hill fort in Punjab, vii. 71.
 Jaitapur, port in Bombay, vii. 71.
 Jaitpur, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 71, 72.
 Jámamau, town in Oudh, vii. 72.
 Jajhoti, historic name of Bundelkhand, vii. 72.
 Jájis, an important, semi-independent tribe in the Kurám valley, viii. 368.
 Jájmau, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 72, 73.
 Jájpur, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 73.
 Jájpur, town in Central India, vii. 73.
 Jakanáchári, architect and sculptor, his carvings at Belúr, ii. 252; born at Kaidala, legend about, vii. 295; his carvings at Somnáthpur, xiii. 51.
 Jákhan, State in Káthiáwar, vii. 74.
 Jakháu, port in Bombay, vii. 74.
 Jakkatála. *See* Wellington.
 Jako, mountain peak in Punjab, vii. 74.
 Jakránis, Balúchi tribe on the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440, 443.
 Jalálábád, district in Afghánistán, vii. 74-76; agriculture, 75; administration, 75, 76.
 Jalálábád, town in Afghánistán, vii. 76, 77.
 Jalálábád, town in Oudh, vii. 77.
 Jalálábád, town in Muzaffarnagar District, N.-W. Provinces, vii. 77.
 Jalálábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 77, 78.
 Jalálábád, town in Sháhjahánpur District, N.-W. Provinces, vii. 78, 79.
 Jaláli, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 79.
 Jalálkherá, town in Central Provinces, vii. 79.
 Jalálpur, Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 79, 80.
 Jalálpur, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 80.
 Jalálpur, village in Punjab, vii. 80, 81.
 Jalálpur, historic town in Punjab, vii. 81.
 Jalálpur-Dehi, town in Oudh, vii. 81.
 Jalálpur-Nahvi, town in Oudh, vii. 81, 82.
 Jalál-ud-dín, the first king of the Khiljí dynasty (1290-95), article 'India,' vi. 280. *Local notices*—Founded new dynasty at Delhi, iv. 191, 192; his unsuccessful siege of Ranthambor (1291), xi. 511.
 Jálándhar, Division in Punjab, vii. 82, 83.
 Jálándhar, District in Punjab, vii. 83-90; physical aspects, 83-85; history, 85, 86; population, 86, 87; agriculture, 87-89; commerce and trade, 89; administration, 89, 90; medical aspects, 90.
 Jálándhar, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 90, 91.
 Jálándhar, town in Punjab, vii. 91, 92.
 Jalangí, river in Bengal, vii. 92, 93.
 Jalárapetta. *See* Jollarpet.
 Jaláun, District in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 93-102; physical aspects, 93, 94; history, 94-96; people, 96-98; agriculture, 98, 99; natural calamities, 99, 100; commerce and trade, 100; administration, 100, 101; medical aspects, 102.
 Jaláun, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 102.
 Jaláun, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 102, 103.
 Jálidhaká, river of Bengal, vii. 103.
 Jalesar, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 103.
 Jaleswar, town in Bengal, vii. 104.
 Jalgaón, town in Bombay, vii. 104.
 Jalgaón, village in Central Provinces, vii. 104, 105.
 Jalgaón, *taluk* in Berár, vii. 105.
 Jalgaón, *pargand* in Central India, vii. 105.

- Jalgón-Jambod, town in Berár, vii. 105, 106.
- Jalgars, gold-washers in Dhárwar, iv. 258.
- Jaliá Amráji, State in Káthiáwar, vii. 106.
- Jaliá Dewání, State in Bombay, vii. 106.
- Jaliá Manáji, State in Káthiáwar, vii. 106.
- Jaliyás, caste of fishermen, especially numerous in Bengal, ii. 296; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Goálpára, v. 115.
- Jalna, town in the Deccan, vii. 106, 107.
- Jaloka, son of Asoka, said to have a temple, now a mosque, at Srínagar, xiii. 76.
- Jálor, town in Rájputána, vii. 107.
- Jalori, mountain range in Punjab, vii. 107.
- Jalpáiguri, District in Bengal, vii. 107-117; physical aspects, 107-109; history, 109-111; population, 111-113; agriculture, 113, 114; tea, 114, 115; manufactures, etc., 115, 116; administration, 116, 117; medical aspects, 117.
- Jalpáiguri, Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 117.
- Jalpáiguri, town in Bengal, vii. 117, 118.
- Jalpesh, town in Bengal, vii. 118.
- Jamálábád, town in Madras, vii. 118.
- Jamalavaya Durga, hill in Madras, vii. 118.
- Jamális, Balúchi tribe in Lárkhána, viii. 463; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440, 443.
- Jamálpur, Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 318, 319.
- Jamálpur, town in Bengal, vii. 119.
- Jamá Masjid, Sháh Jáhán's great mosque at Delhi, article 'India,' vi. 304. *See also Mosques.*
- Jambu, river in Bengal, vii. 119.
- Jámbughora, village in Bombay, vii. 120.
- Jambukeswaram, historic temple in Madras, vii. 120, 121.
- Jambulgháta, town in Central Provinces, vii. 121.
- Jambúr, village in Coorg, vii. 121.
- Jámbar, Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 121, 122.
- Jámbar, town in Bombay, vii. 122, 123.
- Jámbsva, river in Bombay, vii. 123.
- James, Commodore, took Bankot, the resort of the Angria pirates (1755), iv. 449.
- James, Colonel, suggested St. Thomas' Mount as head-quarters of the Madras artillery (1774), xii. 144.
- James and Mary Sands, in the Húghl river, v. 123-126. *See also Húghl river.*
- Jámi, town in Madras, vii. 126.
- Jámra, tidal estuary of the Ganges, vii. 126.
- Jám-jo-Tando, town in Sind, vii. 127.
- Jámkhandi, State in Bombay, vii. 127.
- Jámkhandi, town in Bombay, vii. 127.
- Jámkhher, Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 127, 128.
- Jámki, town in Punjab, vii. 128.
- Jámli, village in Central India, vii. 128.
- Jammalamadúgú, town and *taluk* in Madras, vii. 128, 129.
- Jammu, Province and town in Kashmír, vii. 129, 130.
- Jamna. *See* Jumna.
- Jámnnagar. *See* Nawanagar.
- Jámner, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 130, 131.
- Jámni, river in Central India, vii. 131.
- Jámnia, chiefship in Central India, vii. 131, 132.
- Jamnotri, hot springs in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 132.
- Jamod, town in Berár, vii. 132.
- Jámpul, hill range in Bengal, vii. 132.
- Jámpur, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 132, 133.
- Jámri, estate in Central Provinces, vii. 133.
- Jámruđ, fort in Punjab, vii. 133.
- Jámtára, Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 133, 134.
- Jamu. *See* Jammu.
- Jamúi, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 134.
- Jamuná. *See* Jumna.
- Jamuná, river in N. Bengal, vii. 134, 135; the name of the Brahmaputra from its entering the Bengal delta to its junction with the Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 14.
- Jamuná, river in Bengal, vii. 135, 136.
- Jamuná, river in Assam, vii. 136.
- Jamuná, river in N. Bengal, vii. 136.
- Jamwári, river in Oudh, vii. 136.
- Janaurá, town in Oudh, vii. 136.
- Jandiálá, town in Punjab, vii. 136, 137.
- Jandiálá, town in Punjab, vii. 137.
- Jang Bahádur, Sir, assistance rendered by, during the suppression of the Mutiny, article 'India,' vi. 421. *Local notices* — Recovered Gorakhpur from the mutineers, v. 167; his history, Prime Minister of Nepál (1846-77), x. 290; his campaign in Oudh, x. 496.
- Jangipur, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 137.
- Janjira, Native State in Bombay, vii. 137-141; physical aspects, 138; population, 138, 139; climate, products, etc., 139, 140; communications, 140; history, 140, 141.
- Janjirá, capital of State in Bombay, vii. 141.
- Jánsath, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 142.

- Jāoli. *See* Javli.
- Jāora, State in Central India, vii. 142.
- Jāora, town in Central India, vii. 143.
- Jārchā, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 143.
- Jāreja Rājputs, the ruling race in Cutch, their history, iv. 61.
- Jārod, Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 143.
- Jarwāl, town in Oudh, vii. 144.
- Jasa Singh, head of the Janwars of Unao, rebelled, and died of wounds received fighting against Havelock, xiii. 430.
- Jasdān, State in Kāthiāwār, vii. 144.
- Jasdān, town in Kāthiāwār, vii. 144.
- Jashpur, State in Chutīā Nāgpur, vii. 144-146; physical aspects, 144, 145; history, 145; population, 145, 146; crops, 146.
- Jashpur, hill range in Bengal, vii. 146.
- Jaso, State in Central India, vii. 146.
- Jasol, estate and village in Rājputāna, vii. 146.
- Jaspur, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 146.
- Jaspora, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 146, 147.
- Jasrota, historic town in Punjab, vii. 147.
- Jaswān Dūn, valley in Punjab, vii. 147.
- Jaswantnagar, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 147.
- Jaswant Rāo Holkar. *See* Holkar.
- Jaswant Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur, sent across the Indus with an army by Aurangzeb, vii. 241.
- Jatba, founded the Gond kingdom of Deogarh, iii. 399.
- Jath, State in Bombay, vii. 147, 148.
- Jath, town in Bombay, vii. 148.
- Jātī, *taluk* in Bombay, vii. 148.
- Jatingā, river in Assam, vii. 148.
- Jatoi, town in Punjab, vii. 148, 149.
- Jatoi, village in Bombay, vii. 149.
- Jatrapur, village in Bengal, vii. 149.
- Jāts, The, their Scythian origin, article 'India,' vi. 179, 180. *Local notices*—Particularly numerous or otherwise important in Ajmere-Merwārā, i. 124; Aligarh, i. 172; Ambāla, i. 218; Amritsar, i. 258; Bannu, ii. 93; Bhartpur, ii. 372; Bikaner, ii. 439; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Central India, iii. 295; Chaprauli, iii. 370; Delhi, iv. 181; Dera Ghāzī Khān, iv. 213; Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 222; Ferozpur, iv. 442; Gujrānwāla, v. 183; Gujrāt, v. 189, 191, 192; Gurdāspur, v. 209; Gurgāon, v. 218, 219; Hissār, v. 429; Hoshiārpur, v. 454; Jālandhar, vii. 87; Jehlam, vii. 168-170; Jodhpur, vii. 237, 238; Karnāl, viii. 22; Lahore, viii. 407; Lārkhanā, viii. 463; Ludhiāna, viii. 521; Meerut, ix. 386, 388; Montgomery, ix. 497; Mūltān, x. 6, 7; Muttra, x. 48; Muzaffargarh, x. 60; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; Punjab, xi. 273, 274; Rājputāna, xi. 408, 410; Rāwāl Pindī, xii. 26; Rohtak, xii. 72; Siāl-kot, xii. 444; Sibi, xii. 455, 456; Sirsā, xiii. 13, 14; Tikrī, xiii. 295; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 441.
- Jattā, salt mine in Punjab, vii. 149.
- Jāulna. *See* Jalna.
- Jaum, village in Central India, vii. 149.
- Jaunpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 149-159; physical aspects, 150, 151; history, 151-153; population, 153, 154; urban and rural population, 154, 155; material condition of the people, 155; agriculture, 155-157; natural calamities, 157; communications, trade, etc., 157, 158; administration, 158; sanitary aspects, 158, 159.
- Jaunpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 159.
- Jaunpur, historic town, and former capital, in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 159, 160.
- Jaunsar Bāwar, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 160, 161.
- Jaura. *See* Jaora.
- Java, Conquest of, by Lord Minto, article 'India,' vi. 399.
- Jāvli, Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 161.
- Jāwad, town in Central India, vii. 161.
- Jawadī, range in Madras, vii. 161, 162.
- Jawahīr. *See* Juhar.
- Jawahīr Singh of Chandrapur, rebelled (1842), xii. 102.
- Jawālamukhi, ancient town in Punjab, vii. 162.
- Jawālāpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 162, 163.
- Jawhār, State in Bombay, vii. 163, 164.
- Jawhār, chief town of State in Bombay, vii. 164.
- Jayādeva, Sanskrit poet of the 12th century, article 'India,' vi. 128; born at Kenduli, where a fair is held in his honour, viii. 114.
- Jayamangali, river in Mysore, vii. 164.
- Jazīdā, or Mughal poll-tax on non-Musalmāns, article 'India,' vi. 309.
- Jeddya Gowden, mountain in Madras, vii. 165.
- Jehlam, river in Punjab, vii. 165, 166.
- Jehlam, District in Punjab, vii. 166-177; physical aspects, 166-168; history, 168, 169; population, 169-172; agriculture, 172-174; commerce and trade, 174, 175; administration, 175, 176; medical aspects, 176, 177.
- Jehlam, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 177.
- Jehlam, town in Punjab, vii. 177, 178.
- Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, founded Bombay School of Art, iii. 71; created a

- baronet (1857), iii. 80; subscribed most of the expenses of the Poona water-works, xi. 210, 211.
- Jeejeebhoy, Lady, gave largely to the Bombay causeways, xiii. 256.
- Jejuri, town in Bombay, vii. 178.
- Jellalore. *See* Jaleswar.
- Jenkal-betta, peak in Mysore, vii. 178.
- Jenkins, Capt., sent by Lord W. Bentinck to examine Assam, i. 365.
- Jerdon, Dr., author of hand-book on the mammals of India, his nomenclature used, ix. 88-90; his *Birds of India*, ix. 91.
- Jerigurkhadi. *See* Dang States.
- Jerimála, town in Madras, vii. 179.
- Jerruck, Sub-division in Sind, vii. 179-182.
- Jerruck, village in Sind, vii. 182.
- Jesar, State in Bombay, vii. 182, 183.
- Jessor, District in Bengal, vii. 183-191; physical aspects, 183, 184; history, 184, 185; population, 185-187; agriculture, 187, 188; natural calamities, 188; commerce and trade, 188, 189; means of communication, 189; administration, 189-191; medical aspects, 191.
- Jessor, Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 191.
- Jessor, town in Bengal, vii. 191, 192.
- Jesuits in India, article 'India,' vi. 244-255; first Portuguese missionaries (1500), 244; St. Francis Xavier, 244, 245; the Madras Jesuits, 245; letters of the early Jesuit missionaries, 246; Thána, a Jesuit station (1550), with its colony of Christian artisans and cultivators, 247, 248; rural organization of the Jesuits, 248; the Jesuit college at Cochin, 248-250; Jesuit itinerary missionaries, and their conversions, 250, 251; Jesuit missions in Malabar in the 17th and 18th centuries, 251, 252; Jesuit martyrdoms, 252, 253; literary labours of the Jesuits, 253; establishment of the Portuguese inquisition at Goa (1560), 251-253; *autos da fé*, 253, 254; abolition of the inquisition (1812), 254; the Jesuits suppressed (1759-73), 254, 255; re-established (1814), 255.
- Local notices*—Agra, i. 75; Bandel, ii. 57; Cochin, iv. 12; Coimbatore, iv. 16; expelled from Cuddalore between 1746 and 1752, iv. 46; monopolized the trade of Goa in the 18th century, v. 105; South Kánara, vii. 379; Kárdi, viii. 52; Madura, ix. 25, 125, 126; Malabar, ix. 229; Negapatam, x. 258; Tinneveli, xiii. 302, 303; Travancore, xiii. 348; Trichinopoly, xiii. 358; Tuticorin, xiii. 385.
- Jesujabus of Adiabene, Nestorian patriarch (died 660), mentions Quilon as Colion, xi. 339.
- Jeswant Ráo Puar, Rájá of Dhár, rebelled in Mutiny of 1857, iv. 247.
- Jeth Singh, Rájá of Sambalpur, his history, xii. 179, 180.
- Jethwar. *See* Barda.
- Jetpur Bilkhá, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 192.
- Jetpur, fortified town in Káthiáwár, vii. 192, 193.
- Jewár, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 193.
- Jewellery and goldsmiths' work, article 'India,' vi. 605, 606. For *local notices*, *see* Goldsmiths' and jewellers' work.
- Jewish settlements in ancient Malabar, article 'India,' vi. 234, 235.
- Jews in Balkh, ii. 15; Bengal, ii. 295; Bombay Presidency, iii. 52; Bombay city, iii. 180; Lower Burma, iii. 179; Calcutta, iii. 256; Cochin, iv. 4, 10, 11; Kodungalúr, viii. 240. *See* also Beni-Israel.
- Jeypore. *See* Jaipur.
- Jeypore, estate and town in Madras. *See* Jaipur.
- Jaysulmere. *See* Jaisalmer.
- Jhábuá, State in Central India, vii. 193-195.
- Jhábuá, town in Central India, vii. 195.
- Jhajhar, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 195, 196.
- Jhajhars, good agriculturists in Bulandshahr, iii. 137.
- Jhajjar, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 196, 197.
- Jhaknanda, town in Central India, vii. 197.
- Jhálá Rájputs, akin to the Wághelás, *śálukdars* in Ahmadábád, i. 89.
- Jhálakáti, village in Bengal, vii. 197.
- Jháláwár, Native State in Rájputána, vii. 197-202; physical aspects, 198, 199; history, 199, 200; agriculture, 200; revenue, 200, 201; population, 201, 202; means of communication, 202; climate, 202.
- Jháláwár, division of Káthiáwár, vii. 202.
- Jhalera, chiefship in Central India, vii. 203.
- Jhálod, petty division in Bombay, vii. 203.
- Jhálod, town in Bombay, vii. 203.
- Jhalotar-Ajgaín, *parganá* in Oudh, vii. 203.
- Jhalra Pátan, town in Rájputána, vii. 203-205.
- Jhalu, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 205.
- Jhámka, State in Bombay, vii. 205.
- Jhammar, State in Bombay, vii. 205.
- Jhámpodar, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 205.
- Jhang, District in Punjab, vii. 205-212; physical aspects, 206, 207; history, 207-209; population, 209, 210; agriculture, 211; commerce and trade,

- 211; administration, 211, 212; medical aspects, 212.
- Jhang, *táhsil* in Punjab, vii. 212, 213.
- Jhang, town in Punjab, vii. 213.
- Jhangar, village in Bombay, vii. 213.
- Jhanidah, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 214.
- Jhanjhana, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 214.
- Jhanjharpur, village in Bengal, vii. 214.
- Jhansi, Native State in Central India, lapsed to the British for want of heirs, article 'India,' vi. 415; revolt of the ex-princess in 1857, vi. 421, 422.
- Jhansi, Division in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 214, 215.
- Jhansi, District in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 215-227; physical aspects, 216, 217; history, 217-221; population, 221, 222; agriculture, 222-224; natural calamities, 224, 225; commerce and trade, 225, 226; administration, 226, 227; medical aspects, 227.
- Jhansi, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 227, 228.
- Jhansi Náoábád, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 228.
- Jharcha. *See* Jarcha.
- Jhariá, coal-field in Bengal, vii. 228, 229.
- Jharia Garkhari. *See* Dang States.
- Jhariás, the older Hindu settlers in the Central Provinces who have contracted local beliefs, iii. 312.
- Jheend. *See* Jind.
- Jhelum. *See* Jehlam.
- Jhind. *See* Jind.
- Jhinjhuwára, town and State in Bombay, vii. 230.
- Jhirak. *See* Jerruck.
- Jhiri, river in Assam, vii. 230.
- Jhulam Kádir Khán, besieged, with Ismáíl Beg, Madhuji Sindhia in Agra (1787), i. 70.
- Jhunjhnu, *parganá* in Rájputána, vii. 230, 231.
- Jhúsi, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 231.
- Jiá Dhaneswari, river in Assam, vii. 231.
- Jiaganj, town in Bengal, vii. 231.
- Jigni, State in Central India, vii. 231, 232.
- Jilo or Jilo-Pátan, town in Rájputána, vii. 232.
- Jind, Native State in Punjab, vii. 232, 233.
- Jind, chief town of State in Punjab, vii. 233.
- Jinjira. *See* Janjira.
- Jinirám, river in Assam, vii. 233.
- Jirá, village in Assam, vii. 233.
- Jirál, State in Bombay, vii. 233.
- Jirang, State in Assam, vii. 233.
- Jiri. *See* Jhiri.
- Jobat, State in Central India, vii. 233, 234.
- Jobat, town in Central India, vii. 234.
- Jodhia or Joriya, revenue division, town, and port in Bombay, vii. 234.
- Jodhi Singh, Sikh ruler on the Rávi from 1803 to 1816, when on his death Ranjit Singh seized the territory, v. 208.
- Jodhpur, Native State in Rájputána, vii. 234-246; physical aspects, 235, 236; geological characteristics, 236, 237; population, 237, 238; agriculture, 238, 239; manufactures, 239; medical aspects, 239, 240; history, 240-243; administration, 244, 245; climate, 245, 246.
- Jodhpur city, capital of State in Rájputána, vii. 246, 247.
- Jogeshwari, cave in Bombay, vii. 246, 247.
- Jogigarh, fort in Central Provinces, vii. 247.
- Jogi-ghopá, village in Assam, vii. 247.
- Jogi-maradi, peak in Mysore, vii. 247.
- Johnstone, Sir John, raised siege of Kohima by the Nágás (1879) with his Manipuris, ix. 327, x. 146; saved British subjects in the third Burmese war, ix. 328.
- Jollárpét, town in Madras, vii. 247.
- Jomá-male. *See* Soma-male.
- Jones, Colonel, commanded expedition against Sargúja at end of 18th century, xii. 267.
- Jones, Sir William, article 'India,' vi. 114, 126; his estimate of the population of Bengal, ii. 292.
- Jones, Capt. William, his improved system of embanking and irrigating the Taráí (1851), xiii. 208.
- Jones, Sir William, took Moradábád (1858), ix. 507; relieved the siege of Sháhjahánpur, xii. 346.
- Jones, W. B., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (1883), iii. 320.
- Jordanus, Friar, consecrated Bishop of Columbum or Quilon (1330), xi. 339.
- Jorhát, village and Sub-division in Assam, vii. 247, 248.
- Joriya. *See* Jodhia.
- Josaphat, a saint of the Christian Church, analogies between him and Buddha, and asserted identity of the two, article 'India,' vi. 151, 152.
- Joshimath, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 248.
- Jotdár, river channel in Bengal, vii. 248.
- Jotdárs. *See* Tenures, Land.
- Joura. *See* Jáora.
- Journal Asiatique*, paper by M. Senart, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 175 (foot-note 3).

- Journalism and newspapers, article 'India,' vi. 480. *See* Newspapers.
- Jowai, village in Assam, vii. 248, 249.
- Juangs, The, tribe of Orissa Tributary States, vii. 249-252; habits and customs, 250; dwellings, 250; cultivation, 250; food, 251; dress, 251; physical characteristics, 252; religion, 252; marriages and funeral ceremonies, 252; a leaf-wearing tribe in Orissa, article 'India,' vi. 56.
- Jubá, historic fortress in Bengal, vii. 253.
- Jubbál, Hill State in Punjab, vii. 253.
- Jabbulpore. *See* Jabalpur.
- Juggaur, town in Oudh, vii. 253.
- Jugs or Katamis, silk-weavers and breeders of silkworms in Assam, i. 356.
- Jahar, valley in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 253.
- Ju-i-Sharki, town in Oudh, vii. 254.
- Jallundur. *See* Jalandhar.
- Jam. *See* Nomadic hill cultivation.
- Jummoo. *See* Kashmir and Jammu.
- Junna, great river in Northern India, and chief tributary of the Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 17; vii. 254-256.
- Junna Canal, Eastern, irrigation work in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 256-258; statistics of, article 'India,' vi. 29; 532, 533. *Local notices*—Meerut, ix. 382; Muzaffarnagar, x. 67; Saháranpur, xii. 114.
- Junna Canal, Western, irrigation work in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 258-261; statistics of, article 'India,' vi. 29; 531. *Local notices*—Ambála, i. 215, 220; Delhi, iv. 178, 179; Hissár, v. 426, 430; Karnál, viii. 19, 20; Rohtak, xii. 69.
- Junágarh, Native State in Bombay, vii. 261, 262.
- Junágarh, town in Káthiáwár, vii. 262, 263.
- Junápádar, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 263.
- Jungle Maháls, formerly a District in Lower Bengal, vii. 263, 264.
- Jungle products, *tasar* silk, lac, etc., article 'India,' vi. 34; 513-515. *See* also Forest and jungle products.
- Jungle rites in Hinduism, article 'India,' vi. 206, 207.
- Junnar, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 264.
- Junoná, ancient village in Central Provinces, vii. 264, 265.
- Jurhi Singh, mutineer leader, repulsed from Machhlíshahr by the inhabitants (1858), vii. 153.
- Jute, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 494, 495. *Local notices*—In Akola, i. 143; Assam, i. 362; Bákarganj, i. 445; Bengal, ii. 271, 303; Bogra, iii. 29; Lower Burma, iii. 191; Chit-tagong, iii. 439; Dacca, iv. 79, 82, 85; Darjiling, iv. 134; Dinájpur, iv. 294; Goálpára, v. 116; Godávári, v. 127; Hazáribagh, v. 375; Howrah, v. 463; Huglí, v. 494; Jalpaiguri, vii. 113; Jessor, vii. 187; Khulná, viii. 207; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Maimansingh, ix. 195, 196; Mánbhum, ix. 283; Nadiyá, x. 135; Noákhálli, x. 347; Nowgong, x. 411; Pabná, x. 515, 516; Puri, xi. 306; Purniah, xi. 326; Rájsháhi, xi. 433; Rangpur, xi. 496; Santál Parganas, xii. 232; Sháhábád, xii. 329; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Sylhet, xiii. 151, 152; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 395.
- Jute, Export of raw and manufactured, article 'India,' vi. 495; 570, 571; 576; 615. *Local notices*—Centres of jute trade, Baidyabati, i. 436; Chágdah, iii. 324; Chhálápák, iii. 394; Chhanchiá Mírganj, iii. 394; Dacca, iv. 91; Gauripur, v. 42; Goálánda, v. 110; Mánikar Char, ix. 319; Náránganj, x. 202; Pátámári, xi. 80; Purniah, xi. 332; Sambhuganj, xii. 189; Sherpur (Maimansingh), xii. 382; Sirárganj, xii. 548-550; Subankhálli, xiii. 83; Ulá Kandí, xiii. 418.
- Jute-mills, Steam, article 'India,' vi. 614-616. *Local notices*—Baránagar, ii. 123; in Bengal, ii. 309; Chittivalasa, iii. 454; Howrah, v. 465; Vizagapatam, ix. 54; Sirárganj, xii. 549, 550; in the Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 397.
- Jute-presses, Steam, at Náránganj, x. 202.
- Jutogh, military station in Punjab, vii. 265.

K

- Kabadak, river of Bengal, vii. 265.
- Kabar, lake in Bengal, vii. 265.
- Ka-baung, river in Burma, vii. 265.
- Kabbal-durga, hill in Mysore, vii. 265, 266.
- Kabbani. *See* Kapini.
- Kabir, Vishnuite religious reformer (1380-1420), claimed as a saint by both Hindus and Muhammadans, article 'India,' vi. 208; his doctrines, vi. 218, 219; coalition of Vishnuism with Islám, 219; Kabir's religious poetry, 345. *Local notices*—His followers, the Kabírpanthis, iii. 313-315; his tomb at Maghar, ix. 139; his doctrines, x. 442, 443.

- Kabirpanthis, or followers of Kabir, their numbers in the Central Provinces, iii. 313; their religion and customs, iii. 313-315; numerous in Chhatisgarh, iii. 396; their priest lives at Kawardhá, viii. 107; numerous in Raipur, xi. 372, 373; Sagar, xii. 104; and Sambalpur, xii. 182.
- Kabrái, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 266.
- Kábul, principal Province of Afghánistán, vii. 266, 267.
- Kábul, capital of Afghánistán, vii. 267-275; physical aspects, 267; *báders*, 269; inhabitants, etc., 271-275.
- Kábul, river in Afghánistán, vii. 275, 277.
- Kacháris. *See* Cacháris.
- Kachchh. *See* Cutch.
- Kachchh, Rann of. *See* Cutch.
- Kachha Nágas, tribe in the Nágá Hills, x. 148.
- Kachhandan, *parganá* in Oudh, vii. 277.
- Kachhi Baroda, town and estate in Central India, vii. 277.
- Kachhis, or market gardeners, especially numerous in Allahábád, i. 189; Broach, iii. 103; Cawnpur, iii. 283; their condition there, iii. 284, 285; Central Provinces, iii. 317; Damoh, iv. 110; Etah, iv. 361; Fatehpur, iv. 426; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jhánsi, vii. 222.
- Kachhla, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 277, 278.
- Kachola, town in Rájputána, vii. 278.
- Kachuá, village in Bengal, vii. 278.
- Kachwákas, tribe of Rájputs, important in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123; Jálaun, vii. 97; Rájputána, xi. 409, 410.
- Kadaba, village and *tduk* in Mysore State, vii. 278.
- Kadaiyanallúr, town in Madras, vii. 278.
- Kadalúr. *See* Cuddalore.
- Kadambas, dynasty which ruled in Shimoga, with its capital at Banavási, xii. 400.
- Kadána, State in Bombay, vii. 279.
- Kadapa. *See* Cuddapah.
- Kadattanád, chiefship in Madras, vii. 279.
- Kadava Kunbis, their peculiar marriage customs, xiii. 437, 438.
- Kaders, aboriginal tribe in the Anamalai Hills, Madras, article 'India,' vi. 55. *Local notices*—In the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Coimbatore, iv. 17; Nelliámpati Hills, x. 260.
- Kadi, petty division in Bombay, vii. 279, 280.
- Kadi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 280.
- Kádiháti, town in Bengal, vii. 280.
- Kádirpur, *tahsil* in Oudh, vii. 280, 281.
- Kádirábád, town in the Deccan, vii. 281.
- Kadiri, town and *tduk* in Madras, vii. 281.
- Ka-do, village in Burma, vii. 281, 282.
- Kadúr, District in Mysore, vii. 282-288; physical aspects, 282, 283; history, 283, 284; population, 284-286; agriculture, 286, 287; manufactures, 287; administration, 288; medical aspects, 288.
- Kadúr, *tduk* in Mysore, vii. 288, 289.
- Kadúr, village in Mysore, vii. 289.
- Kafára, town in Oudh, vii. 289.
- Káfiristan, tract in Western Himálayas, India, vii. 289-292.
- Káfirkot, ruins in Punjab, vii. 292.
- Káfirs, inaccessible people in Western Himálayas, i. 45; vii. 290-292.
- Káfur. *See* Málik Naib Káfur.
- Kágál, State in Bombay, vii. 292, 293.
- Kágál, town in Bombay, vii. 293.
- Kágán, mountain valley in Punjab, vii. 293.
- Kahan, river in Punjab, vii. 293.
- Kahlgáon. *See* Colgong.
- Kahlúr, Hill State in Punjab, vii. 293, 294.
- Kahmuván, lake in Punjab, vii. 294.
- Kahrór, town in Punjab, vii. 294, 295.
- Kahúta, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 295.
- Kaibarttas or Keuts, caste of fishermen, especially numerous or otherwise remarkable, in Assam, i. 355; Bengal, ii. 296; Bogra, iii. 28; Dinájpúr, iv. 292; Howrah, v. 462; Huglí, v. 491; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Maldah, ix. 243; Midnapur, ix. 427; Murshidábád, x. 25; Nadiyá, x. 132; Rájsháhi, xi. 432.
- Kaidala, village in Mysore, vii. 295.
- Kail. *See* Kayal.
- Kailang, village in Punjab, vii. 295, 296.
- Kailás, sacred mountain of the Hindus in Tibet, vii. 296; from which the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra all take their rise, article 'India,' vi. 11, 13.
- Kailáshahr, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 296.
- Kailwára, town in Rájputána, vii. 296.
- Káimahrá, village in Oudh, vii. 296.
- Káimganj, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 296, 297.
- Káimganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 297, 298.
- Káimur, range of mountains in Central India, vii. 298; an offshoot of the Vindhya, article 'India,' vi. 35.
- Kaira, District in Bombay, vii. 298-307; physical aspects, 299; rivers, 299, 300; minerals, 300; wild animals, 300; history, 300, 301; population, 301-303; agriculture, 303, 304; natural calamities, 304; land tenures, 304, 305; trade, 305, 306; administration, 306, 307; medical aspects, 307.
- Kaira, town in Bombay, vii. 307, 308.
- Kairána, town in N.-P. Provinces, vii. 308.

- Kaisar-jo-Tando, village in Sind, vii. 308, 309.
 Kaithal, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 309.
 Kaithal, ancient town in Punjab, vii. 309, 310.
 Kaithan, town in Rájputána, vii. 310.
 Káiti, village in Madras, vii. 310.
 Kajúri, estate in Central India, vii. 310.
 Kakáir, town in Central Provinces, vii. 310.
 Kákar, town and *taluk* in Bombay, vii. 310, 311.
 Kakarbái, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 311.
 Kákars, powerful Afghán tribe in Afghánistán, i. 42; in the Bolan Pass, iii. 35; in Pishín, x. 189, 190.
 Káká Sáhib, celebrated shrine at the foot of the Khatak Hills, viii. 181.
 Kakhyens, hill tribe in Upper Burma, iii. 212.
 Kakora, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 311.
 Kákori, town and *parganá* in Oudh, vii. 311, 312.
 Kakrála, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 312.
 Kakrául, village in Bengal, vii. 312.
 Káksá, village in Bengal, vii. 312, 313.
 Kakus, hill tribe in Upper Burma, iii. 213.
 Kákúgiri, village in Assam, vii. 313.
 Kálábágh, town and salt-mines in Punjab, vii. 313, 314.
 Kalachuryas, dynasty in Southern India, under whom the Singáyats become predominant in Kánara, xii. 401.
 Kaládgi, District in Bombay, vii. 314-320; physical aspects, 314, 315; history, 315, 316; population, 316, 317; agriculture, 317, 318; natural calamities, 318, 319; manufactures, 319; administration, 319, 320; medical aspects, 320.
 Kaládgi, town in Bombay, vii. 320.
 Káláhandi. See Karond.
 Kálahasti, *taluk* in Madras, vii. 320, 321.
 Kálahasti, estate in Madras, vii. 321.
 Kálahasti, town in Madras, vii. 321, 322.
 Kálai, port in Bombay, vii. 322.
 Kalakád, town in Madras, vii. 322.
 Kálá-Kúsi, river in Bengal, vii. 322.
 Kalale, village in Mysore, vii. 322.
 Kalamb, town in Berár, vii. 322.
 Kalánaur, town in Punjab, vii. 322.
 Kalánaur, town in Punjab, vii. 323.
 Kalang, river channel in Assam, vii. 323.
 Kalan-Kot, historic fort in Bombay, vii. 323.
 Kalanos, the Bráhmán at Alexander's court, article 'India,' vi. 169.
 Kalar or salt plains. See Usar plains.
 Kalaroá, town in Bengal, vii. 323.
 Kalasa, village in Mysore, vii. 323, 324.
 Kálástri. See Kálahasti.
 Kalát. See Khelát.
 Káláwár, town in Bombay, vii. 324.
 Ka-le-gauk, island in Burma, vii. 324.
 Kalesar, forest reserve in Punjab, vii. 324.
 Kalghatgi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 324, 325.
 Kalhatti, village in Madras, vii. 325.
 Kalhora, The, dynasty, its history in Shikárpur, xii. 388, 389; in Sind, xii. 511-513.
 Káli, the non-Aryan form of the wife of Siva, article 'India,' vi. 211, 212.
 Kali. See Gogra.
 Káliá, village in Bengal, vii. 325.
 Káliábar, village in Assam, vii. 325.
 Káliá-Chak, village in Bengal, vii. 325.
 Kálianappa Subraya, leader of the Gauda rebellion of 1837 in S. Kánara, vii. 378.
 Káliánpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 325, 326.
 Káli Báori, petty State in Central India, vii. 326.
 Kálíbhánj, island in Orissa, vii. 326.
 Kálidasa, Hindu poet and dramatist (56 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 125; his drama of *Sakuntalá*, vi. 126.
 Kálígánj, village in Bengal, vii. 326.
 Kálígánj, village in Bengal, vii. 326.
 Kálíghát, sacred village in Bengal, vii. 326.
 Kálíkot. See Calicut.
 Kalimiyar Point. See Calimere.
 Kálímping. See Dalingkot.
 Káli Nadi, East, river in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 327.
 Káli Nadi, West, river in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 327.
 Kálindí, river channel in Bengal, vii. 327, 328.
 Kálindri, river in N. Bengal, vii. 328.
 Kalinga, historic kingdom of S. India, vii. 328-330.
 Kalingápatam, town and port in Madras, vii. 330.
 Kalingia, *ghát* or pass in Madras, vii. 330, 331.
 Kálinjar, town and ruined hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 331-337.
 Kalinjerá, town in Rájputána, vii. 337.
 Kálpáni, sacred spring in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 337.
 Káli Sind, river in Central India, vii. 337.
 Kalitás or Kultás, a caste, formerly priests, and almost peculiar to Assam, numerous or noteworthy in Assam, i. 354, 355; Sambalpur and Bonái in the Central Provinces, iii. 316; Darrang, iv. 145; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 332; Ghes, v. 73; Goálpára, v. 115; Kámurúp, vii. 359;

- Kharsal, viii. 168; Lakhimpur, viii. 430; Nowgong, x. 409, 410; Sibságar, xii. 464; Sylhet, xiii. 148.
- Kálfáni, river in N. Bengal, vii. 337, 338.
- Kálka, village in Punjab, vii. 338.
- Kalladakúrichi, town in Madras, vii. 338.
- Kallakurchi, town and *tdluk* in Madras, vii. 338.
- Kallars, demon-worshippers and robbers, have their temple on Alágar Hill, i. 161; in Madras Presidency, ix. 20; Madura, ix. 127.
- Kalligal. *See* Collegial.
- Kallicot, estate in Madras, vii. 338, 339.
- Kallúr, pass in Madras, vii. 339.
- Kalmeshwar, town in Central Provinces, vii. 339.
- Kalná, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 339.
- Kální, river channel in Assam, vii. 340.
- Kálol, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 340, 341.
- Kálol, town and Sub-division in Baroda, vii. 341.
- Kálpi, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 341-343.
- Kálpi, village in Bengal, vii. 343.
- Kalráyan, mountain range in Madras, vii. 343.
- Kálsi, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 343, 344.
- Kalsiá, State in Punjab, vii. 344.
- Kalsubái, hill in Bombay, vii. 344.
- Kalu, river in Assam, vii. 344, 345.
- Kalumbe, peak in Central Provinces, vii. 345.
- Kalwá, headed rising of Gujars in Dehra Dún (1824), iv. 172.
- Kalwán, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 345.
- Kalyán, Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 345, 346.
- Kalyán, town in Bombay, vii. 346, 347.
- Kalyánmal, *parganá* in Oudh, vii. 347.
- Káma, town in Rájputána. *See* Kámán.
- Káma, township in Lower Burma, vii. 348.
- Káma, town in Lower Burma, vii. 348, 349.
- Kamadhia, State in Bombay, vii. 349.
- Kámákhyá, sacred hill in Kámrúp District, Assam, vii. 349.
- Kámákhyá, range of hills in Nowgong District, Assam, vii. 349.
- Kamálapuram, town in Madras, vii. 349.
- Kamalapuri, village in Madras, vii. 350.
- Kamálganj, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 350.
- Kamália. *See* Kot Kamalia.
- Kamálpur, chiefship in Central India, vii. 350.
- Kamalpur, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 350.
- Kamalpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 350.
- Kámán, town in Rájputána, vii. 350, 351.
- Kamarjáni, village in Bengal, vii. 351.
- Kamar-ud-dín-nagar, historic village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
- Kamásin, *tahsil* and village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
- Kamatápur, historic city in N. Bengal, vii. 351.
- Kambam. *See* Cumbum.
- Kambam, town in Madras, vii. 352. *See* Cumbum.
- Kambar, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, vii. 352.
- Kamias, orserf-cultivators, in Hazáribágh, v. 376, 377.
- Kamla, river in Behar, vii. 352, 353.
- Kamlágarh, fort in Punjab, vii. 353.
- Kamoná, village, in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 353.
- Kampil, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 353, 354.
- Kampli, town in Madras, vii. 354.
- Kamptee. *See* Kamthi.
- Kámrúp, District in Assam, vii. 354-356; physical aspects, 354, 355; forests, 355; fauna, 355, 356; history, 356-358; people, 358-361; material condition of the people, 361, 362; agriculture, 362, 363; manufactures, etc., 363, 364; administration, 364, 365; medical aspects, 365, 366.
- Kámsoli Moti and Kámsoli Náni, States in Bombay, vii. 366.
- Kantá Rajaula, State in Central India, vii. 366.
- Kamtaránála, State forest in Central Provinces, vii. 366.
- Kámthá, village and estate in Central Provinces, vii. 366.
- Kámthí, town in Central Provinces, vii. 366, 367.
- Kán. *See* Khán.
- Káná-Dámodar, watercourse in Bengal, vii. 368.
- Kanáigiri. *See* Kanigiri.
- Káná-nadí, watercourse in Bengal, vii. 368.
- Kanadagúdi, town in Madras, vii. 363.
- Kanápathiá Gosáins, sect of the Kumbhipáthiás in the Central Provinces, iii. 316.
- Kanara, Colonel, commanding Sikh artillery, killed while defending Haripur against insurgents (1849), Obelisk to, at Haripur, v. 339.
- Kánara, North, District in Bombay, vii. 368-375; physical aspects, 368-370; history, 370; population, 370, 371; agriculture, 371-373; commerce, etc., 373; administration, 373, 374; medical aspects, 374, 375.
- Kánara, South, District in Madras, vii. 375-384; physical aspects, 375-377; history, 377, 378; population, 378-380;

- agriculture, 380-382; communications, 382; commerce, 382; revenue history, 382, 383; administration, 383; medical aspects, 383, 384.
- Kanarak, historic temple in Orissa, vii. 384, 385.
- Kanauj, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 385, 386.
- Kanauj, historic city in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 386, 387; now deserted by the Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 30; court pageant at, in the 12th century, vi. 276.
- Kan-aung, town and township in Lower Burma, vii. 387, 388.
- Kanbis. *See* Kunbis.
- Kanchanjangá, mountain peak in the Eastern Himálayas, vii. 388; article 'India,' vi. 5.
- Kanchanjhau, lofty spur of the Himálayas, vii. 388.
- Kancharapára, village in Bengal, vii. 388.
- Kanchiang, river in Assam, vii. 388.
- Kanchivaram. *See* Conjeveram.
- Kandahár, Province in Afghanistan, vii. 389-398; history, 391-398; wrested from the Mughal Empire during the reign of Sháh Jahán, article 'India,' vi. 303; occupation of, during the first Afghan war (1839), vi. 408; defeat of Ayúb Khán at, in the second war (1880), vi. 427.
- Kandapur, town and *tdluk* in Madras, vii. 398, 399.
- Kandáras, semi-Hinduized aborigines, and landless day-labourers in Cuttack, iv. 69; Khandpára, viii. 160.
- Kandarkha Khurd, town in Oudh, vii. 399.
- Kandeli, town in Central Provinces, vii. 399.
- Kandhla, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 399.
- Kandh-máls, tract in Orissa, vii. 399, 400.
- Kandhs, aboriginal tribe in Orissa and Northern Madras, vii. 400-405; article 'India,' vi. 60-63; their patriarchal government, 60; wars and punishments, and blood revenge, 60, 61; agriculture, 61; marriage by capture, 61; serfs attached to their villages, 61, 62; human sacrifices, 62; the Kandhs under British rule, 62, 63. *Local notices*—Found in Bámrá, ii. 42; Barambá, ii. 121; Bonái, iii. 86; Borásambar, iii. 89; Bundáre, account of a human sacrifice, iii. 150; in Cuttack, iv. 69; Daspallá, iv. 154; Ganjám, v. 2, 4, 5; Ghes, v. 73; Jaipur *samindári*, vii. 62; the Kandh-máls, vii. 399; Karond, viii. 46, 47; Khandpára, viii. 160; Loisinh, viii. 488; Narsinghpur, x. 225; Nayágarh, x. 257; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472-474; Patná State, xi. 116; Raipur, xi. 371; Ranpur, xi. 510; Sambalpur, xii. 182; Vizagapatam, xiii. 491.
- Kándí, Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 405.
- Kándí, town in Bengal, vii. 405, 406.
- Kandiárs, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, vii. 406.
- Kandih. *See* Kandeli.
- Kandráwan, town in Oudh, vii. 407.
- Kandukúr, town and *tdluk* in Madras, vii. 407.
- Kaner, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 407.
- Kanera, village in Rájputána, viii. 407.
- Kanets, hill tribe of Rájput cultivators, in Chamba, iii. 329; Kotaha, viii. 309; Kúlu, viii. 339; Láhul, viii. 421; Simla, xii. 493; Sirmur, xii. 555.
- Kángayam, town in Madras, vii. 407, 408.
- Kángra, District in Punjab, vii. 408-427; physical aspects, 408-411; forests, 411, 412; minerals, 412, 413; fauna, 413, 414; history, 414, 417; population, 417, 418; social and material condition of the people, 418, 423; division of the people into town and country, 423; agriculture, 423-425; commerce and trade, communications, etc., 425, 426; administration, 426, 427; medical aspects, 427.
- Kángra Proper, tract in Punjab, vii. 427, 429.
- Kángra, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 429.
- Kángra, town in Punjab, vii. 429, 430.
- Kangundi, estate in Madras, vii. 430, 431.
- Kangundi, town in Madras, vii. 431.
- Kan-gyl-daung, town in Lower Burma, vii. 431.
- Kanhán, river in Central Provinces, vii. 431.
- Kanhargáon, estate in Central Provinces, vii. 431, 432.
- Kanheri, hill in Central Provinces, vii. 432.
- Kanigiri, town and *tdluk* in Madras, vii. 432.
- Kanishka, Buddhist king of N.-W. India (40 A.D.), his great Council, article 'India,' vi. 147, 148; 175, 176; 178; attended by Buddhist doctors from Srávasti or Sahet Mahet, x. 484.
- Kanjarapalli, town in Madras, vii. 432.
- Kanjarda, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 432, 433.
- Kanjíá, tract in Central Provinces, vii. 433.
- Kanjikovil, town in Madras, vii. 433.
- Kánkánhalli, town and *tdluk* in Mysore, vii. 433, 434.

- Kankar* or nodular limestone, article 'India,' vi. 628; 638. *Local notices*—Found in Aligarh, i. 168; Allahábád, i. 184; Amritsar, i. 255; Azamgarh, i. 393, 397; Ballia, ii. 18; Bánda, ii. 47; Bānkurá, ii. 79; Basti, ii. 209; Bijnaur, ii. 429; Bikaner, ii. 441; Broach, iii. 102; Budáun, iii. 117; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Cambay, iii. 271; Champáran, iii. 337; Chandausi, iii. 357; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Dacca, iv. 78; Dholpur, iv. 273; Etáwah, iv. 370; Gírwá, v. 87; Gujrát, v. 189; Haidarábád State, v. 241; Haríke, v. 338; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jálāndhar, vii. 84; Jaunpur, vii. 151; Jháláwár, vii. 198; Karan Khera, vii. 468; Khándesh, viii. 151; Kheri, viii. 190; Ludhiána, viii. 519; Monghyr, ix. 480; Montgomery, ix. 494; Múltán, x. 3; Murshidábád, x. 21, 22; Muttra, x. 45; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Mysore, x. 91, 92; Narsinghpur, x. 217; N.-W. Provinces, x. 396; Oudh, x. 482; Partábgarh, xi. 69; Patná, xi. 94; Pesháwar, xi. 146; Punjab, xi. 252; Purniah, xi. 321; Saháranpur, xii. 114; Sárán, xii. 252; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sháhjáhanpur, xii. 344; Siálkot, xii. 441; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Sitápúr, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Tinneveli, xiii. 298; Utraula, xiii. 455; Wardhá, xiii. 523.
- Káncer*, chiefship in Central Provinces, vii. 434.
- Kankhal*, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 434.
- Kánkiná*, village in Bengal, vii. 434, 435.
- Kankraoli*, town in Rájputána, vii. 435.
- Kánkrej*, State in Bombay, vii. 435.
- Káksiáli*, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 435.
- Káksiáli*, river in Bengal, vii. 436.
- Kankuppa*, *tdluk* in Mysore, vii. 436.
- Kannúr*, See Cannanore.
- Kanor*, town in Rájputána, vii. 436.
- Kanora*, State in Bombay, vii. 436.
- Kánpur Iswaria*, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 436.
- Kánsat*, village in Bengal, vii. 436.
- Kánsbáns*, river in Orissa, vii. 436.
- Kánt*, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 437.
- Kántái*, village in Bengal, vii. 437.
- Kantal*. See Bul Tul.
- Kántha*, town in Oudh, vii. 437.
- Kan-tha*. See Taung-gnu.
- Kanthalpára*, village in Bengal, vii. 437.
- Kanthária*, State in Bombay, vii. 437.
- Kánthi*. See Contai.
- Kantilo*, town in Orissa, vii. 437.
- Kantúr*, town in Oudh, vii. 438.
- Kanu*, village in Bengal, vii. 438.
- Kánum*, town in Punjab, vii. 438.
- Kanyagiri*, *tdluk* in Madras. See Kanigiri.
- Kanyagiri*, fort in Madras. See Kanigiri.
- Kanzam*, pass in Punjab, vii. 438.
- Kaolin* or porcelain clay, and potter's clay, found in Bangalore, ii. 60; on the Bilin, ii. 459; Chándá, iii. 349; Hassan, v. 346; South Kánara, vii. 376; Mysore, x. 91; Siálkot, xii. 441; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Káorápukur*, watercourse in Bengal, vii. 439.
- Kapadwanj*, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 439, 440.
- Kápargádi*, range of hills in Bengal, vii. 440.
- Kapila*, famous ascetic, who lived at Hárđwár, v. 331.
- Kápila*, historic city in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 440.
- Kapileswarapuram*, town in Madras, vii. 440.
- Kapili*, river in Assam, vii. 440, 441.
- Kapilmuni*, village in Bengal, vii. 441.
- Kapini*, river in S. India, vii. 441.
- Kapúrthala*, Native State in Punjab, vii. 441-443.
- Kapúrthala*, town in Punjab, vii. 443.
- Kara*. See Karra.
- Karáchi*, District in Sind, vii. 443-451; physical aspects, 443-445; history, 446, 447; population, 447, 448; agriculture, 448, 449; commerce and trade, etc., 449, 450; administration, 450; medical aspects, 450, 451.
- Karáchi*, *tdluk* in Sind, vii. 451, 452.
- Karáchi*, town, port, and cantonment in Sind, vii. 452-460; position, etc., 452, 453; chief buildings, 453, 454; history, 454, 455; population, 455; commerce and trade, etc., 455-458; shipping, etc., 458, 459; municipality, etc., 459; medical aspects, water-supply, etc., 459, 460.
- Karád*, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 460.
- Káragolá*, village in Bengal, vii. 460, 461; large trading fair at, article 'India,' vi. 596, 597.
- Karái*, river in Behar, vii. 462.
- Karáibári*, forest tract in Assam, vii. 462.
- Káraichútu*, town in Madras, vii. 462.
- Kárainmadai*, town in Madras, vii. 462.
- Karájgaón*, town in Berár, vii. 462.
- Karajgi*, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 462, 463.
- Káralak*, town in Madras, vii. 463.
- Karakat Vellálars*, tribe on the Palni Mountains, their manners and customs, xi. 18.
- Karakoram Pass*, between India and Eastern Türkistán, vii. 463, 464; on the trading route from the Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 6.
- Karamnása*, river in Bengal, vii. 464, 465.
- Karanbás*, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 465.

- Karanguli, town in Madras, vii. 465, 466.
 Karanja, island in Bombay, vii. 466, 467.
 Karanja, port and customs division in Bombay, vii. 467.
 Karanja, town in Central Provinces, vii. 467, 468.
 Karanja, town in Berár, vii. 468.
 Karan Khera, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 468.
 Karanpurá, coal-field in Bengal, vii. 468, 469.
 Karans, caste in Orissa, equivalent to Kayásth. *See* Kayásth.
 Karatoyá, river in N. Bengal, vii. 469.
 Karattanád, chiefship in Madras, vii. 469.
 Karauli, Native State in Rájputána, vii. 469-474; physical aspects, 469, 470; geology, 470, 471; forest and jungle products, 471; fauna, 471, 472; population, 472; agriculture, 472, 473; manufactures and trade, 473; administration, 473; climate, etc., 473; history, 474.
 Karauli, capital of State in Rájputána, vii. 474, 475.
 Karchhána, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 475, 476.
 Karchhána, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 476, 477.
 Kardong, village in Punjab, vii. 477.
 Karens, semi-aboriginal tribe in Burma and Siam, viii. 1-7; article 'India,' vi. 71. *Local notices*—Their numbers in Amherst, i. 238, 242; Bassein, ii. 196; in Lower Burma, iii. 177; their houses, iii. 179; marriage customs, iii. 181; numbers, iii. 182; origin, iii. 184; Christianity among, iii. 186; in the forests, iii. 203; in Henzada, v. 386; their clans, viii. 3; in Prome, xi. 230; Rangoon, xi. 476, 477; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Shwe-gyin, xii. 431; Taung-ngu, xiii. 223; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thongwa, xiii. 290.
 Karen-ní, plateau in Burma, viii. 7.
 Karhal, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 7, 8.
 Karharbári, coal-field in Bengal, viii. 8, 9; article 'India,' vi. 637.
 Kariana, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 9.
 Karigatta, hill in Mysore, viii. 9.
 Kárikál, French settlement and town in Madras, viii. 9-11.
 Karimganj, village and Sub-division in Assam, viii. 11.
 Karimganj, village in Bengal, viii. 11.
 Karjat, town and Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 11, 12.
 Karjat, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 12, 13.
 Karjat, town in Bombay, viii. 13.
 Kárkál. *See* Karakal.
 Karkamb, town in Bombay, viii. 13.
 Karkur, hill pass in Madras, viii. 13.
 Kárlí, cave temple in Bombay, viii. 13-16.
 Karma, Buddhist doctrine of, article 'India,' vi. 141, 142.
 Karma, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 16.
 Karmála, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 16.
 Karmála, town in Bombay, viii. 17.
 Karmár, State in Káthiáwár, viii. 17.
 Karnagarh, hill in Bengal, viii. 17, 18.
 Karnál, District in Punjab, viii. 18-27; physical aspects, 18-20; history, 20-22; population, 22, 23; division of the people into town and country, 23; agriculture, 24, 25; commerce and trade, etc., 25, 26; administration, 26, 27; medical aspects, 27.
 Karnál, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 28.
 Karnál, town in Punjab, viii. 28, 29.
 Karnala, hill fort in Bombay, viii. 29, 30.
 Karnaphull, river in E. Bengal, viii. 30.
 Karnátik or Carnatic, name given to the Tamil country, viii. 30-32; history, 31; origin and use of the name, 31, 32; English and French wars in, rival English and French candidates for the throne of Arcot (1746-61), article 'India,' vi. 379, 390.
 Karnprayág, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 32.
 Karnúl, District in Madras, viii. 32-44; physical aspects, 32-36; rivers, 34; geology, 34, 35; forests, 35; wild animals, 35, 36; population, 36, 37; agriculture, 37, 38; tenures, 39; natural calamities, 39-41; industries, 41; commerce, 41; roads, 41; history, 41-43; revenue history, 43, 44; administration, 44; education, 44; medical aspects, 44, 45.
 Karnúl, town in Madras, viii. 45.
 Karnúl Canal, purchased by Government from the Madras Irrigation Company, article 'India,' vi. 536, 537.
 Káro, North, river in Bengal, viii. 45.
 Káro, South, river in Bengal, viii. 45.
 Károl, State in Bombay, viii. 45, 46.
 Karond, chiefship in Central Provinces, viii. 46, 47.
 Karor, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 47, 48.
 Karor, town in Punjab, viii. 48.
 Karor. *See* Kahror.
 Karra, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 48, 49.
 Karrak, salt-mine in Punjab, viii. 49.
 Karsíáng, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 49.
 Kartábhájás, a reformed Vishunite sect

- around Calcutta, article 'India,' vi.
223. *Local notices*—In Nadiyá, x. 133;
Sylhet, xiii. 148, 149.
- Kartairi, river in Madras, viii. 49, 50.
- Kartak. *See* Dang States.
- Kartárpur, town in Punjab, viii. 50.
- Karumattampati, town in Madras, viii.
50.
- Karumattúr, town in Madras, viii. 50.
- Kárumbhár, island in Cutch, viii. 50, 51.
- Karun, river in Central Provinces, viii.
51.
- Karungaláikudi, village in Madras, viii.
51.
- Ka-rúp-pl, village in Burma, viii. 51.
- Karúr, town and *tdluk* in Madras, viii.
51.
- Károir, town in Bombay, viii. 52.
- Karwaitnagar, estate in Madras, viii. 52,
53.
- Karwaitnagar, town in Madras, viii. 53.
- Kárwár, Sub-division in Bombay, viii.
53, 54.
- Kárwár, town and port in Bombay, viii.
54-56; history, 54-56.
- Karwárs, palanquin-bearers, the most
numerous low caste in Gonda, v. 150.
- Karwl, town, Sub-division, and *tahsil* in
N.-W. Provinces, viii. 56, 57.
- Kasáí, river in Bengal, viii. 57.
- Kásálang, river in Bengal, viii. 57.
- Kásálang, village in Bengal, viii. 57, 58.
- Kásaraghat. *See* Thalghat.
- Kásaragod, town and *tdluk* in Madras,
viii. 58.
- Kasauli, hill station and cantonment in
Punjab, viii. 58, 59.
- Kasbá. *See* Jessor.
- Kasbá, village in Bardwán, Bengal, viii. 59.
- Kasbá, town in Purniah, Bengal, viii. 59.
- Kasbatas, *tdlukdar* class in Ahmadábád,
i. 189.
- Kásganj, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Pro-
vinces, viii. 59, 60.
- Kashmír and Jamu, Native State, viii.
60-78; history, 60-62; physical aspects,
62-69; mountains, 63, 64; rivers,
64-67; minerals, 67; wild animals,
68, 69; population, 69, 70; chief
towns, 70, 71; languages, 71; flora,
71, 72; agriculture, 72, 73; famine,
73; manufactures, 73-75; coinage, 75;
climate, 75, 76; medical aspects, 76;
administration—law and justice, 76,
77; revenue, 77, 78.
- Kashmír shawls, Weaving of, article
'India,' vi. 603.
- Kashmiris, numerous in Amritsar, i. 258;
Gilghit, v. 81; Gurdáspur, v. 209;
Hazára, v. 363; Himálaya mountains,
v. 412; Jehlam, vii. 170; Kilá Sobhá
Singh, viii. 217; Lucknow, viii. 516;
Ludhiána, viii. 521, 526; Pesháwar,
xi. 151; Punjab, xi. 273; Ráwal Pindi,
xii. 27; Siálkot, xii. 444.
- Kashmor, town and *tdluk* in Sind, viii.
78.
- Káshpur, village in Assam, viii. 79.
- Kasia, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii.
79.
- Kasíári, village in Bengal, viii. 79.
- Kástjora, village in Bengal, viii. 80.
- Kásim. *See* Mír Kásim.
- Kásimbázár, historic town in Bengal,
viii. 80, 81; Company's factory estab-
lished at (1658), article 'India,' vi.
369; the chief emporium of the Gan-
getic trade in the 18th century, vi. 380.
- Kásim Khán, general of Aurungzeb,
occupied Bangalore (1687), ii. 61.
- Kásimkota, town in Madras, viii. 81, 82.
- Kásipur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Pro-
vinces, viii. 82.
- Kásipur. *See* Cossipur.
- Kásí Rám Dás, Bengali poet, and trans-
lator of the Mahábhárata (17th cen-
tury), vi. 351.
- Kasla Paginu Muwádu, petty State in
Bombay, viii. 82.
- Kasmandi Kalán, town in Oudh, viii. 83.
- Kassia. *See* Kasia.
- Kasta, *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 83.
- Kasúr, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 83, 84.
- Kasúr, town in Punjab, viii. 84, 85.
- Katahra, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii.
85.
- Katak. *See* Cuttack.
- Kátákhál, river channel in Assam, viii.
85.
- Kátál, tract of country in N. Bengal, viii.
85, 86.
- Katalgarh, town in N.-W. Provinces,
viii. 86.
- Katangi, estate in Central Provinces,
viii. 86.
- Katangi, State forest in Central Provinces,
viii. 86.
- Katangi, village in Central Provinces,
viii. 86.
- Katánis, silk-weavers and silkworm
breeders in Assam, i. 356; Kámrúp,
vii. 359.
- Katás, sacred fountain in Punjab, viii.
86, 87.
- Katera. *See* Katahra.
- Kathi, petty State in Bombay, viii. 87.
- Káthiáwár, peninsula in Bombay, viii. 88.
- Káthiáwár, Political Agency in Bombay,
viii. 88-97; physical aspects, 89, 90;
history, 90-92; population, 92, 93;
administration, 93, 94; communica-
tions, 94, 95; agriculture, commerce,
trade, etc., 95-97.
- Kathirúr, town in Madras, viii. 97.
- Kathiwará, petty chiefship in Central
India, viii. 97.

- Káthkaris, hill tribe in Bombay:—Janjirá, vii. 138; Kolába, viii. 265; Matheran Hill, ix. 364.
 Káthmándú. *See* Khátmándú.
 Kathna, river in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 98.
 Kathodis, wandering tribe in Bombay:—Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Násik, x. 231; Poona, xi. 205.
 Káthrota, petty State in Bombay, viii. 98.
 Katiári, *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 98.
 Kátigora, village in Assam, viii. 99.
 Kátipará, village in Bengal, viii. 99.
 Kátjuri, river in Orissa, viii. 99.
 Katná, river in Bengal, viii. 99.
 Katoghan, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 99.
 Katol, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 99, 100.
 Kátoria, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 100.
 Katosan, petty State in Bombay, viii. 100.
 Katra, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 100.
 Katra, town in Bengal, viii. 100, 101.
 Katra Medniganj, town in Oudh, viii. 101.
 Kattywar. *See* Káthiáwár.
 Katuá. *See* Parwan.
 Katúmbar, town and *tahsil* in Rájputána, viii. 101.
 Kátwá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 101, 102.
 Kátyár, village in Bombay, viii. 102.
 Kaundha, town in Oudh, viii. 103.
 Káuniyá, village in Bengal, viii. 103.
 Kauravas, their quarrel and struggle with the five Pándavas, as related in the Mahábhárata, vi. 119, 120.
 Kauriála, river in Tibet, viii. 103.
 Kauriyá, village and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 103, 104.
 Kavái, town in Madras, viii. 104.
 Kavale-durga, *tdluk* in Mysore, viii. 104.
 Kavale-durga, hill in Mysore, viii. 104, 105.
 Kávai, town and *tdluk* in Madras, viii. 105.
 Kavandappádi, town in Madras, viii. 105.
 Káveri river. *See* Cauvery.
 Káveripák, town in Madras, viii. 105, 106.
 Káveripatam, town in Madras, viii. 106.
 Káveripuram, town in Madras, viii. 106.
 Kavite, town in Madras, viii. 106.
 Kawardhá, petty State and town in Central Provinces, viii. 106, 107.
 Kaw-ka-dwut, village in Burma, viii. 107.
 Kaw-ka-reit, village in Burma, viii. 107.
 Káyal, historic port in Madras, viii. 107, 108.
 Káyalpatnam, town and port in Madras, viii. 108.
 Kayan. *See* Ken.
 Kayásth, or writer caste, particularly numerous or otherwise noteworthy, in Assam, i. 354; Bengal, ii. 296; Calcutta, iii. 256; Dacca, iv. 83; Etah, iv. 361; Etáwáh, iv. 373; Jessor, vii. 186; Káliá, vii. 325; Kampil, vii. 353; Kátipará, viii. 99; Maïman singh, ix. 194; Rangpur, xi. 494; Sárán, xii. 253; Sylhet, xiii. 148.
 Kaye, Sir J. W., *History of the Indian Mutiny*, quoted, on the defence of Arrah, i. 333, 334; the mutiny at Barrackpur, ii. 176.
 Káyenkolam, seaport in Madras, viii. 108.
 Kázipará, village in Bengal, viii. 108.
 Keane, Lord, his campaign in Afghánistán, i. 50; took Ghazni (1839), v. 72; his conduct in Sind, xii. 514.
 Keating, Colonel, his campaign in Gujarát with Raghuba, ii. 162.
 Keatinge, Colonel R. H., his reforms in Káthiáwár (1863), viii. 92; discovered fossils in West Málwá, ix. 269; improved Mandlesar, ix. 308; Chief Commissioner of Assam (1878), x. 145; his behaviour at Nimár (1857), x. 331; his arrangement between the Jains and the chief of Pálitána, xi. 3.
 Kedár Gangá, mountain torrent in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 109.
 Kedár Kántá, mountain peak in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 109.
 Kedármáth, temple in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 109.
 Kedgerée, village in Bengal, viii. 109, 110.
 Kediwári, largest mouth of the Indus, viii. 110.
 Keeling, assisted the Zamorin of Calicut against Cochin (1616), in order to establish an English factory there, iv. 12.
 Keene, H. G., his account of the battle of Pánpát (1764), quoted, xi. 45-47; his biography of George Thomas referred to, xii. 266.
 Keitha, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 110.
 Kekri, town in Rájputána, viii. 110.
 Keladi, village in Mysore, viii. 110.
 Kelápur, *tdluk* in Berár, viii. 111.
 Keljhar, village in Central Provinces, viii. 111.
 Kelly, Col., invaded and conquered the Baramahál (1790, 1791), xii. 155.
 Kelly, Sir R. D., cleared Azamgarh of mutineers (1858), i. 395.

- Kelod, town in Central Provinces, viii. 111.
- Kelsi, creek in Bombay, viii. 111.
- Kelsi, port in Bombay, viii. 111, 112.
- Kelva. *See* Mahim.
- Ken, river in the N.-W. Provinces, viii. 112.
- Kenchengudda, town in Madras, viii. 112, 113.
- Kenda, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 113.
- Kendrapará, town and Sub-division in Orissa, viii. 113.
- Kendrapará Canal, branch of Orissa Canal system, viii. 113, 114.
- Kenduli, village in Bengal, viii. 114.
- Kengeri, village in Mysore, viii. 114, 115.
- Kennedy, Lieut., assistant political agent, Simla Hill Tracts, built first house at Simla (1824), xii. 496.
- Kennet, Rev. Dr., *St. Thomas the Apostle of India*, quoted, vi. 233 (footnote 3); 235 (footnote); 237 (footnote 4); 239 (footnote 1).
- Keobrang, pass in Punjab, viii. 115.
- Keonthal, Hill State in Punjab, viii. 115, 116.
- Kerá, village in Cutch, viii. 116, 117.
- Kerala. *See* Chera.
- Kerowlee. *See* Karauli.
- Kerúr, town in Bombay, viii. 117.
- Kesabpur, town in Bengal, viii. 117.
- Kesari or Lion dynasty, in Orissa, x. 429.
- Kesaria, petty State in Bombay, viii. 117, 118.
- Kesariya, village in Bengal, viii. 118.
- Keshab Chandra Sen, leader of the Bráhmós, ii. 290; his daughter married to the Mahárájá of Kuch Behar, viii. 322.
- Keshava Dás, Hindi poet of the 16th century, and composer of the Rám-chandrika, vi. 345.
- Keslábori, village in Central Provinces, viii. 118.
- Kesod, town in Káthiáwár, viii. 118.
- Keti, town and port in Bombay, viii. 118-120.
- Keukuchi, halting-place in Punjab, viii. 120.
- Keunjhar, State in Orissa, viii. 120, 121.
- Keunthál. *See* Keonthal.
- Keuts. *See* Kaibarttas.
- Kewání, river in Oudh, viii. 120.
- Keys, Mr., first explored the Níl-giri Hills (1814), x. 303.
- Kháb, village in Punjab, viii. 121, 122.
- Khábul, village in Punjab, viii. 122.
- Khadki. *See* Kirki.
- Khaga, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 122.
- Khágan, valley in Punjab. *See* Kagan.
- Khagaul, town in Bengal, viii. 122.
- Khaghoriá, village in Bengal, viii. 122, 123.
- Khagrapará, village in Assam, viii. 123.
- Kháibar, pass in Afghánistán, viii. 123-127; article 'India,' vi. 6.
- Khair, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 127.
- Khairábád, town and *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 128.
- Khairábád, river in Bengal, viii. 129.
- Khairágárh, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 129.
- Khairágárh, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 130.
- Khairágárh, town and Native State in Central Provinces, viii. 130.
- Khairi, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 131.
- Khairigarh, village and *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 131, 132.
- Khairi-Murat, range in Punjab, viii. 132.
- Khairpur, Native State in Upper Sind, viii. 132-137; physical aspects, 133, 134; population, 135; trade and manufactures, etc., 135, 136; agriculture, 136; administration, 136, 137; medical aspects, 137.
- Khairpur, town in Bombay, viii. 137, 138.
- Khairpur, town in Punjab, viii. 138.
- Khairpur Dharki, town in Bombay, viii. 138, 139.
- Khairpur Juso, village in Bombay, viii. 139.
- Khairpur Nathesháh, village in Bombay, viii. 139.
- Khajaks, Pathán tribe in Sibi, xii. 456.
- Khajauli, village in Bengal, viii. 139.
- Khajri, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 139.
- Khajuha, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 139, 140.
- Khajurá, village in Bengal, viii. 140.
- Khajurahra, town in Oudh, viii. 140.
- Khajuráhu, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 140, 141.
- Khajúri. *See* Kajúri.
- Khakereru, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 141.
- Khalári, village in Central Provinces, viii. 141.
- Khalílábád, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 141.
- Khaling Dwár, forest reserve in Assam, viii. 142.
- Khambhálá, petty State in Bombay, viii. 142.
- Khambhálá, town in Káthiáwár, viii. 142.
- Khamblao, petty State in Bombay, viii. 142.
- Khámgaón, *taluk* in Berár, viii. 142, 143.
- Khámgaón, town in Berár, viii. 143, 144.

- Khamti Hills, tract of country on frontier of Assam, viii. 144-146. For Khamtis, *see also* Assam, i. 351; Lakhimpur, viii. 429, 431.
- Khán, river in Central India, viii. 146.
- Khánapur, town and Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 146, 147.
- Khánapur, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 147.
- Khán Bahádur, grandson of Hafiz Ráhmát Khán, leader of the Rohilla mutineers (1857), organized a government at Bareilly, ii. 140; in power in Pilibhít, xi. 173.
- Khánbalia, town in Punjab, viii. 147.
- Khandaits, numerous caste in Balasor, ii. 6; Cuttack, iv. 69; Keunjhar, viii. 120; Orissa, x. 435; Puri, xi. 303.
- Khandála, sanitarium in Bombay, viii. 147.
- Khándánsa, *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 147, 148.
- Khándauli, village in Bengal, viii. 148.
- Khándauli, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 148, 149.
- Khandela, town in Rájputána, viii. 149.
- Khándesh, Annexation of, to the Mughal Empire by Akbar, vi. 294.
- Khándesh, District in Bombay, viii. 149-159; physical aspects, 149-151; geology, 151; history, 151-153; population, 153-155; language, 155; agriculture, 155, 156; attempts at land reclamation, 156, 157; industries, 157; natural calamities, 157, 158; administration, 158; climate, 158, 159.
- Khandgiri, hill in Orissa, viii. 159.
- Khandgosh, village in Bengal, viii. 160.
- Khándia, petty State in Bombay, viii. 160.
- Khandpara, Native State in Orissa, viii. 160, 161.
- Khandtarn, town in Bengal, viii. 161.
- Khandwá, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 161.
- Khángarh, town in Punjab, viii. 162, 163.
- Khaniá-dhána, petty State in Central India, viii. 163.
- Khaniá-dhána, town in Central India, viii. 163.
- Khán Jahan, his tomb at Bágherhat (1459), i. 417; his attempts to reclaim the Sundarbans, xiii. 110.
- Khán Jahan, general of Aurungzeb, took and plundered Haidarábád (1686), v. 256.
- Khanna, town in Punjab, viii. 163.
- Khánpur, village in Bombay, viii. 163, 164.
- Khánpur, town in Punjab, viii. 164.
- Khánua, village in Rájputána, viii. 164.
- Khánwáhan, village in Bombay, viii. 164.
- Khanwah Canal, irrigation work in Punjab, viii. 164, 165.
- Khánzádahs, Muhammadan class in Rájputána, xi. 411.
- Khápá, town in Central Provinces, viii. 165.
- Kharáila, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 165.
- Kharakpur, town in Bengal, viii. 165.
- Kharak Singh, successor of Ranjit Singh, repaired Khanwah Canal, viii. 164; his reign (1839-40), xi. 264, 265.
- Kharál, petty State in Bombay, viii. 166.
- Kharar, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 166.
- Kharda, town in Bombay, viii. 166, 167.
- Khardah, village in Bengal, viii. 167.
- Kharela. *See* Kharaila.
- Khárgon, town in Central India, viii. 167.
- Khári, village in Bengal, viii. 167.
- Kharián, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 167.
- Khariár, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 167.
- Khariár, village in Central Provinces, viii. 168.
- Kharkhanda, town in Punjab, viii. 168.
- Kharmatar, village in Bengal, viii. 168.
- Kharod, town in Central Provinces, viii. 168.
- Kharsal, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 168, 169.
- Kharsáwán, petty State in Bengal, viii. 169.
- Kharsan. *See* Karsiang.
- Kharsi Jhalária, estate in Central India, viii. 169.
- Kharsuá, river in Orissa, viii. 169.
- Kharturí, town in Bengal, viii. 169.
- Khárwárs, aboriginal tribe, numerous in Cuttack, iv. 69; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Gayá, v. 46; Hazáribágh, v. 373; Lohárdagá, viii. 480; Maldah, ix. 243; Mánbhúm, ix. 280; Midnapur, ix. 427; Mírzápúr, ix. 456; Narsinghpur, x. 220; Orissa, x. 436; Ráipur, xi. 372; Sambalpur, xii. 182; Santál Parganá, xii. 229; Sháhábád, xii. 327; Singhbhúm, xii. 535.
- Khasaura, town in Oudh, viii. 169.
- Khási and Jaintia Hills, District in Assam, viii. 169-180; history, 170-172; physical aspects, 172, 173; natural phenomena, 174; people, 174; the Khásis, 174, 175; condition of the people, 175, 176; agriculture, 176, 177; commerce, 177; administration, 178, 179; medical aspects, 179, 180.
- Khásias, principal Hindutribes in Kumáun, viii. 353.
- Khásias, aboriginal tribe in Assam, article 'India,' vi. 71 (footnote). *Local notices*—Assam, i. 351; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Khási Hills, viii. 174-179; Sylhet, xiii. 149.
- Khasor. *See* Khisor.

- Khatak Hills, range in Punjab, viii. 180, 181.
- Khataks, tribe in Afghánistán, i. 42; Bannu, ii. 92; Kohát, viii. 243-245, 246; Teri, xiii. 243.
- Khatás, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 181.
- Khátauli, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 181.
- Khátmándu, capital of Nepál, viii. 181-185.
- Khatris. *See* Trading castes.
- Kházi Abdúl Kádú, minister of Sher Ali, his estimate of the population of Herát, v. 392.
- Khed, town and Sub-division in Ratnágiri District, Bombay, viii. 185, 186.
- Khed, town and Sub-division in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 186.
- Khejiri. *See* Kedgerree.
- Khekerá, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 187.
- Khelát, Independent State in Balúchistán, viii. 187.
- Khelát, capital of State in Balúchistán, viii. 187, 188.
- Khem Karn, town in Punjab, viii. 188.
- Khem Sáwant Rái Bahádúr, chief of Sáwantwári (1755-1803), his history, xii. 208.
- Kherádi Surmul, Bhíl teacher in Mahí Kántha, his doctrines, ix. 178.
- Kheráli, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 188, 189.
- Kherálu, town in Bombay, viii. 189.
- Kheri, District in Oudh, viii. 189-198; physical aspects, 189-191; history, 191; population, 191-193; agriculture, 193-195; natural calamities, 195; roads, manufactures, trades, etc., 195, 196; administration, 196, 197; climate, 197; medical aspects, 197, 198.
- Kheri, *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 198, 199.
- Kheri, town in Oudh, viii. 199.
- Kherkeriá, village in Assam, viii. 199.
- Kherna, seaport in Bombay, viii. 199.
- Khetri, chiefship and town in Rájputána, viii. 199, 200.
- Kheura. *See* Mayo Mines.
- Khiaodah, petty State in Central India, viii. 200.
- Khijadia Náganis, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 200.
- Khijaria, State in Bombay, viii. 200.
- Khijaria, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 200.
- Khilchipur, State in Central India, viii. 200.
- Khilchipur, town in Central India, viii. 200, 201.
- Khiljí dynasty, The (1290-1320), article 'India,' vi. 280-283; Jalál-ud-dín (1290-95), 280; Alá-ud-dín (1295-1315), 281, 282; Mughal mercenaries and Hindu revolts, 282, 283; Khusrú, renegade Hindu Emperor (1316-20), 282, 283.
- Khimlása, town in Central Provinces, viii. 201.
- Khindoli. *See* Khándauli.
- Khipra, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, viii. 201, 202.
- Khirasra, petty State in Bombay, viii. 202.
- Khiron, town and *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 202.
- Khirpái, village in Bengal, viii. 203.
- Khisor Hills, range in Punjab, viii. 203, 204.
- Khojahs, Muhammadan class in Bombay Presidency, iii. 52, city, iii. 81.
- Kholápur, town in Berár, viii. 204.
- Kholpetuá, river in Bengal, viii. 204.
- Khora, village in Bombay, viii. 204.
- Khosháb. *See* Khusháb.
- Khudábád, historic town in Bombay, viii. 204.
- Khugíanis, tribe in Afghánistán, i. 42.
- Khúdián, town in Punjab, viii. 204, 205.
- Khújji, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 205.
- Khulná, District in Bengal, viii. 205-209; physical aspects, 205, 206; history, 206; population, 206; towns and villages, 206, 207; occupations, 207; agriculture, 207, 208; national calamities, 208; commerce and trade, 208; administration, 208, 209; medical aspects—climate, 209; diseases, 209; medical institutions, 209.
- Khulná, Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 209, 210.
- Khulná, town in Bengal, viii. 210.
- Khumber. *See* Kumbher.
- Khum, port and lighthouse in Bombay, viii. 210.
- Khúnd, valley in Punjab, viii. 210.
- Khundalu, lake in Punjab, viii. 211.
- Khurdhá, town and Sub-division in Orissa, viii. 211.
- Khúrja, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 211, 212.
- Khusháb, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 212, 213.
- Khusháb, town in Punjab, viii. 213, 214.
- Khusrú Khán, renegade Hindu Emperor of the Khiljí dynasty (1316-20), article 'India,' vi. 282, 283.
- Khusrú, son of the Emperor Jahángir, died and is buried at Allahábád, i. 196; rebelled at Lahore, viii. 415.
- Khutáhan, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 214.
- Khutgáon, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 214, 215.
- Khwa. *See* Kwa.
- Khyins. *See* Chins.

- Khyoung-tshún. *See* Kyaung-sún.
 Khyrim, petty State in Assam, viii. 215.
 Kiamári, island forming harbour of Karáchi, Sind, viii. 215.
 Kiching, village in Orissa, viii. 215.
 Kidd, Capt., sacked Calicut (1695), iii. 270.
 Kidderpur, village in Bengal, viii. 216.
 Kiernander, Danish Protestant missionary, vi. 260; built Old Mission Church, Calcutta, iii. 252; his history, iii. 252.
 Kiggarat-nad, *iduk* in S. India, viii. 216.
 Kilákarai, seaport in Madras, viii. 216.
 Kilang. *See* Kolang.
 Kilá Sobha Singh, town in Punjab, viii. 216, 217.
 Kilát-i-Ghilzái, town in Afghánistán, i. 34, 35.
 Kiling, river in Assam, viii. 217.
 Kiliyar, river in Madras, viii. 217.
 Killiánwála. *See* Chilianwala.
 Kilpuri, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 217.
 Kimedi, hill tract in Madras, viii. 217-219.
 Kimiriá, river in Orissa, viii. 219.
 Kimlia, pass in Punjab, viii. 219.
 Kingfishers' skins, exported from Chittagong, iii. 435.
 Kindersley, Mr., discovered the Nilgiri table-land (1819), x. 303.
 Kineer, Major, his failure to take Gingi (1752), v. 84.
 Kinhi, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 219.
 Kinloch, Captain, his march into Nepál, x. 285.
 Kin-rwa, village in Burma, viii. 219.
 Kirákat, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 219, 220.
 Kirantis, tribe on the Himálaya Mountains, v. 413; in Nepál, x. 279.
 Kiratpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 220.
 Kirat Singh Bamráolia, Ráná of Gohad, his transactions with Sindia, and Lords Wellesley and Cornwallis, iv. 277.
 Kirki, town in Bombay, viii. 220, 221; attack on, by the Maráthás, repulsed (1817), article 'India,' vi. 402.
 Kirkpatrick, Colonel, on the revenues of Nepál, x. 380; his list of Nepálese princes, x. 284.
 Kirli. *See* Dang States.
 Kimápur, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 221.
 Kirran, river in Punjab, viii. 221.
 Kirthál, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 221.
 Kirtibás Ojhá, Sivaite religious poet of the 16th century, vi. 349, 359.
 Kirtinása, river in Bengal, viii. 221, 222.
 Kishangarh, Native State in Rájputána, viii. 222, 223; history, 222; revenue, agriculture, etc., 223.
 Kishangarh, capital of State in Rájputána, viii. 223, 224.
 Kishen Bhát, founder of the Mánbháu sect at Ritpur, xii. 58.
 Kishenganj, village in Bengal, viii. 224.
 Kishni, town in Oudh, viii. 224.
 Kisoriganj, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 224.
 Kisoriganj, village in Bengal, viii. 225.
 Kistawár, town in Kashmir, viii. 225.
 Kistná, District in Madras, viii. 225-234; physical aspects, 225, 226; forests, 226, 227; history, 227, 228; population, 228-230; agriculture, 230, 231; natural calamities, 231, 232; manufactures, etc., 232, 233; administration, 233, 234; medical aspects, 234.
 Kistna, river of S. India, viii. 234-237.
 Kistnapur, town in Madras, viii. 237.
 Kistvaena, Builders of, in ancient India, vi. 53.
 Kittúr, town and fort in Bombay, viii. 237, 238.
 Kizilbáshis, non-Afghán tribe in Afghánistán, i. 42, 43.
 Klaproth, quoted, on Lake Palti, v. 407; the Irawadi, vii. 19.
 Knox, Captain W. D., his embassy to Nepál and treaty (1802), x. 287.
 Koch, aboriginal race in N. Bengal, viii. 238; vi. 187, 188. *Local notices*—Numerous in Assam, i. 351; Bengal, ii. 296; Bogra, iii. 28; Cachar, iii. 230; Dacca, iv. 83; Dárljilling, iv. 133; Darrang, iv. 145; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 352; Gáo Hills, v. 28; Goálpára, v. 115; Jalpáiguri, vii. 111, 112; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Kuch Behar, viii. 322, 323; Lakhimpur, viii. 430; Maimansingh, ix. 193; Maldah, ix. 243; Nadiya, x. 133; Nowgong, x. 409; Purniah, xi. 325, 326; Rangpur, xi. 493; Sibságar, xii. 463, 464.
 Kochchi Bandar. *See* Cochin.
 Kod, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 238, 239.
 Kodachádrí, mountain in Madras, viii. 239.
 Kodaçu. *See* Coorg.
 Kodaikánal, hamlet in Madras, viii. 239, 240.
 Kodáshiri, mountain in Madras, viii. 240.
 Kodinár, town in Bombay, viii. 240.
 Kodlipet, town in Coorg, viii. 240.
 Kodumúr, town in Madras, viii. 240.
 Kodungalúr, town in Madras, viii. 240, 241.
 Koel. *See* Koil.
 Koel, North, river in Bengal, viii. 241.

- Koel, South, river in Bengal, viii. 242.
- Koenig, Danish physician and pupil of Linnæus, first scientific student of Indian botany, ix. 81.
- Koftgardr*, or damascene work, made in Stálkot, xii. 447, 448.
- Kohan Dil Khán, his tyranny in Kandahár (1843-55), vii. 391, 394.
- Kohát, District in Punjab, viii. 242-249; physical aspects, 242, 243; history, 243-245; population, 245, 246; agriculture, 246, 247; commerce and trade, 247, 248; administration, 248, 249; medical aspects, 249.
- Kohát, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 249.
- Kohát, town in Punjab, viii. 249, 250.
- Kohát Toi, river in Punjab, viii. 250.
- Kohistán, *táluk* in Bombay, viii. 250, 252.
- Kohris or Koris, in Bhandára, ii. 364; Champáran, iii. 338, 342; Garhbori, v. 14; Oudh, x. 499; Ságár, xii. 104.
- Koil, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 252.
- Koil. See Aligarh town.
- Koil Kuntla, *táluk* in Madras, viii. 252.
- Koilpatti, village in Madras, viii. 252.
- Kokúr, spring in Kashmir, viii. 252, 253.
- Kols, aboriginal tribe in Bengal, Orissa, and Central Provinces, viii. 253-260; origin, 253, 254; village organization, 254-256; religion, 256, 257; Munda marriages, 257, 258; iron-smelting, 258; food, 258; property, 258, 259; character, etc., 259; Kol population, 259, 260; article 'India,' vi. 64-68; their convergence in Central India, 64; their dispersion, 64, 65; scattered Kolarian fragments, 65; Kolarian languages, 65-68. *Local notices*—Found in Bámatháti, ii. 40; Bámrá, ii. 42; Behar, ii. 225; Chutiá Nágpur, ii. 297, iii. 462, 463, 464; Central India, iii. 295; Cháng Bhakár, iii. 367; Cuttack, iv. 70; Dáman-i-Koh, iv. 104; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Hazáribágh, v. 373; Jabalpur, vii. 32; Keunjhar, viii. 120; Kiching, viii. 215; Kólhán, viii. 280; Kórea, viii. 297; Kotápalí, viii. 309; Lohárdagá, viii. 480; Maihar, ix. 189; Maldah, ix. 243; Malkangiri, ix. 258; Mandlá, ix. 303; Mirzápur, ix. 456; Monghyr, ix. 483; Morbhanj, ix. 516; Nagavaram, x. 159; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; Panna, xi. 50; Potikall, xi. 223; Sambalpur, xii. 182; Santál Parganá, xii. 229, 230; Sáranda Hills, xii. 259; Sargúja, xii. 267; Singhbhúm, xii. 532-535; Soháwal, xii. 47.
- Kolába, District in Bombay, viii. 260-271; physical aspect, 260-262; history, 262-264; population, 264-266; agriculture, 266-268; natural calamities, 268, 269; trade, etc., 269; communications, 269, 270; administration, 270; medical aspects, 270, 271.
- Kolába, spur of land protecting the harbour of Bombay, viii. 271.
- Koláchel, town in Madras, viii. 271, 272.
- Koladyne. See Kú-la-dan.
- Kolair. See Kolar.
- Kolak, port in Bombay, viii. 272.
- Kolakambái, river in Madras, viii. 272.
- Kolang, village in Punjab, viii. 272.
- Kolár, District in Mysore, viii. 272-278; physical aspects, 272, 273; history, 273, 274; population, 274, 275; agriculture, 275-277; manufactures, 277; administration, 277, 278; medical aspects, 278.
- Kolár, *táluk* in Mysore, viii. 278.
- Kolár, town in Mysore, viii. 279.
- Kolár, lake in Madras, viii. 279, 280.
- Kole, town in Bombay, viii. 280.
- Kolhán, hilly tract in Bengal, viii. 280.
- Kolhápúr, Native State in Bombay, viii. 280-285; physical aspects, 280, 281; history, 281-283; population, 283, 284; trade, etc., 284; revenue, administration, etc., 284; climate and medical aspects, 284, 285.
- Kolhápúr, capital of State in Bombay, viii. 285.
- Kolikodu. See Calicut.
- Kolls, important cultivating caste in Ahmádábád, i. 85, 86; Broach, iii. 104; Cambay, iii. 271; Central India, iii. 295; Edar, iv. 337; Kotaha, viii. 309; Mahi Kántha, ix. 176, 177; Narukot, x. 226; Násik, x. 231; Rájputána, xi. 410; Rewá Kántha, xii. 52, 53; Sirohi, xiii. 5.
- Kolkai, village in Madras, viii. 285, 286.
- Kolladam, river in Madras. See Coleroon.
- Kollamallai, mountain range in Madras, viii. 286.
- Kollér, lake in Madras. See Kolár.
- Kollúr, pass in Madras, viii. 286.
- Kolong. See Kolang.
- Kombái, town in Madras, viii. 286.
- Komorin. See Comorin.
- Komulmair, pass in Rájputána, viii. 287.
- Konch. See Kunch.
- Kondapallí, town in Madras, viii. 287.
- Kondavir, town and fort in Madras, viii. viii. 287, 288.
- Kondayapollam, town in Madras, viii. 288.
- Kondká, petty State in Central Provinces, viii. 288.
- Kongnoli, town in Bombay, viii. 288.
- Konkair. See Kakair.
- Konkan, lowland strip in Bombay, viii. 289-292; physical aspects, natural history, and geology, 291, 292.

- Konnagar, village in Bengal, viii. 292.
 Koosce. *See* Kusi.
 Kooshtea. *See* Kushtia.
 Kopaganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 292.
 Kopargaoon, village and Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 292, 293.
 Kopilas, hill in Orissa, viii. 294.
 Kopili. *See* Kapili.
 Koppa, village and *taluk* in Mysore, viii. 294.
 Kora, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 294, 295.
 Korá, hill in Bengal, viii. 295.
 Korábaga, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 295, 296.
 Korabár, town in Rájputána, viii. 296.
 Korácha, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 296.
 Koragars, tribe in Kánara, vii. 379.
 Korangi. *See* Coringa.
 Korári Kalán, town in Oudh, viii. 296.
 Koratagiri, village and *taluk* in Mysore, viii. 296.
 Korávachandlus, or Koravars, curious gipsy-like tribe in Anantápur, i. 276 ; South Arcot, i. 322 ; Bellary, ii. 244 ; Madras Presidency, ix. 21 ; Palni Mountains, xi. 17, 18.
 Korba, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 296.
 Koréá, Native State in Chutiá Nágpur, viii. 297.
 Koréá, hill range in Bengal, viii. 297, 298.
 Koregaon, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 298.
 Kori, river in Bombay, viii. 298.
 Korigaum, town in Bombay, viii. 298, 299.
 Korós, Alexander Csoma de. *See* Csoma de Korós.
 Kortalaiyáru. *See* Cortelliar.
 Korwás, aboriginal tribe in Chutiá Nágpur, iii. 463, 464, 465.
 Kosala, ancient division of Central India, viii. 299.
 Kosa Nág, mountain lake in N. India, viii. 299.
 Kosi, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 299, 300.
 Kosigi, town in Madras, viii. 300.
 Kosmos Indicoeleustes. *See* Cosmos.
 Kotá, village in Madras, viii. 300.
 Kotá, village in Berár, viii. 300.
 Kota, primitive tribe in Madras, viii. 300-302 ; in the Nilgiri Hills, x. 311.
 Kot Adu, town in Punjab, viii. 302.
 Kotáe, ancient ruins in State of Cutch, viii. 302, 303.
 Kotágiri, hill station in Madras, viii. 303.
 Kotah, Native State in Rájputána, viii. 303-308 ; physical aspects, 303, 304 ; history, 304-306 ; crops, etc., 306 ; population, 306, 307 ; administration, 307 ; climate, 307, 308.
 Kotah, capital of State in Rájputána, viii. 308.
 Kotaha, *parganá* in Punjab, viii. 308, 309.
 Kotai. *See* Kotáe.
 Kotálpur, village in Bengal, viii. 309.
 Kotápalli. *See* Kotipalli.
 Kotápalli, Sub-division in Central Provinces, viii. 309.
 Kotappakonda, village in Madras, viii. 309.
 Kotár, port in Madras, viii. 309, 310.
 Kotaráikarrái, town and *taluk* in Madras, viii. 310.
 Kotaria, town in Rájputána, viii. 310.
 Kotáyam, town and *taluk* in Madras, viii. 310.
 Kotchandpur, village in Bengal, viii. 310.
 Kote-betta, mountain in Coorg, viii. 310, 311.
 Kothariá, petty State in Bombay, viii. 311.
 Kothi, petty Hill State in Punjab, viii. 311.
 Kothi, petty State in Baghelkhand, viii. 311.
 Kothide, petty State in Central India, viii. 311, 312.
 Koti. *See* Kothi.
 Kotipalli, village in Madras, viii. 312.
 Kot Kamáliá, town in Punjab, viii. 312, 313.
 Kot Kángra. *See* Kángra (town).
 Kotkhái Kotgarh, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 313.
 Kot Putli, town in Rájputána, viii. 313.
 Kotra Náyaní, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 313.
 Kotrang, town in Bengal, viii. 313.
 Kotra Pithá, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 313.
 Kotra Sangání, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 313.
 Kotri, *taluk* in Sind, viii. 313, 314.
 Kotri, town in Sind, viii. 314, 315.
 Kottai Vellalars. *See* Tinneveli, xiii. 302.
 Kottapatam, port in Madras, viii. 315.
 Kottayam. *See* Kottayam.
 Kottúr, town in Madras, viii. 315.
 Kourtalam. *See* Courtallum.
 Kovílám. *See* Covelong.
 Kovúr, town in Madras, viii. 315.
 Koyákhái, river in Orissa, viii. 315.
 Koyambatúr. *See* Coimbatore.
 Koyas, wild tribe in Rampá, xi. 454.
 Kranganúr. *See* Kodungalúr.
 Krishna. *See* Kistna.
 Krishna-worship, article 'India,' vi. 222 ;

- a religion of pleasure, 222, 223; love songs, 223; hymn to, 348, 349.
- Krishna Chandra, Rájá of Nadiyá, assisted Clive at Plassey (1757), x. 130.
- Krishna Ráya, Rájá of Vijáyanagar, built temples of Conjevaram, iv. 26; conquered Godávári District (1516), v. 123; took Kondapalli and Kondavir, viii. 287; reconquered Rájámahendri, xi. 383; visited the temple of Sinháchalam, xii. 543; reduced the kingdom of Udayagiri, xiii. 425.
- Krishnaganj, town in Nadiyá District, Bengal, viii. 315, 316.
- Krishnaganj, town and Sub-division in Purniah District, Bengal, viii. 316.
- Krishnagar, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 316, 317.
- Krishnagiri, town and *taluk* in Madras, viii. 317, 318.
- Krishnai, river in Assam, viii. 318.
- Krishnaji, took Páwagarh (1727), which he made his head-quarters, xi. 122.
- Krishtna. *See* Kistna.
- Kshattriya or warrior caste of ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 89-94; growth of the caste, 89-91; struggle between the priestly and warrior castes, 92-94; cases of Kshattriyas attaining Bráhmañhood, 92, 93; legendary extermination of the Kshattriyas by Parasuráma, the sixth incarnation of Vishnu, 94. For their distribution, *see* each District article, and also Rájputs.
- Kuár Singh, mutineer leader, besieged court house of Arrah (1857), i. 333, xii. 328, 329; besieged Azamgarh (1858), i. 395; lived at Jagdíspur in Sháhábád, vii. 41; entered Mirzápur, but was driven out by the people, ix. 455.
- Kubá, petty State in Bombay, viii. 318.
- Kubattúr, village in Mysore, viii. 318.
- Kuch Behar, Native State in N. Bengal, viii. 318-327; physical aspects, 318, 319; history, 319-322; people, 322, 323; agriculture, 323, 324; manufactures, etc., 324, 325; administration, 325-327; medical aspects, 327.
- Kuch Behar, capital of State in N. Bengal, viii. 327, 328.
- Kuchla Bijná, town in Oudh, viii. 328.
- Kúchmala, hill in Madras, viii. 328.
- Kudalúr. *See* Cuddalore.
- Kudalúr. *See* Gudalure.
- Kudarimukh. *See* Kuduremukha.
- Kudarkot, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 329.
- Kuddána, State in Bombay, viii. 329.
- Kuditini, town in Madras, viii. 329.
- Kudligi, *taluk* in Madras, viii. 329.
- Kuduremukha, mountain peak in Madras, viii. 329.
- Kuhan. *See* Kahan.
- Kuhlur. *See* Kahlur.
- Kukdel, town in Bombay, viii. 330.
- Kúkis, wild tribes inhabiting frontiers of Assam and Bengal, viii. 330. *See* Lushai Hills and Lushais.
- Kukra Mailáni, *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 330.
- Kuláchi, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 330, 331.
- Kú-la-dan, river in Burma, viii. 331, 332.
- Kú-la-dan, township in Burma, viii. 332.
- Kulaghát, village in Bengal, viii. 332.
- Kulasekharapatnam, town and seaport in Madras, viii. 332.
- Kulik, river in Bengal, viii. 333.
- Kulitalái, town and *taluk* in Madras, viii. 333.
- Kúllár, village in Madras, viii. 333, 334.
- Kullu. *See* Kulu.
- Kulpahár, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 334.
- Kulsi, river in Assam, viii. 334.
- Kulsi, forest reserve in Assam, viii. 334, 335.
- Kulsia. *See* Kalsia.
- Kultas. *See* Kálitas.
- Kúlu, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 335.
- Kúlu, hill tract in Punjab, viii. 335-344; physical aspects, 335-338; history, 338, 339; population, 339, 340; Plách or Kúlu Mission, 340; pasturage rights and customs, 340-342; agriculture, 342, 343; tenure of land, 343; commerce and trade, 343, 344; roads, etc., 344; medical aspects, 344.
- Kulutzái, village in Kashmír, viii. 344.
- Kumalgarh, fort in Rájputána, viii. 345.
- Kumáon. *See* Kumáun.
- Kumár, river of Bengal, viii. 345.
- Kumáradhári, river of Madras, viii. 345.
- Kumárganj, village in Bengal, viii. 346.
- Kumári. *See* Comorin.
- Kumánila, Bráhmañical religious reformer (750), vi. 191; 209; 329, 330.
- Kumárháñt, town in Bengal, viii. 346.
- Kumáun, Division in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 346, 347.
- Kumáun, District in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 347-358; physical aspects, 347-350; history, 350-352; population, 352-354; agriculture, 354, 355; natural calamities, 355, 356; manufactures, commerce, etc., 356; administration, 356, 357; climate, etc., 357, 358.
- Kumbaránis, tribe of Brahuis in Balúchistán, ii. 29; to which Khán of Khelát belongs, iii. 100.

- Kumbhákamdrúg, mountain in Madras, viii. 358.
- Kumbhakonam. *See* Combaconum.
- Kumbhárlí-ghát, road over Western Gháts, Bombay, viii. 358.
- Kumbher, town in Rájputána, viii. 358.
- Kumbhipáthiás, small sect in the Central Provinces, their doctrines, iii. 315; numerous in Sambalpur, xii. 182.
- Kumhársain, Hill State in Punjab, viii. 358, 359.
- Kumhráwan, *pargand* in Oudh, viii. 359.
- Kumillá. *See* Comilla.
- Kumiriá, village in Bengal, viii. 359.
- Kumis, tribe in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450.
- Kumlágarh, fortress in Punjab, viii. 359.
- Kúmpta, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 359, 360.
- Kúmpta, town in Bombay, viii. 360, 361.
- Kunáwár, hilly tract in Bashahr State, Punjab, viii. 361, 362.
- Kunáwáris, inhabitants of Bashahr State, Punjab, xii. 500.
- Kumbhs, most numerous and important agricultural caste in Ahmadábád, i. 85, 86; Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Akola, i. 143; Amráoti, i. 247; Bombay Presidency, iii. 51; Broach, iii. 104; Kaira, vii. 302; Khándesh, viii. 154; Násik, x. 229; Poona, xi. 205, 206; Rájputána, xi. 410; Ratnágiri, xii. 7; Sátára, xii. 279, 280; Sholápur, xii. 413; Thána, xiii. 252; Wún, xiii. 541.
- Kunch, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 362, 363.
- Kund. *See* Khund.
- Kundada-betta, peak in Coorg, viii. 363.
- Kundáhs, hill range in Madras, viii. 363, 364.
- Kundálá, village in Punjab, viii. 364.
- Kundápur. *See* Kandapur.
- Kundhnan Khurd. *See* Kandarka Khurd.
- Kundia, village in Rájputána, viii. 364.
- Kundla, town in Bombay, viii. 364.
- Kundri, North, *pargand* in Oudh, viii. 364, 365.
- Kundri, South, *pargand* in Oudh, viii. 365.
- Kunhár, river in Punjab, viii. 365.
- Kunhiár, Hill State in Punjab, viii. 365, 366.
- Kuní, river in Berár, viii. 366.
- Kuniá-dháná. *See* Kbania-dháná.
- Kunigal, town and *táluk* in Mysore, viii. 366.
- Kunjah, town in Punjab, viii. 366.
- Kunjpurá, town in Punjab, viii. 366, 367.
- Kuns, hill tribe in Arakan, iii. 183.
- Kunsá, town in Oudh, viii. 367.
- Kúnúr. *See* Coonoor.
- Kupili, town and seaport in Madras, viii. 367.
- Kurái, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 367, 368.
- Kuram, district and valley in Afghanistán, viii. 368-370.
- Kuram, mountain pass into Afghanistán from the Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 6.
- Kuram, river of Afghanistán, viii. 370.
- Kurambranád, *táluk* in Madras, viii. 370.
- Kurandwád. *See* Kurundwád.
- Kurántadih, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 370, 371.
- Kurara, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 371.
- Kuráuli, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 371.
- Kurauna, *pargand* in Oudh, viii. 371, 372.
- Kurders, hill tribe on the Kúchmala Hill, viii. 328.
- Kurds, in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Kurg. *See* Coorg.
- Kurha Keshupur, town in Oudh, viii. 372.
- Kurhurbaree. *See* Karharhari.
- Kurigrám, village and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 372.
- Kurivikulam, town in Madras, viii. 372.
- Kúrkús, aboriginal tribe, numerous in Betúl, ii. 330; Chhindwára, iii. 400; Hoshangábád, v. 445; Nimár, x. 332.
- Kurla, town in Bombay, viii. 372, 373.
- Kurmatúr, town in Madras, viii. 373.
- Kurmis, industrious agricultural caste in Allahábád, i. 189; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Bareilly, ii. 141; Basti, ii. 210; Cawnpur, iii. 283, 284, 285; Central Provinces, iii. 316; Champáran, iii. 338, 342; Chándá, iii. 352; Damoh, iv. 110, 111; Deoria, iv. 206; Fatehpur, iv. 426; Jaunpur, vii. 155, 156; Jhánsi, vii. 222; Lohárdagá, viii. 481; Mánbhúm, ix. 280, 281; Nágpur, x. 169; Oudh, x. 498; Pilibhít, xi. 174; Ságár, xii. 104; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 347; Singhbhúm, xii. 537; Wardhá, xiii. 525.
- Kurnool. *See* Karnúl.
- Kurpa. *See* Cuddapah.
- Kurrachee. *See* Karachi.
- Kursanda, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 373.
- Kursat, town in Oudh, viii. 373.
- Kursat Kalán, town in Oudh, viii. 373.
- Kurseli, town in Oudh, viii. 373.
- Kurseong. *See* Karsiang.
- Kursi, town and *pargand* in Oudh, viii. 373, 374.
- Kurtkoti, town in Bombay, viii. 374.
- Kurubars, caste of blanket weavers in Sirá, xii. 546.

Kuruda-male, hill in Mysore, viii. 374.
 Kurugodu, town in Madras, viii. 374.
 Kurukshetra, sacred tract in Punjab, viii. 374, 375.
 Kurumba, primitive tribe in Madras, viii. 375, 376; Mysore, x. 98, 99; Nilgiri Hills, x. 311, 312.
 Kurundwád, Native State in Bombay, viii. 376, 377.
 Kurundwád, town in Bombay, viii. 377.
 Kurus, wild tribe in Cháng Bhakár, iii. 367.
 Kurwái, Native State in Central India, viii. 377, 378.
 Kurwái, town in Central India, viii. 378.
 Kushbhadrá, river in Bengal, viii. 378.
 Kushtíá, Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 378, 379.
 Kushtíá, town in Bengal, viii. 379; river station of the Eastern Bengal Railway removed owing to the silting of the Ganges, vi. 30.
 Kust, river in N. Bengal, viii. 379, 380.
 Kusiárá, river in Assam, viii. 380.
 Kussowlee. *See* Kasauli.
 Kutabdiá, island and lighthouse in Bengal, viii. 380.
 Kutab Khán, son of Sher Sháh, occupied Máinpuri, his buildings there, ix. 203.
 Kutabnagar, town in Oudh, viii. 380.
 Kutabpur, village in Bengal, viii. 381.
 Kutab Sháh, of Golconda, 16th century, took Ellore, iv. 352; Kondapallí and Kondavir, viii. 287; Masulipatam, ix. 313.
 Kutab Sháhí, Muhammadan dynasty in Southern India (1512-1688), article 'India,' vi. 288.
 Kutab-ud-dín, the first of the Slave dynasty, and the first resident Muhammadan sovereign in India (1206-10), article 'India,' vi. 278. *Local notices*—Took Ajmere, i. 120; Koil, i. 169; Budáun, iii. 117; Bulandshahr, iii. 133; Delhi, where he built the Kutab Minár, iv. 191; his operations in Behar and the Middle Ganges valley, v. 63; took Mahoba, v. 299, ix. 183; Kálinjar, vii. 332; Kálpi, vii. 342; Meerut, ix. 383; advanced as far as Surat, xiii. 120.
 Kutch. *See* Cutch.
 Kuthár, Hill State in Punjab, viii. 381.
 Kutiyána, town in Káthiáwár, viii. 381.
 Kutosan. *See* Katosan.
 Kutru, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 381.
 Kúttálam. *See* Courtallum.
 Kuttiyádi, pass in Madras, viii. 381.
 Kuturís, cultivating caste in Málwá, ix. 269.
 Kuvam, river in Madras, viii. 381.

Kwa, river, township, and village in Burma, viii. 382.
 Kwájás, Persian fugitives in Haidarábád (Sind), v. 277; in Sind, xii. 518.
 Kwaymies, hill tribe in Arakan, iii. 183, 184.
 Kwon-chan-gou, village in Burma, viii. 382.
 Kyaik-kauk, pagoda in Burma, viii. 382, 383.
 Kyaik-than-lan, pagoda in Burma, viii. 383.
 Kyaik-ti-yo, peak in Burma, viii. 383.
 Kyaik-to, town in Burma, viii. 383.
 Kyan-kin, town and township in Burma, viii. 383.
 Kyat. *See* Taung-gnyo.
 Kyauk-chaing-gale, village in Burma, viii. 384.
 Kyauk-gyi, village and township in Burma, viii. 384.
 Kyauk-pyú, District in Lower Burma, viii. 384-389; physical aspects, 384-386; population, 386, 387; agriculture, 387; manufactures, 387, 388; administration, 388, 389.
 Kyauk-pyú, township in Burma, viii. 389.
 Kyauk-pyú, town and port in Burma, viii. 389, 390.
 Kyaung-sun, village in Burma, viii. 390.
 Kyd, Col., built the dockyard at Kidderpur called after him, viii. 216.
 Kyelang, village in Punjab, viii. 390, 391.
 Kylasa, hill in Madras, viii. 391.
 Kynchiong. *See* Kanchiang.
 Kyouk-hpyu, District and town in Burma. *See* Kyauk-pyú.
 Kyoungthá, or 'Children of the River.' *See* Maghs.
 Kyún-pyaw, town in Burma, viii. 391.
 Kyún-ton, main branch of Irawadi river in Burma, viii. 391.

L

Labbays, Muhammadan mercantile class, numerous in Abiráman, i. 3; Ambúr, i. 230; Aravá Kurichi, i. 307; North Arcot, i. 315; Calicut, iii. 268; Chan-napata, iii. 368; Coorg, iv. 35; Káyal-patnam, viii. 108; Madras Presidency, ix. 22, 23; Negapatam, x. 259; Pámbam, xi. 23; Púlikonda, xi. 240; Rámnád, xi. 451; Tanjore, xiii. 185; Tinneveli, xiii. 304; Trichinopoly, xiii. 358; Vániyambádi, xiii. 463.
 Labdarya, *iduk* in Bombay, viii. 391, 392.
 La Bourdonnais, capture of Madras by a French squadron under the command of (1746), article 'India,' vi. 379, iv. 452, ix. 102.

- Labour and land, Relation between, in former times and at the present day in India, vi. 48, 49.
- La-bwut-kul-la, village in Burma, viii. 392.
- Lac industry, article 'India,' vi. 513, 515; export of lac and lac-dye, vi. 575. *Local notices*—Lac found and collected in Akola, i. 144; Amherst, i. 240; Amráoti, i. 248; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Bámrá, ii. 41, 42; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bánkurá, ii. 78; Básim, ii. 186; Bastar, ii. 206; Biláspur, ii. 451; Bírbbhúm, iii. 6, 9; Bombay, iii. 45; Bonáí, iii. 85; Borásámbár, iii. 89; Buldána, iii. 143, 146; Champáran, iii. 337; Chándá, iii. 349; Cuttack, iv. 65; Eastern Dwar, iv. 329; Gángpur, iv. 478; Gáo Hills, v. 26; Haidarábád, v. 245; Ilambázár, v. 508; Indore, vii. 2; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jashpur, vii. 145; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Kanker, vii. 434; Karnúl, vii. 35; Kawardhá, viii. 106; Kenda, viii. 113; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Khyrim, viii. 215; Koreá, viii. 297; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lashkarpur, viii. 466; Lohára, viii. 474; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Midnapur, ix. 425; Monghyr, ix. 481; Murshidábád, x. 22; Násik, x. 231; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Nowgong, x. 407; Rái Bareli, xi. 353; Raigarh, xi. 362; Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rewá, xii. 46; Saktl, xii. 148; Salem, xii. 152; Sambalpur, xii. 184; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sárán, xii. 252; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sibságar, xii. 460; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Surráná, xiii. 136; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 412; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543. *See also* Lacquered ware and Shell-lac.
- Laccadive Islands, in Indian Ocean, in political connection with Madras, viii. 392-396; physical aspects, 392-394; history, administration, etc., 394, 395; population, 395; customs, language, etc., 395, 396; medical aspects, 396.
- Lace, made in the convent at Nágarkoil, x. 158.
- Lachhmangarh, town in Jaipur State, Rájputána, viii. 396.
- Lachhman Naik, colonized Paraswára in Bálághát (1810), i. 454.
- Lachmangarh, town in Alwar State, Rájputána, viii. 396.
- Lacquered ware, toys, etc., Manufacture of, at Ahraura, i. 111; Bangalore, ii. 64; Benares, ii. 266; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper Burma, iii. 218; Channapata, iii. 368; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282, 288; Hoshiárpur, v. 456, 458; Ilambázár, v. 508; Jhálod, vii. 203; Kaithál, vii. 310; Kanauj, vii. 387; Mandáwar, ix. 293; Pák Pattan in Montgomery, ix. 500, x. 533; Dohád in the Panch Maháls, xi. 33; Sáhíwál, xii. 137; Sáwantwári, xii. 297; Sohágpur, xiii. 47; Sylhet, xiii. 153, 154; Kashmor in the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447.
- La Croze's *Histoire du Christianisme des Indes*, article 'India,' vi. 232 (footnote 1); 240 (footnote 4); 241 (footnotes 1 and 3); 242 (footnotes).
- Ladákh, governorship in Kashmír, viii. 396-400.
- Ladole, town in Baroda, viii. 400.
- Ládwa, town in Punjab, viii. 400.
- Lahár, fortified town in Central India, viii. 400.
- Lahárpur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 400, 401.
- Lahaul. *See* Lálul.
- Lahore, Division in Punjab, viii. 402.
- Lahore, District in Punjab, viii. 402-414; physical aspects, 403-405; history, 405-407; population, 407, 408; town and rural population, 408, 409; agriculture, 409-411; natural calamities, 411; commerce, trade, etc., 411, 412; administration, 412, 413; medical aspects, 413, 414.
- Lahore, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 414.
- Lahore city, capital of Punjab, viii. 414-419; history and architectural remains, 414-417; general appearance, modern buildings, etc., 417, 418; population, 418; commerce, communications, etc., 418, 419.
- Lahori Bandar, village in Bombay, viii. 419.
- Lálul, Sub-division in Punjab, viii. 419-423; physical aspects, 419, 420; history, 420, 421; population, 421, 422; agriculture, trade, etc., 422; administration, 422, 423.
- Laichanpur, port in Bengal, viii. 423.
- Láira, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 423.
- Lait-máo-doh, mountain range in Assam, viii. 423.
- La-ka-dong, village in Assam, viii. 423, 424.
- Lákápádar, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 424.
- Lake, Lord, his victories over the Maráthás at Laswári and Dig, article 'India,' vi. 323; 398. *Local notices*—Took Agra (1803), i. 71; defeated Perron and took Aligarh (1803), i. 170, 171; repulsed at Bhartpur (1805), ii. 374; entered Delhi (1803), and relieved Ochterlony there, iv. 193; granted Dujána to Abdul Samand

- Khán, iv. 319; defeated Holkar at Fatehgarh (1804), iv. 420; who surrendered to him, vii. 6; rewarded Rájá of Jind, vii. 232; his victory at Laswári, viii. 466; his campaign of 1803, x. 368; took Sásni, xii. 273; relieved Burn at Shámli, xii. 375.
- Lakes:—Abiráman, i. 3; Nakhi Taláo on Mount Abú, i. 4, 5; Ab-i-estáda in Afghánistán, i. 33; Nal in Ahmadábád, i. 83; Siliserh in Alwar, i. 206; in Ambála, i. 214; Amber, i. 228; in Azamgarh, i. 393; the Tál Suraha in Ballia, ii. 18; the Barwá Ságár, ii. 181, 182; in Basti, ii. 209; in Bhandará, ii. 361; the Bhm Tál, ii. 397; Bhuvaneswar, ii. 418; in Bikaner, ii. 438; Lonar in Buldána, iii. 143; in Lower Burma, iii. 171; Chamomeril, iii. 332; Charamái, iii. 370; Charkhári, iii. 372; Pulicat in Chengalpat, iii. 381; Chilká, iii. 415-417; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 447; Tál Barailá in Darbhanga, iv. 123; Debar, iv. 163; Deh-peh, iv. 168; Dhanúr, iv. 244, 245; Machkúnd, near Dholpur, iv. 278; Dhol Samudrá, iv. 278; Dúya, iv. 326, 327; Eng-raigyí, iv. 353, 354, vii. 18; Gangal, iv. 466; Garolá, v. 32; in Gorakhpur, v. 165; Haidarábád, v. 253; Gangá Bal on Mount Harámak, v. 319; in the Himálaya Mountains, v. 407; Honáwar, v. 440; Kallar Kahár in Jehlam, vii. 167, xii. 171; Kahnúwán, vii. 294; Kárkál in South Kánara, vii. 376; in Kashmír, viii. 66, 67; Kheri, viii. 190; Khundalu, viii. 211; Kolár, viii. 279, 280; Rankála, near Kolhápur, viii. 281; Kosa Nág, viii. 299; in Kotaha, viii. 308; Kumáun, viii. 349; Kálá Kund, viii. 364; in Ladákh, viii. 397; the Lonár (salt), viii. 489; Tánur and Trichúr in Malabar, ix. 219; Mánasabal, ix. 276; Mánasarowar, ix. 276, 277; Manchhar, ix. 286, 287; Logták in Manipur, ix. 323, 324; Motihári, ix. 521; Motijhil, near Murshidábád, x. 36; Noh Jhil in Muttra, x. 45; in Muzaffarpur, x. 83; the Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nágpur, x. 165; Náini Tál, x. 177; Najafgarh Jhil, x. 178, 179; Nal, x. 181; Nandan Sar, x. 188; Narsinggarh, x. 215; Nil Nag, x. 326; in Oúdh, x. 481; Pakhal, x. 531, 532; in Prome, xi. 226; Pulicat, xi. 239; Pushkar, xi. 335; in Rámeswaram, xi. 443; Rámia Bihár, xi. 449; Rámtál, xi. 465; Ságár, xii. 108; Sakár Pathár, xii. 145; the Salt Water or Dhápá, xii. 172; Sámbar (salt), xii. 187-189; Sar, xii. 248; Kachor Rewas in Shaikháwati, xii. 371; Siddheswar in Sholápur, xii. 421; in Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Srínagar, xiii. 77; Tárobá, xiii. 215; in Taung-ngu, xiii. 227; Thanesar, xiii. 260; Mokái (salt) in Thar and Párkar, xiii. 263; in Travancore, xiii. 344; in Wún, xiii. 531; Wulúr, xiii. 537, 538. *See also Marshes (jhils and bills) and Tanks, Artificial Lakes and Reservoirs.*
- Lakhandái, river in Bengal, viii. 424.
- Lakhát, village in Assam, viii. 424.
- Lakhi, mountain range in Bombay, viii. 424.
- Lakhi, village in Bombay, viii. 424, 425.
- Lakhi, town in Bombay, viii. 425.
- Lakhimpur, District in Assam, viii. 425-438; physical aspects, 425-428; history, 428, 429; population, 429-431; towns and villages, 431, 432; material condition of the people, 432, 433; agriculture, 433, 434; manufactures, etc., 434, 435; tea, 435, 436; administration, 436, 437; medical aspects, 437, 438.
- Lakhimpur, Sub-division in Assam, viii. 438, 439.
- Lakhimpur, village in Assam, viii. 439.
- Lakhimpur, town and *tahsil* in Oúdh, viii. 439.
- Lakhipur, village in Assam, viii. 439, 440.
- Lakhipur, village in Assam, viii. 440.
- Ldkhirdy.* *See* Tenures.
- Lakhi Sarái. *See* Luckeesarai.
- Lakhmiá, river channel in Bengal, viii. 440.
- Lakhna, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 440.
- Lakhnádón, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 440, 441.
- Lakhnauti, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 441.
- Lakhtar, Native State in Káthiáwár, viii. 441, 442.
- Lakhtar, town in Káthiáwár, viii. 442.
- Laki Mall, Diwán, farmed the Upper Deraját from the Sikhs, iv. 221.
- Laki, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 442.
- Laki, town in Punjab, viii. 443.
- Laki. *See* Lakhi.
- Lakji Jádún Ráo, Deshmukh of Sinda, and grandfather of Sivají, iii. 144.
- Lakshman Sen, last independent Hindu king of Bengal, his overthrow by Muhammad of Ghorí (1203), article 'India,' vi. 277; removed capital from Gaur to Nadiyá, which he founded, x. 141.
- Lakshmantirtha, river of S. India, viii. 433.
- Lakshmeswar, town in Bombay, viii. 444.
- Lakshmi Báí, lady *samindár*, captured

- the mutineer leader Bábu Ráo (1858), iii. 351.
- Lakshminaráyana, Diwán, Bráhmaṇ leader of the rebellion in Kánara and Coorg (1837), iv. 31.
- Lakshmpur, pass in Madras, viii. 444.
- Lakshmpur. *See* Lakhipur.
- Laktrái. *See* Langtarai.
- Lakvalli, village and *táluk* in Mysore, viii. 444.
- Lálatpur. *See* Lálitpur.
- Lál Bágh, The, pleasure-garden in Bangalore, ii. 68.
- Lálbágh, Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 444, 445.
- Lál Bakýá, river in Bengal, viii. 445.
- Lal-darwáza, mountain pass in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 445.
- Lálganj, river mart in Bengal, viii. 445.
- Lálganj, town and *tahsil* in Oudh, viii. 445. *See* Dalmáu.
- Lálguli Falls, rapids in Bombay, viii. 445.
- Láliád, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 446.
- Laling. *See* Dhulia.
- Lálitpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 446-457; physical aspects, 446-448; history, 448-450; population, 450, 451; urban and rural population, 451, 452; agriculture, 452-454; natural calamities, 454, 455; commerce and trade, 455, 456; administration, 456, 457; medical aspects, 457.
- Lálitpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 457, 458.
- Lál Kavi, Hindu poet of Bundelkhand in the 17th century, and author of the *Chhatra Prakás*, vi. 345.
- Lally, Defeat of, at Wandewash by Coote (1761), article 'India,' vi. 379, 380; siege and surrender of Pondicherry and Gingi, vi. 380. *Local notices*—Took Arcot (1758), i. 310; defeated at Arni, i. 352; sent against Bellary, ii. 242; neglected to take Chengalpat (1759), iii. 390; took Fort St. David (1758), iv. 162; his surrender of Pondicherry (1761), iv. 452; recalled Bussy from the Northern Circars, v. 3; in Madras, ix. 13; his siege of Madras, ix. 103; fought battle of St. Thomas' Mount (1759), xii. 143, 144; attacked Tanjore (1750), xiii. 194; his defeat at Wandewash, xiii. 518.
- Lálmái Hills, range in Bengal, viii. 458.
- Lál Singh, Sikh leader, tried to prevent cession of Kashmir to Ghuláb Singh, xi. 265.
- Lálsot, town in Rájputána, viii. 459.
- Lalungs, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351; Kámrúp, vii. 355, 359; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Nowgong, x. 409.
- Lambhádis or Lumbádis, pack bullock drivers in North Arcot, i. 315; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Dhárwár, iv. 260; Madras, ix. 21.
- Lambia, mountain pass in Punjab, viii. 459.
- Land, cultivated and uncultivated. *See* the Agricultural section of each District article.
- Land Law, The, of Bengal, ii. 280.
- Landmaking powers of deltaic rivers, article 'India,' vi. 22-25, 27. *See* Alluvion and Diluvion.
- Land-reclamation, Bálághát, i. 456; Bogra, iii. 29; Bombay, iii. 78; Goa, v. 109; Kátipará, viii. 99; Khándesh, viii. 156, 157; Khulná, viii. 207, 208; Kolába, viii. 267, 268; Muzaffarnagar, x. 68; Panch Maháls, xi. 32; Rángá-máti, xi. 470; Ságar Island, xii. 110; Singhbhúm, xii. 437; the Sundarbans, xiii. 108, 110, 111; Thána, xiii. 254; Twenty-four Parganáas, xiii. 389.
- Land revenue of India under the Mughals, article 'India,' vi. 297-299; 304; land revenue of British India, 452. *See* also the Administrative section of each District article; and for systems of land revenue, Assam, i. 363, 364; Bengal, ii. 306-308; Bombay, iii. 56, 57; Madras, ix. 45-51; Oudh, x. 502-506.
- Land settlement, article 'India,' vi. 438-452; ancient land settlement of India, 438; Musalmán land-tax, 439; the Company's efforts at land settlement, 439; growth of private rights, 439; the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, (1793), 441; rights of the cultivators and intermediate tenure-holders, 442, 443; oppression of the cultivators, 443; land reform of 1859, 443, 444; the Rent Commission (1879), and further schemes for reform, 444, 445; temporary Settlement in Orissa, 445; yearly Settlement in Assam, 445; Madras *ráyatwári* Settlement, 445-447; 'survey' tenure of Bombay, 448, 449; Southern India Agriculturists' Relief Acts (1879 and 1881), 449, 450; land system of the N.-W. Provinces and the Punjab, 451; *tálukdárs* of Oudh, 451; land system of the Central Provinces, 452; the land revenue of India, 452; nature of the land-tax, 469. *See* also Permanent Settlement.
- Land tenures. *See* Tenures.
- Landaúr, hill station and cantonment in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 459.
- Landaúra, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 459.
- Lándi Khána, pass in Afghánistán, viii. 459, 460.

- Lang, Colonel, defended Karúr (1783), viii. 52.
- Langái, river in Assam, viii. 460.
- Langhorn, Sir W., Governor of Madras (1670-78), ix. 66.
- Langlés, M., on the palace of Haidar-ábád, quoted, v. 253.
- Langrin, petty State in Assam, viii. 460.
- Langtárál, hill range in Bengal, viii. 460.
- Languages (Aryan) of N. India, Sanskrit, vi. 334; the evidence for and against Sanskrit ever having been a spoken language, 334-336; divergence of Sanskrit and Prakrit, 336; spread of the Prakrits, 336, 337; classification of Prakrits—the Máharáshtri or Maráthi, the Sauraseni or Braj of the N.-W. Provinces, the Magádhí or modern Bihárl, and the Paisachi or non-Aryan dialects, 337; evolution of modern vernaculars from the Prakrits, 338, 339; the Sanskrit, Prakrit, and non-Aryan elements in modern vernaculars, 339-342; the seven modern vernaculars, 342, 343; vernacular literature and writers, 343-354.
- Languages of non-Aryan tribes, vi. 63-68; the Dravidian languages of S. India; Tamil, its principal developments, 330-333.
- Languages spoken in Afghánistán, i. 44; the Andaman Islands, i. 285; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299-301; by the Balúchls and Brahúls, ii. 37, 38; iii. 98; in Bhandará, ii. 362; Bhután, ii. 413, 414; Bombay Presidency, iii. 49, 50; the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 449; Coorg, iv. 35; Dhárwár, iv. 260; Haidarábád State, v. 246; South Kánara, vii. 382, 383; of the Karens, viii. 4; in Kashmír, viii. 71; Khándesh, viii. 155; by the Khásis, viii. 175; in the Laccadive Islands, viii. 395, 396; Madras, ix. 18, 19; the Maldive Islands, ix. 249, 252; Manipur, ix. 330; Múltán, x. 7; Mysore, x. 100; the Nicobar Islands, x. 296; by the Todas, x. 310; in Sind, xii. 518; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 267; Tuluva, xiii. 375.
- Langúlyá, river in Central Provinces, viii. 460, 461.
- Langur, hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 461.
- Lánjí, town in Central Provinces, viii. 461.
- Láo-bah, mountain range in Assam, viii. 461.
- Láo-ber-sát, mountain range in Assam, viii. 461.
- Láo-syn-nia, mountain range in Assam, viii. 461.
- Láphá, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 461.
- Láphágarh, hill fortress in Central Provinces, viii. 461.
- Lapis-lazuli, found in Badakhshán, i. 407.
- Larawar, *pargand* in Central India, viii. 461, 462.
- Lárhána, Sub-division in Sind, viii. 462-465; population, 463; agriculture, 463, 464; tenures, 464; natural calamities, 464; manufactures, etc., 464; revenues, 464, 465.
- Lárhána, town and *tdluk* in Sind, viii. 465.
- Larminie's, Captain, description of Ghazni in 1880, quoted, v. 72.
- Lash, town in Afghánistán, i. 36.
- Lashkarpur, village in Assam, viii. 465, 466.
- Lassen's *Indische Alterthumskunde*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 161 (foot-note 1); 191 (foot-note 2); 340 (foot-note 1). *Local notices*—Worked out the chronology of the Gupta kings, iv. 410; his explanation of the affix 'bar' in Malabar, ix. 217; fixed site of Sravasti near ruins of Sahet Mahet, xii. 126.
- Laswári, village in Rájputána, viii. 466; defeat of Maráthás at, article 'India,' vi. 323; 398.
- Latchmaji, author of a Kandh grammar, vii. 401.
- Laterite, article 'India,' vi. 628; 638, 639. *Local notices*—South Arcot, i. 326, 327; Balasor, ii. 2; Bánkura, ii. 79; Bardwán, ii. 127; Bassein, ii. 193; Belgám, ii. 231; Lower Burma, iii. 201; Chengalpat, iii. 381; Cochin, iv. 2, 7; Coorg, iv. 32; Dápoli, iv. 121; Dawna Hills, iv. 163; the Deccan, iv. 165; Dhárwár, iv. 258; Galikonda Hills, iv. 461; Goa, v. 89; Gyaing-than-lwin, v. 238; Hanthawadi, v. 312; Janjirá, vii. 139; Jashpur, vii. 145; Kaládgi, vii. 315; North Kánara, vii. 369; South Kánara, vii. 375; the Konkan, viii. 291; Madura, ix. 191; Western Málwá, ix. 268; Mandlá, ix. 300; Marmagáo, ix. 347, 348; Mysore State, x. 91, 92, District, x. 114; Nágpur, x. 165; Nellore, x. 261; Ratnáguri, xii. 12; Sátára, xii. 276; Sátúra Range, xii. 288; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Seoná, xii. 308; Shimoga, xii. 400; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Sírsi, xiii. 21; Taleparamba, xiii. 167; Tanjore, xiii. 181; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355.
- Láthi, Native State and town in Káthiáwár, viii. 466, 467.
- Lathia, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 467.
- La Touche, Captain, killed in attack on the Vagher outlaws (1867), viii. 533.

- Latter, Major, occupied the Morang (1814), and made treaty with the Rájá of Sikkim against the Gurkhás, xii. 485.
- Laun, tract in Central Provinces, viii. 467.
- Laur, tract in Assam, viii. 467, 468.
- Law and Custom of Hindu Castes*, by Mr. Arthur Steele, quoted, vi. 195 (footnote 2).
- Law, Bráhmancial codes of, vi. 113-118; the Grihyá Sútras, an outgrowth from the Vedas, 113; code of Manu and its date, 113, 114; code of Yajñavalkya, 114, 115; scope of Hindu law, 115; its rigid caste system, 115, 116; growth of the law, 116; its incorporation of local customs, 117; perils of modern codification, 117, 118; modern legal literature, 118.
- Law, The, of British India, vi. 433, 434.
- Law, M., joined by Samru (1757), and defeated with Sháh Alam at Gayá by Carnac (1760), xii. 264.
- Láwa, town in Punjab, viii. 464.
- Láwa, Native State in Rájputána, viii. 468.
- Láwár, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 468.
- Lawrence Schools for children and orphans of British soldiers on Mount Abu, i. 7; Lovedale on the Nílgi Hills, viii. 490, x. 322; Murree, x. 19, xii. 34; Sanáwar, near Kasauli, xii. 194, 495; Utakámand, xiii. 453.
- Lawrence, Lord, Viceroy of India (1864-69); famine in Orissa; Bhután war; inquiry into the status of the Oudh peasantry; the commercial crisis of 1866, article 'India,' vi. 424, 425. *Local notices*—His interview with Dost Muhammad (1857), i. 51; statue of, at Calcutta, iii. 250; first Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (1859), xi. 270.
- Lawrence, Major, his ineffectual siege of Pondicherry in co-operation with the English fleet under Boscawen (1748), article 'India,' vi. 379. *Local notices*—Took Devikota (1749), iv. 234; defended Madras (1758), ix. 107; took Settippa Hadai (1752), xiii. 321; twice relieved Trichinopoly, xiii. 356; defeated the French at Golden Rock, xiii. 357; attacked Wandiwash (1752), xiii. 517.
- Lawrence, Sir George, British agent at Pesháwar, was delivered up to the Sikhs on the outbreak of the second Sikh war, viii. 244.
- Lawrence, Sir Henry, Resident at Lahore (1845), article 'India,' vi. 410; Chief Commissioner of Oudh, 415; killed at Lucknow (1857), 420. *Local notices*—In charge of Ferozpur (1839), iv. 441; rebuilt town of Ferozpur, iv. 447; his discription of Sikh misrule in Kaithál, quoted, viii. 21; his defence of Lucknow Residency and death, viii. 512, 513, x. 495.
- Lawrence, Sir Thomas, his portrait of Sir William Burroughs in the High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251.
- Lawtie, Lieutenant, got guns to bear on Táragarh fort (1814), when Gurkhás evacuated it, xiii. 206.
- Layadá, hill range in Bengal, viii. 468.
- Layard, Captain, quoted, on Rángamátí, xi. 469, 470.
- Lead, article 'India,' vi. 626. *Local notices*—Found in Afghánistán, i. 36, 37; Táragarh Hill in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 118; Alwar, i. 203; Anantápur, i. 274; Badakhshán, i. 407; Badvel, i. 412; Nal in Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bellary, ii. 241; Lower Burma, iii. 201, 202; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dera Ghází Khán, iv. 209; Garhwál, v. 22; the Himálaya Mountains, v. 412; Jehlam, vii. 167; Kángra, vii. 412, 413; Karnúl, viii. 34; Kashmír (sulphide of lead), viii. 67; Kúlu, viii. 337; Kumáun, viii. 349; Lakhi Mountains, viii. 424; Mergui, ix. 410; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Nandikanama, x. 193; Nani-kot, x. 226; on the Pakchan river, x. 531; near Subáthu in Patiála, xi. 87; Rájputána, xi. 401; Salwín Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Shwegyin, xii. 430; Sirmur, xii. 554; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Udaipur, xiii. 401.
- Leaf-wearing tribe of Orissa, vi. 56. *See* Juangs.
- Leather work, article 'India,' vi. 603; leather factories at Cawnpur, vi. 417. *Local notices* of tanneries, manufacture of leather goods, shoes, saddles, etc.—Agra, i. 76; Ahmadábád, i. 96; Anupshahr, i. 295; Batála, ii. 216; Bengal, ii. 308; Bhután, iii. 414; Biriá, iii. 12; Bisambha, iii. 15; Bombay, iii. 81; Cawnpur, iii. 292, x. 395, 396; Chakwál, iii. 327; Doderi, iv. 311; Fatehpur (whips), iv. 431; Gujrát, v. 197; Berár, v. 270; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282; Hoshiárpur, v. 456, 458; Húnsúr, v. 502, x. 120; Jabalpur, vii. 35; Jámbusar, vii. 122; Jerruck, vii. 182; Jhang, vii. 211; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Kalánaur, vii. 322, xii. 75; Kapadwanj, vii. 439; Karnál, viii. 29; Kashmor, viii. 79; Kasúr, viii. 85; Khairpur, viii. 135; Khánpur, viii. 164; Kundla, viii. 364; Lárkhána, viii.

- 464, 465; Maghiáná, ix. 140; Mánj-hand, ix. 335; Mírpur, ix. 450; Mithá Tiwána, ix. 468; Monghyr, ix. 487; Múl, ix. 535; Múltán, x. 13; Mysore, x. 106; Najibábád, x. 179; Nárowál, x. 214; Naushahro, x. 244; Saháranpur, x. 396, xii. 122; Pílkhuwa, xi. 180; Pind Dádan Khán (whips), xi. 183; Punjab, xi. 287; Purwá, xi. 334; Ráhatgarh, xi. 346; Ráichúr, xi. 360; Rájputána, xi. 421; Ramnagar, xi. 452; Ránia, xi. 502; Ráwal Pindi, xi. 32, 38; Reoti, xii. 43; Sáhibganj, xii. 135; Khawása in Seoní, xii. 313; Sháhbara (N.-W. P.), xii. 341; Siálkot, xii. 448; Sind, xii. 526; Súsúman, xiii. 139; Talágang, xiii. 162; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 179; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 270; Thatiá, xiii. 275; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Wadhwan, xiii. 506; Wánkáner, xiii. 519.
- Lebong, mountain range in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 468.
- Leckie, Daniel, found a mint existing at Garhá (1790), v. 12.
- Leeches, very numerous in Coorg, iv. 37; Sibeágar, xii. 459; Sikkim, xii. 484.
- Left-hand and right-hand castes of Madras, vi. 196, 197, ix. 21, 127.
- Legislative Council of the Governor-General, vi. 432; of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, 433.
- Le-guya, township in Burma, viii. 468, 469.
- Leh, town in Punjab, viii. 469.
- Lehrá, village in Bengal, viii. 469.
- Leiah, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 469, 470.
- Leigh, Capt., Surendra Sá surrendered to (1858), xii. 181.
- Leitner, Dr., on the tribes of the Hindu Kush, quoted, v. 417, 418.
- Le-mro, river in Burma, viii. 470.
- Le-myet-hna, town and township in Burma, viii. 470, 471.
- Lengjut, village in Assam, viii. 471.
- Leopard, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 653, 654. *Local notices*—Found in Mount Abú, i. 6; in Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Ajmere, i. 119; Akola, i. 141; Allahábád, i. 185; Amgáon, i. 231; Anantápur, i. 274; Andipatti Hills, i. 288; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 349; Bákarganj, i. 442; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bándá, ii. 47; Bánkura, ii. 78, 79; Banna, ii. 90; Básim, ii. 184; Belgáum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Bhandará, ii. 361; Bhután, ii. 414; Bográ, iii. 26; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Bonái, iii. 85; Buldána, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chamba, iii. 329; Cháng Bhakár, iii. 366; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Chital-drúg, iii. 423; Chittagong, iii. 435; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Cutch, iv. 60; Dárjiling, iv. 130; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Mount Delly, iv. 197; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 220; Dhar, iv. 246; Dhárwár, iv. 249; Dinájpur, iv. 291; Etáwah, iv. 370; Farídpur, iv. 397; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Gángpur, iv. 478; Gayá, v. 45; Godávári, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Goona, v. 159; Gurdáspur, v. 207; Gurgáon, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 229; Hamírpur, v. 298; Hardoi, v. 322; Hassan, v. 346; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Hissár, v. 427; Hoshiárpur, v. 452; Indore, vii. 2; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhánsi, vii. 217; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kaládgi, vii. 315; Kámrap, vii. 355; North Kánara, vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 377; Kángra, vii. 413; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karnúl, vii. 35, 36; Kashmír, vii. 68; Káthiáwár, vii. 96; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kheri, viii. 190; Kistna, viii. 296; Kolába, viii. 261; Kolár, viii. 273; Kotah, viii. 304; Kúlu, viii. 338; Kumáun, viii. 349; Lahore, viii. 405; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lohárdagá, viii. 447; Madras, ix. 8, 89; Madura, ix. 121; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Máinpur, ix. 203; Malabar, ix. 220; Málwá, ix. 268; Mánbhúm, ix. 272; Manipur, ix. 325; Mergui, ix. 407; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mírzápúr, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Moradábád, ix. 505; Muttra, x. 45; Mysore, x. 115; Nadiyá, x. 130; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nallamaláí Hills, x. 185; Násik, x. 229; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nellore, x. 262; Nepál, x. 278; Nílgiiri Hills, x. 308; Nimár, x. 328; Noákháíl, x. 341; Oudh, x. 483; Pabná, x. 512; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; Palní Mountains, xi. 17; Patná State, xi. 115; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Pilibhít, xi. 172; Pishín, xi. 188; Polúr, xi. 197; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Purniah, xi. 323; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rájsháhl, xi. 429; Rampá, xi. 454; Rámpur, xi. 455; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Rohtak, xii. 69; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Salem, xii. 152; Sandár, xii. 206; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 344; Sháhpur, xii. 361;

- Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shimoga, xii. 400; Singhhbhum, xii. 531; Sirmur, xii. 554; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Siwálík Hills, xiii. 43; Sorab, xiii. 65; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109, 389; Surat, xiii. 120; Taráí, xiii. 208; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Thayet-myo, xiii. 279; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Travancore, xiii. 345; Túngkúr, xiii. 376; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 389; Wardhá, xiii. 524; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Lepchás, aboriginal tribe, pasture their cattle in Dárljilling, iv. 130; the primitive inhabitants of Sikkim, iv. 133, xii. 485; in the Himálayas, v. 412, 413; Nepál, x. 279.
- Lepers, Asylums for, at Agra, i. 67; Ahmadábád, i. 97; Ambála, i. 224; Tarn Táran, near Amritsar, i. 263; Indore, vii. 8; Almora, viii. 357; Bangalore, x. 113; Nágpur, x. 172; Ratnágiri, xii. 13; Ráwal Pindí, xii. 38; Pathánwáli in Siálkot, xii. 450; Subáthu, xiii. 85; Tarn Táran, xiii. 215.
- Leprosy, especially prevalent in N. Arcot, i. 319; S. Arcot, i. 328; Bánkúrá, ii. 86; Bhágalpur, ii. 351; Bírbbhum, iii. 11; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Cochin, iv. 10; Gayá, v. 52; Kám-rúp, vii. 365; Kheri, viii. 197; Kumáun, viii. 357; Laccadive Islands, viii. 396; Madras, ix. 119; Monghyr, ix. 489; Nellore, x. 271; Nowgong, x. 415; Ratnágiri, xii. 12; Sibeágar, xii. 471; Simla, xii. 495; Sultánpur, xiii. 103; Tarn Táran, xiii. 215; Unao, xiii. 435; Vizagapatam, xiii. 497.
- Levassoult, M., married the Begam Samru (1792), committed suicide (1795), xii. 265.
- Lewin, Capt. T. H., accompanied Chittagong column in Lusháí expedition (1871) as political officer, viii. 531; his *Hill Tracts of Chittagong*, quoted, iii. 446, 447; on *jum* cultivation, iii. 450; on the Tipperahs, v. 399; on the river Matámori, ix. 360.
- Li. See Spiti.
- Libraries and Reading-rooms are enumerated in each District article. See especially Ahmadábád, i. 97; Ahmadnagar, i. 107; Aligarh, i. 176, 178; Allahábád, i. 192; the Carmichael at Benares, ii. 267; Bombay, iii. 72; Chinsurah, iii. 419; Cochin, iv. 7; Coonoor, iv. 28; Delhi, iv. 196; Gayá, v. 53; Gonda, v. 156; Húglí, v. 496; Kaira, vii. 307; Karáchi, vii. 454; Kolhápúr, viii. 284; Kuch Behar, viii. 326; Madras, ix. 118; Mahábaleshwar, ix. 143; Pesháwar, xi. 160; Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Serampur, xii. 318; Tanjore, xiii. 196; Utakámand, xiii. 453; Úttarpárá, xiii. 459; Wári, xiii. 531.
- Lidar, river in Punjab, viii. 471.
- Liddell, Col., cleared the mutineers out of Mau (1858), vii. 220.
- Light-houses, lightships, and beacons, at Aden, i. 15; Agoada Head, i. 59; Savage Island (Akyab), i. 159, viii. 331; Alguada Reef, i. 165, iv. 284; Alleppi, i. 200; Double Island (Amherst), i. 233; Armagon, i. 331; Calicut, iii. 269; Chantapilli, iii. 369; Cocanada, iii. 472; Cochin, iv. 13; the Cocos Islands, iv. 13; Coringa, iv. 43; Covelong, iv. 44; mouth of the Deví, iv. 233; Devjagón, iv. 234; Dhámrá, iv. 241; Dholera, iv. 271; Diví Point, iv. 308; Double Island, iv. 315; False Point, iv. 390; Geonkháíl, v. 53, 54; Gopálpur, v. 161; Hajamro, v. 290, vii. 14; Jatápur, vii. 71; Janjirá (under construction), vii. 141; Kalingápatam, vii. 330; Manora Head, Karáchi, vii. 452, ix. 338; Kárumbhár, viii. 51, xii. 149; Deogarh Island, Kárwár Bay, viii. 55; Khun, viii. 210; Khándari Island, viii. 269, 270, xiii. 247; Kolába, viii. 271; Kúmpta, viii. 360; Kutahdiá, viii. 380; Madras, ix. 113; Jegri Bluff, Mahawa, ix. 187; Mándvi, ix. 310; Mangalore, ix. 314; Mángrol, ix. 316, 317; Masulipatam, ix. 353; Negapatam, x. 259; Oyster Reef, x. 510; Pámbam, xi. 23; Perim (Red Sea), xi. 138; Perim (Gulf of Cambay), xi. 138, 139; Pondicherri, xi. 199; Port Canning (lightship), xi. 221; Ratnágiri, xii. 13; Rojhi, xii. 79; Sagar Island, xii. 110; the Tápti, xiii. 205; Tellicherri, xiii. 237; Hare Island, Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Vengurla Point, xiii. 470; Vengurla Rock, xiii. 470.
- Likhi, petty State in Bombay, viii. 471.
- Lilájan, river in Bengal, viii. 471.
- Lima, Lopez de, Governor-General of Goa, deposed by a military revolt, v. 106.
- Limbus, aboriginal tribe in the Himálayas, v. 413; Nepál, x. 279; Sikkim, xii. 486.
- Lime found, or burnt from shells or limestone, in Amherst (carbonate of), i. 235; N. Arcot, i. 312; Assam, i. 348; Bánkúrá, ii. 79; Bassein, ii. 194; Basti, ii. 209; Bikaner, ii. 439; Belgáum, iii. 44; Lower Burma, iii. 202; Cherra, iii. 392; Chitta Páhar, iii. 452; Dárljilling, iv. 138; Darrang, iv. 142; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Gujrát, v. 194; Kan-

- gundi, vii. 431; Karauli, vii. 471; Khási Hills, viii. 171, 173; Khyrim, viii. 215; Langrin, viii. 460; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Ludhiána, viii. 519; Madura, ix. 121; Máo-íong, ix. 343; Máo-san-rám, ix. 343; Monghyr, ix. 481; Nepál, x. 278; Pilibhit, xi. 171; Punganúr, xi. 243; Rohri, xii. 65; Salem, xii. 153; Sandoway, xii. 200; Sáran, xii. 252; Sátára, xii. 276; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 344; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Tálcher, xiii. 164; Thayet-myo, xiii. 278; Tinneveli, xiii. 298.
- Limestone, article 'India,' vi. 41, 42; 627, 628. *Local notices*—Found, or quarried, in Ambála, i. 215; Amherst, i. 232, 235; Arcot, i. 308; N. Arcot, i. 312; S. Arcot, i. 327; Assam, i. 347; Bánda, ii. 47; Bangalore, ii. 59; Bassein, ii. 193; Bellary, ii. 241; Bírhhúm, iii. 2; Bombay, iii. 44; Broach, iii. 102; Bundelkhand, iii. 151; Lower Burma, iii. 201, 202; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Central India, iii. 295; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Chitta Páhar, iii. 453; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dam-ma-tha, iv. 104, 105; Darrang, iv. 142; the Deccan, iv. 165; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220; Dholpur, iv. 273; Gangáo, v. 2; Garhbori, v. 14; Godávári, v. 123; Gujrát, v. 189; Gyaing-than-lwin, v. 238; Haidarábád State, v. 241, (Sind), v. 275; Hanthawadi, v. 312; the Himálayas, v. 411; Hindu Kush, v. 417; Hoshangábád, v. 442; Hoshiárpur, v. 452; Jabalpur, vii. 31, 35; Jaintia Hills, vii. 49; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; the Jamuná (Assam), vii. 136; Jháláwar, vii. 199; Káimur, vii. 298; Kaira, vii. 300; Kaládgi, vii. 315; Kálahasti, vii. 321; N. Kánara, vii. 369; Kángra, vii. 413; Karakoram Pass, vii. 461; Karanpurá, vii. 468; Karauli, vii. 471; Karmúl, viii. 34; Kedár Kántá, viii. 109; Khair-Muráb, viii. 152; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khándesh, vii. 151; Khási Hills, viii. 171, 173; Khisor Hills, viii. 203; Kohát, viii. 242; Kumáun, viii. 349; Kyauk-pyú, 386; Laccadive Islands, viii. 393; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Langrin, viii. 460; Maháram, ix. 166; Máhrám, ix. 185; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mandlá, ix. 300; Manipur, ix. 324; Máo-don, Máo-íong, and Máo-san-rám, ix. 343; Muttra, x. 43; Myaung-mya, x. 85; Mysore, x. 92; Nága Hills, x. 143; Námbar, x. 188; Nepál, x. 278; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Nong-stoin, x. 354; Nong-tar-men, x. 354; Nowgong, x. 407; Orissa Tributary States, x. 471; Padang, x. 523; Panch Maháls, xi. 29; Pánimar, xi. 43; Porbandar, xi. 215; Raipur, xi. 367; Rájputána, xi. 397, 402; Ramri, xi. 463; Rewá, xii. 45; Sagar, xii. 101; Salem, xii. 153; Salt Range, xii. 171; Salwín Hill Tracts, xii. 174; Sambalpur, xii. 179; Sameswari river, xii. 184; Sandoway, xii. 200; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Shikárpur, xii. 385; Siálkot, xii. 441; Sind, xii. 504; Sirmur, xii. 553; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Taung-ngu, xiii. 221; Thána, xiii. 251; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Wún, xiii. 538.
- Limra, petty State in Káthiáwar, viii. 471.
- Limri, petty State in Bombay, viii. 471, 472.
- Limri, town in Káthiáwar, viii. 472.
- Lingána, hill fort in Bombay, viii. 472.
- Lingáyats, trading class of Siva-worshippers, numerous in Belgám, ii. 232, 233; Chellakera, iii. 329; Chitaldrúg, iii. 425; Coorg, iv. 34; Dhárwar, iv. 267; Berár, v. 267; Hassan, v. 347; Kadur, vii. 285; Madras, ix. 20, 21, 22; Mysore, x. 100; Nyamti, x. 420; Shimoga, xii. 401, 402; Túngkúr, xiii. 377, 379; Vadagenhalli, xiii. 460.
- Linschot, Jean Hugues de, Dutch traveller (1583), quoted, on Chaul, iii. 376; the Portuguese ladies of Goa, v. 102.
- Lio, village in Punjab, viii. 472, 473.
- Lion, The Indian or maneless, of Gujrát, article 'India,' vi. 652. *Local notices*—Bombay, iii. 45; Káthiáwar, viii. 96; Kotah, viii. 304.
- Lister, Col., Political Agent in the Khási Hills (1835-54), viii. 171.
- Lister, Messrs., their attempts to cultivate silkworms in Dehra Dún, iv. 174.
- Litar Gotra, petty State in Bombay, viii. 473.
- Literature of Bengal, The*, by Mr. Arcy Dae, quoted, vi. 347 and footnote; 348, 349, and footnote; 352 (footnote), vi. Literature of India, article 'India,' vi. 118-129; 343-354; and 480, 481; the Mahábháratá, 118-122; the Rámáyana, 122-124; later Sanskrit epics, 124, 125; Válmiki, the author of the Rámáyana, 123; the poet Kálidása, 125; the Sanskrit drama, 125, 126; the Hindu novel, 127; Beast stories and fables, 127; Sanskrit lyric poetry, 128; the Puránas or Bráhmanical mediæval theological writings, 128, 129; modern Indian literature, 129; Uriyá literature and authors, 343, 344; Rájputána sacred literature, 344; Hindi

- literature and authors, 345, 346; Bengali literature and authors, 346-354; 480, 481.
- Little, Captain, took Gándikot (1791), iv. 464.
- Little Bághmatí. *See* Bághmatí, Little.
- Little Gandak. *See* Gandak, Little.
- Little Ranjít. *See* Ranjít, Little.
- Lives of the Lindsays*, quoted, on the condition of Sylhet in the last century, xiii. 147.
- Llotá, tribe of the Nágás, x. 147.
- Lloyd, Gen., his conduct in the Mutiny at Dinápur (1857), xi. 96, 97.
- Lloyd, Major J. H., his monograph on the Konkan, used, viii. 291, 292.
- Loan. *See* Laun.
- Local Finance, vi. 470.
- Local and Internal Trade, Statistics of, article 'India,' vi. 592-597.
- Loch, Captain, routed Maong Myat Thún (1853), iv. 313; stormed stockades of Akonk-taung, v. 385; killed at Donabyú, xiii. 389.
- Loch, Mr. W. W., his monograph on Poona, Sátára, and Sholápur, used, xi. 201-204.
- Lockhart, Colonel W. S. A., revised Macgregor's account of Kábul, vii. 266-277.
- Locusts, Ravages of, article 'India,' vi. 662. *Local notices*—Ahmadábád, i. 91; Alwar, i. 205; Broach, iii. 107; Etah, iv. 363; Kaira, vii. 304; Kolába, viii. 269; Lahore, viii. 411; Mánbhúm, ix. 284; Násik, x. 233; Nowgong, x. 412; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 31, 32; Salem, xii. 162; Sávatwári, xii. 296; Sirohi, xiii. 6; Tinneveli, xiii. 307.
- Lodhika, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 473.
- Lodhikhera, town in Central Provinces, viii. 473.
- Lodhis, prosperous agricultural caste in Allahábád, i. 189; Azamgarh, i. 395; Bálaghát, i. 455; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Cawnpur, iii. 283, 285; Damoh, iv. 110, 111; Etah, iv. 361; Fatehpur, iv. 426; Jabalpur, vii. 31, 32; Jhansi, vii. 222; Sagar, xii. 104.
- Lodhrán, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 473, 474.
- Lodi dynasty, The (1450-1526), article 'India,' vi. 286.
- Lodi Bahlol (1450-88), deposed Alam Sháh at Budáun (1449), iii. 117; settled Gujrát, and founded Bahlolpur, v. 189; his wars with Jaunpur, and capture of Jaunpur (1479), vii. 152; seized Lahore as first step to power (1436), viii. 406; died at Sakit (1488), xii. 146; founded Sultánpur in Saháranpur (1450), xiii. 106.
- Loewenthal, suggested that Arrian's Aornos was near Attock, xi. 506.
- Loghássi. *See* Lughasi.
- Lohágara, town in Bengal, viii. 474.
- Lohághát, cantonment in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 474.
- Lohános, Hindu official and trading class in Haidarábád (Sind), v. 277; Karáchi, vii. 447; Khairpur, viii. 135; Shikárpur, xii. 392; Sind, xii. 519.
- Lohára, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 474.
- Lohára Sahaspur, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 474, 475.
- Lohárdagá, District in Bengal, viii. 475-486; physical aspects, 475, 476; jungle products, 476; minerals, 476, 477; wild animals, 477; history, 477-479; population, 479-481; urban and rural population, 481, 482; agriculture, 482, 483; condition of the peasantry, 483, 484; natural calamities, 484; commerce and trade, 484, 485; administration, 485, 486; medical aspects, 486.
- Lohárdagá, Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 486, 487.
- Lohárdagá, town in Bengal, viii. 487.
- Lohárgaon, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 487.
- Lohárinaig, waterfall in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 487.
- Loháru, Native State in Punjab, viii. 487, 488.
- Lohgarh, fort in Bombay, viii. 488.
- Lohit, river in Assam, viii. 488.
- Loisinh, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 488.
- Lonár, town in Berár, viii. 488, 489.
- Lonára, town in Oudh, viii. 489.
- Lonauli, town in Bombay, viii. 489, 490.
- London Mission, The. *See* Protestant Missions.
- Long, Rev. James, translated the *Níl Darpan*, article 'India,' vi. 354; quoted on Rángámátí, xi. 470; Tribeni, xiii. 353.
- Loni, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 490.
- Lormi, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 490.
- Losar, village in Punjab, viii. 490.
- Loss by exchange, article 'India,' vi. 469.
- Lourical, Marquis de, defeated the Maráthás at Bárdez, v. 104.
- Lovedale, hill station in Madras, viii. 490.
- Love-poems in Krishna-worship, vi. 223.
- Lovett, Mr., held Howrah (1785), v. 464.
- Low, Col., Resident at Lucknow (1841), his efforts to suppress Bhagwant Singh, x. 493.

- Lowa, town in Oudh, viii. 490.
 Lowághar. *See* Maidani.
 Low-caste apostles in religious reformations in Siva and Vishnu worship, vi. 207, 208.
 Lower Ganges Canal, Statistics of, article 'India,' vi. 29; 532, 533. *See* Ganges Canal, Lower, iv. 475-477.
 Lucena, quoted, on the finding of the cross on St. Thomas' Mount in 1547, xii. 143.
 Luckeeserai, railway station in Bengal, viii. 490.
 Lucknow, Division in Oudh, viii. 490-492.
 Lucknow, District in Oudh, viii. 492-502; physical aspects, 492, 493; history, 493-496; population, 496, 497; urban and rural population, 497; agriculture, 497-498; tenures, 498-499; famines, 499; roads and communications, 499, 500; manufactures, trade, etc., 500; administration, 500, 501; medical aspects, 501, 502.
 Lucknow, *tahsil* and *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 502, 503.
 Lucknow, capital of Oudh, viii. 503-518; situation and general appearance, 503, 504; history, 504-511; architecture, 511, 512; mutiny narrative, 512-515; population, 515, 516; commerce and trade, 516; administration, 517; education, etc., 517; military statistics, 517, 518; siege and relief of, article 'India,' vi. 420, 421.
 Ludhiána, District in Punjab, viii. 518-525; physical aspects, 518, 519; history, 519-521; population, 521; urban and rural population, 521, 522; agriculture, 522, 523; natural calamities, 523; commerce and trade, 523, 524; administration, 524, 525; medical aspects, 525.
 Ludhiána, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 525, 526.
 Ludhiána, town in Punjab, viii. 526.
 Lugard, Gen. Sir Edward, defeated Kuar Singh at Azamgarh (1858), i. 395.
 Lughási, Native State in Central India, viii. 527.
 Lugu, hill in Bengal, viii. 527.
 Luká, river in Assam, viii. 527.
 Lukman-jo-Tando. *See* Tando Lukman.
 Lumbaiong, mountain range in Assam, viii. 527.
 Lumsden, General Sir H. B., his mission to Kábul (1857-58), i. 51; quoted, on the Káfirs, vii. 290; on Kandahár, vii. 394; on the fighting men in the Kuram valley, viii. 368.
 Lumsden, General Sir P. S., took command of the Commission for marking the N. boundary of Afghánistán, vii. 275.
 Lunatic asylums. *See* the different Provincial articles, and particularly at Ahmadábád, i. 93; Ajmere, i. 131; Tezpur in Assam, i. 373; in Bengal, ii. 322; Berhampur, ii. 325, x. 31; Bhawánipur (for Europeans), ii. 384; in Bombay Presidency, iii. 73; Kolába, iii. 84, viii. 27; Calicut, iii. 268, ix. 80; Dacca, iv. 89; Delhi, iv. 196; Dhalandhar, iv. 238; Dhárwar, iv. 265; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 288; Lahore, viii. 413; Lucknow, viii. 502; in Madras Presidency, ix. 80; Bangalore, x. 113; Nágpur, x. 172, 174; Rangoon, xi. 484; in the Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 399; Vizagapatam, xiii. 496.
 Lunáwára, Native State in Bombay, viii. 527, 528.
 Lunáwára, capital of State in Bombay, viii. 528, 529.
 Lushai Hills, tract on N.-E. frontier, viii. 529-532.
 Lusháis or Kukís, aboriginal tribe on N.-E. frontier, i. 351; Cachar, iii. 231, 235; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448, 449, 450; Hill Tipperah, v. 399; Jaintia Hills, vii. 148; Manipur, ix. 130; Nágá Hills, x. 150, 151; Sylhet, xiii. 149.
 Lushington, S. R., Governor of Madras (1827-32), ix. 67.
 Lushington, S. T., Commissioner of Kumáun, carried out settlement there, viii. 351.
 Lutheran Missions, article 'India,' vi. 259, 260. *See* Protestant Missions.
 Lyall, Sir A. C., Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (1882), x. 370.
 Lyell, Sir Charles, *Principles of Geology*, quoted, vi. 27.
 Lytton, Lord, Viceroy of India (1876-80), Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, great famine of 1877-78, second Afghán war, article 'India,' vi. 426, 427; his attempt to establish British agencies in Afghánistán, i. 52.

M

- Macartney, Lord, Governor of Madras (1781-85), ix. 67.
 Macaulay, Lord, first Law Member of the Council of India, article 'India,' vi. 406; quoted on Clive's defence of Arcot, i. 310.
 Macdonald, Mr., sub-Collector of Cuddapah, murdered in a riot there (1832), iv. 50.
 Macdonald, Major, Commandant of Fort Michni, murdered by Mohmands (1873), ix. 475.

- Macgregor**, Sir C. M., his estimate of the population of Afghánistán, i. 45; use made of his account of Herat, v. 391; of Kábul, vii. 266-277; of Kandahár, vii. 389-398; of the Kháibar Pass, viii. 124-127; quoted, on the Kuram valley, viii. 369; on the Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 97-99; on the Suláiman Hills, xiii. 94.
- Macharda**, village in Káthiáwár, viii. 532, 533.
- Machári**, village in Rájputána, viii. 533.
- Machávaram**, town in Madras, viii. 533.
- Máchhgáon**, port in Bengal, viii. 533.
- Máchhgáon Canal**, branch of the Orissa Canal System, viii. 533.
- Machhligáon**, village in Oudh, viii. 533.
- Machhlisahar**, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 533, 534.
- Machhreta**, town and *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 534, 535.
- Machida**, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 535.
- Machiwara**, town in Punjab, viii. 535.
- Mackenzie**, Gordon, quoted, on the storm-wave at Masulipatam (1864), ix. 355-357.
- Mackeson**, Lieut., his attack on Ali Masjid (1839), viii. 124.
- Mackeson**, Fort, military outpost in Punjab, viii. 535, 536.
- Macleam**, J. M., quoted, on the Government House at Parell, xi. 61; on the Vehar Reservoir, xiii. 465, 466.
- Macleod**, Sir Donald, Donald town, Lahore, named after, viii. 417, 418; third Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, xi. 270.
- Macleod**, Capt., put down the rising of the Náikdás in the Panch Maháls (1868), xi. 30.
- Macmorine**, Col., his victory at Gadará (1818), x. 219.
- Macnaghten**, Sir Francis, Portrait of, in the High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251.
- Macnaghten**, Sir William, Assassination of, at Kábul (1841), i. 50, vi. 408; indignities offered to his body, vii. 272, 273.
- Macpherson**, Sir H. T., sent from Kábul to disperse Afgháns, vii. 274; his brigade at the battle of Kandahár (1880), vii. 397.
- Macpherson**, Sir John, Governor-General, (1785, 1786), ii. 278.
- Macpherson**, Major S. C., his management of the Kandhs, vii. 404, 405.
- Macrae**, James, Governor of Madras, (1725-30), ix. 67.
- Madahis**, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351; Darrang, iv. 145.
- Madahpurá**, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 536.
- Madaksira**, town and *tdluk* in Madras, viii. 536.
- Madanapalli**, town and *tdluk* in Madras, viii. 537.
- Madanganj**, town in Bengal, viii. 537.
- Madanpur**, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 537.
- Madapollam**, historic weaving village in Madras, viii. 537, 538.
- Mádári**, river in Bengal, viii. 538.
- Madaría**, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 538.
- Mádáripur**, village and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 538.
- Madat Khán**, Pathán leader, destroyed Bádin in a raid on Sind, i. 409.
- Madavarvilagam**, town in Madras, viii. 538, 539.
- Madder**, grown in Afghánistán, i. 38; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Nepál, x. 277; Sandoway, xii. 202, 203.
- Maddikera**, town in Madras, viii. 539.
- Maddock**, Sir Herbert, agent at Sagar, built great house at Gachákota, v. 13.
- Maddúr**, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, viii. 539.
- Made**, village in Coorg, viii. 539.
- Madgiri**, town and *tdluk* in Mysore, viii. 539.
- Madgiri-drug**, hill in Mysore, viii. 540.
- Mádgula**, town in Madras, viii. 540.
- Mádha**, town and Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 540, 541.
- Madham**, petty State in Punjab, viii. 541.
- Mádhapur**, town in Káthiáwár, viii. 541.
- Madhava Achárya**, Sanskrit religious writer of the 14th century, vi. 191.
- Madhava Ráo**, Sir, Diwán of Baroda (1875), ii. 168.
- Mádhepur**, town in Bengal, viii. 541.
- Madheswaranmalai**, town in Madras, viii. 541, 542.
- Mádhopur**, town in Rájputána, viii. 542.
- Mádhubani**, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 542.
- Mádhubarh**, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 542, 543.
- Mádhumati**. *See* Baleswar.
- Madhúna Panth**, Maráthá Bráhman, prime minister of the last king of Golconda, killed at Haidarábád (1686), v. 256.
- Mádhipur**, village in Punjab, viii. 543.
- Mádhipur**, jungle in E. Bengal, viii. 543.
- Madhipur**. *See* Madhepur.
- Madhu Ráo**, fourth Peshwá (1761-72), article 'India,' vi. 321. *See* also Maráthás.
- Madhu Ráo Náráyan**, sixth Peshwá (1774-95), first Maráthá war, and treaty of Salbái, article 'India,' vi. 323. *See* also Maráthás.

- Madhu Sudan Datta, Bengali epic poet of the 19th century, article 'India,' vi. 354.
- Madhwápur, village in Bengal, viii. 543.
- Madhyárjunam, town in Madras, viii. 543, 544.
- Madnagarh, reservoir in Central Provinces, viii. 544.
- Madras Presidency, ix. 1-102; boundaries, 1, 2; general aspect, 2, 3; rivers, mountains, and lakes, 3, 4; minerals, 4-6; forests, 6-8; wild and domestic animals, 8, 9; history, 9-15; people, 15, 18; ethnical classification, 18, 19; castes, 19-21; religious classification, 21-25; occupations, 25, 26; emigration, 26; houses and towns, 26, 27; agriculture, 27-31; coffee plantations, 31, 32; tea plantations, 32; tobacco cultivation, 32-34; cinchona, 34, 35; government farm, 35; wages and prices, 35, 36; famine of 1876-78, 37-40; irrigation, 40-44; land tenures, 44-50; survey and settlement, 50, 51; *samláddárí* or permanently settled estates, 51; *indáms* or revenue-free grants, 52, 53; manufactures, 53, 54; salt manufacture, 54-57; history of *abkárt* in Madras, 57, 58; arrack and toddy, 58-60; railways, 60; commerce and trade, 60-64; administration, 64-66; governors of Madras under British rule, 66, 67; local and municipal administration, 67-69; revenue and expenditure, 69-74; Madras army, 74, 75; police, 75, 76; criminal statistics, 77; jails, 77; education, 77-79; medical aspects, 79, 80; botany and zoology of Madras, 80-82; climate of Southern India as affecting vegetation, 82, 83; general character of the flora, 83; dry region, 83-85; moist region, 85, 86; very moist region, 86, 87; food-grains and pulses, 87, 88; fauna of Southern India, 88; Mammals:—quadrumaná—cheiroptera—insectivora—carnivora—rodentia—edentata—proboscidea—ungulata, 88-91; Birds:—raptors or birds of prey—passeres or perching birds—scansores—tenuirostres—dentirostres—conirostres—gallinæ vel rasores or game birds—grallatores—natatores, 91-94; Reptiles:—turtles, lizards, etc.—snakes, 94-96; Amphibians:—frogs, toads, 96; Fishes:—fresh-water fishes—brackish-water fishes—sea fishes, 96, 97; Mollusca:—cephalopoda—ophisto-branchiata, 98; Insects:—coleoptera—orthoptera—hymenoptera—lepidoptera—diptera—rhynchota—arachnida—myriapoda, 99-102; Crustacea, 102.
- Madras City, capital of Madras Presidency, ix. 102-119; history, 103, 104; general appearance, 104-107; population, 107, 108; religions, 108, 109; municipality, 109-111; port, trade, etc., 111-114; industries, 114; live stock, prices of produce, 114; sporting, 114; communications, 114, 115; education, etc., 115, 116; judicial, 116, 117; police, 117; institutions, 117-119; climate, etc., 119; article 'India,' founded in 1639, the first territorial British possession in India, vi. 369; 378; capture of, by the French; ineffectual siege of, by the British; restoration to the British, vi. 379.
- Madrasas or Muhammadan Colleges, at Calcutta, article 'India,' vi. 473; iii. 259; Dacca, iv. 87, 92; Hughli, v. 498.
- Madura, District in Madras, ix. 119-132; physical aspects, 120-122; history, 122-124; population, 124-128; agriculture, 128, 129; natural calamities, 129, 130; manufactures, etc., 130; communications, 130; administration, 131; medical aspects, 131, 132.
- Madura, *tdluk* in Madras, ix. 132.
- Madura, town in Madras, ix. 132-135.
- Madurá, river in Assam, ix. 135.
- Madurántakam, *tdluk* in Madras, ix. 135.
- Malúz Bandar. See Chicacole.
- Magadha, kings of, their power in India, ii. 227; in the N.-W. Provinces, x. 362; their capitals at Patná, xi. 106, 107; and Rájágríha, xi. 380.
- Magadi, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, ix. 136.
- Maginand, mountain pass in Punjab, ix. 136.
- Magars, aboriginal tribe, in the Himálayas, v. 413; in Nepál, x. 279.
- Magar Taláó, tank, hot springs, and temple in Bombay, ix. 136-139.
- Magdapur, *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 139.
- Maghar, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 139.
- Magherá, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 139.
- Maghiáná, town in Punjab, ix. 139, 140.
- Maghs or Arakanese, in Bákarganj, i. 443, 444; Chittagong (their ravages), iii. 435, 436; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 449; Cox's Bázár, iv. 45; Kyankpyú, viii. 386; the Sundarbans, xiii. 111; Taung-ngu, xiii. 223; Tavoy, xiii. 230.
- Magori, petty State in Bombay, ix. 140.
- Magrah, town in Bengal, ix. 140.
- Magráyar, *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 140, 141.
- Mágurá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 141.

- Mahábaleshwar, hill station and sanitarium in Bombay, ix. 141-143.
 Mahábalipur, village, with temples, in Madras, ix. 143-149.
 Mahában, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 149, 150.
 Mahában, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 150-152.
 Mahában, mountain in Yágistán, ix. 152.
 Maha Bandúla, besieged Rangoon (1824), iii. 224, 225, iv. 313; defeated and killed at Donabyú (1825), xiii. 289.
 Mahábar, range of hills in Bengal, ix. 152, 153.
 Mahábát Khán, Akbar's general, occupied Udaipur (1577), xiii. 409.
 Mahábhárata, the epic poem of the heroic age in N. India, article 'India,' vi. 118-122; the struggle between the Kauravas and Pándavas, 119, 120; the polyandry of Draupadi, 121.
 Mahád, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 153, 154.
 Mahádánapuram, town in Madras, ix. 154.
 Mahádeo, river in Assam, ix. 154.
 Mahádeo pahár, group of hills in Central Provinces, ix. 154, 155.
 Mahádeva, *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 155.
 Mahágón, estate in Central Provinces, ix. 155.
 Maháklidurga, hill in Mysore, ix. 155.
 Mahálingpur, town in Bombay, ix. 155.
 Mahámuni, Buddhist temple in Bengal, ix. 155, 156.
 Mahámuni, pagoda in Burma, ix. 156.
 Mahánadí, river in Central Provinces and Orissa, ix. 156-163; course of the river, 156-158; floods, 158; canal system, 158-160; general view of the Orissa canals, 160; irrigation capabilities, 160-162; financial aspects, 162, 163; physical action of the river, 163.
 Mahánadí, river in Orissa and Madras, ix. 163. See Rushikúliya.
 Mahánadí, Little, river in Central Provinces, ix. 163, 164.
 Mahánandá, river in N. Bengal, ix. 164.
 Mahan Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, his mausoleum at Gujránwála, v. 187; his wars with Sáhib Singh of Gujrát, v. 190; restored town and salt trade of Miáni (1787), ix. 421; conquered Miáni (1783), xii. 362; sacked Jamú (1784), xii. 442.
 Mahárájganj, trading town in Sárán District, Bengal, ix. 164.
 Mahárájganj, trading suburb of Patná city, Bengal, ix. 164.
 Mahárájganj, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 165.
 Mahárájganj. See Newalganj.
 Mahárájnagar, village in Oudh, ix. 165.
 Mahárájnagar, town in Central India, ix. 165.
 Mahárájpur, village in Central Provinces, ix. 165, 166.
 Maháram. See Mah-ram.
 Maháram, petty State in Assam, ix. 166.
 Maháráshtra, historic kingdom in W. India, ix. 166-168.
 Mahásthángarh, ancient shrine in Bengal, ix. 168.
 Mahásu, mountain near Simla, Punjab, ix. 168, 169.
 Maháthaman, township in Burma, ix. 169.
 Mahatpur, town in Punjab, ix. 169, 170.
 Mahatwár, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 170.
 Mahávinyaka, peak in Bengal, ix. 170.
 Mahé, French settlement in Madras, ix. 170, 171.
 Máheji, town in Bombay, ix. 171, 172.
 Mahendragiri, mountain peak in Madras, ix. 172.
 Mahendranáyá, river in Madras, ix. 172.
 Mahesar. See Maheswar.
 Máhesh, village in Bengal, ix. 172.
 Máhesh-rekha. See Ulubaria.
 Mahespur, town in Bengal, ix. 172, 173.
 Maheswar, town in Central India, ix. 173.
 Mahgáwán, town in Oudh, ix. 173.
 Mahi, river in Bombay, ix. 173, 174.
 Mahiganj, town in Bengal, ix. 175.
 Mahi Kántha, The, group of Native States in Bombay, ix. 175-179; physical aspects, 176; history, 176, 177; population, 177, 178; Bhils, 178, 179; agriculture, trade, etc., 179.
 Máhim, Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 179, 180.
 Mahim, town in Bombay, ix. 180, 181.
 Mahim, historic town in Punjab, ix. 181.
 Mahlog, State in Punjab, ix. 181.
 Mahmúd of Ghazni (1001-30), article 'India,' vi. 272-275; his seventeen invasions of India, 272, 273; patriotic resistance of the Hindus, 273; sack of Somnáth, 273, 274; conquest of the Punjab, 274; Mahmúd's justice and thrift, 274, 275. *Local notices*—Sacked Ajmere, i. 119, 120; took Kanauj, ii. 378; at Bulandshahr, iii. 133; conciliated by the Chandel Rájá, iii. 154; plundered Etáwah, iv. 379; defeated Ajái Pál, Rájá of Kanauj, iv. 410; besieged Gwalior, v. 236; besieged Kálinjar, vii. 332; took Kanauj, vii. 386; took Kandahár, vii. 392; plundered shrine of Kángra, vii. 414; invaded Karáchi, vii. 446; and Kashmir, viii. 61; sacked Somnáth, viii. 90, xiii. 51; occupied Lahore, viii. 405; sacked Mahában, ix. 150; attacked the Dor Rájá of Baran, ix.

- 383; took Múltán, x. 4; and Múnj, x. 15; sacked Muttra, x. 54; his invasions of the N.-W. Provinces, x. 363; made Pesháwar base for his invasions, xi. 148; defeated the Rájputs under Prithwí Rájá on the plains of Chach, xii. 23; sacked Sharwa and defeated Rájá Chand, xii. 271; conquered Shikárpur, xii. 386; took Talamba, xiii. 163; sacked Thanesarwar, xiii. 260; took Uchh, xiii. 400.
- Mahmúd Gáwán, minister of the last Bahmaní king, his attempt to settle Maháráshtra (1472), xi. 202.
- Mahmúd Sháh, last independent king of Bengal, died at Colgong (1539), iv. 23.
- Mahmúd Sháh Begára, king of Gujarát, completed fortifications of Ahmadábád, i. 94; took Champáner, iii. 333; built mosque at Junágarh, vii. 263; founded Mehmádábád (1479), ix. 400; took Páwagarh (1484), xi. 122.
- Mahmúd, Sultán of Jaunpur, defeated at Delhi by Bahlol Lodi (1452), vii. 152; took Kálpi (1442), vii. 342.
- Mahmúd Tughlak, last king of the Tughlak dynasty (1398-1414), invasion of Timúr (Tamerlane), vi. 285.
- Mahmúdábád, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 181, 182.
- Mahobá, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 182.
- Mahobá, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 182, 183.
- Mahogany trees, in Malabar, ix. 229.
- Maholi, *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 183, 184.
- Mahona, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 184.
- Mahráj, town in Punjab, ix. 184, 185.
- Máhrám, petty State in Assam, ix. 185.
- Mahrauní. *See* Mihrauni.
- Ma-htún. *See* Ma-tun.
- Makúd trees, found in Allgarh, i. 168; Allahábád, i. 190; Asoha, i. 340; Bachhráwán, i. 405; Bailgón, i. 437; Bánda, ii. 51; Básim, ii. 184; Bhágalpur, ii. 343; Bhandára, ii. 361; Bihár, ii. 420; Birhar, iii. 12; Bombay, iii. 45; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Búrhapára, iii. 165; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chándá, iii. 349; Chhota Udaipur, iii. 405; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Edar, iv. 337; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Gayá, v. 44; Gonda, v. 146; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Jaunpur, vii. 150; Kántha, vii. 437; Kathi, viii. 87; Kawardhá, viii. 106; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lohára, viii. 474; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Makrái, ix. 215; Mauránwán, ix. 374; Monghyr, ix. 480; Nágpur, x. 271; Narsinghpur, x. 217; Nimár, x. 333; Oudh, x. 482; Panch Maháls, xi. 29; Partábgarh, xi. 68; Rái Bareli, xi. 352; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rángi, xi. 471; Rewá, xii. 46; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Sadullánagar, xii. 95; Ságár, xii. 101; Sakti, xii. 148; Sambalpur, xii. 178; Santál Parganá, xii. 234; Sháhábád, xii. 323; Singhpur, xii. 521; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Unao, xiii. 436; Wáda, xiii. 504; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543.
- Mahuágarh, peak in Bengal, ix. 185.
- Mahúdhá, town in Bombay, ix. 185.
- Mahudi, hill in Bengal, ix. 185.
- Mábul, port in Bombay, ix. 185, 186.
- Mahul, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 186.
- Mábuli. *See* Maholi.
- Mahuli, hill fortress in Bombay, ix. 186, 187.
- Mahurígáon, petty State in Káthiáwar, ix. 187.
- Mahuwa, town and port in Káthiáwar, ix. 187.
- Máibang, ruins in Assam, ix. 187, 188.
- Maidáni, hill range in Punjab, ix. 188.
- Maihar, Native State in Central India, ix. 188, 189.
- Maihar, town in Central India, ix. 189.
- Máikal, hill range in Central Provinces, ix. 190.
- Mailapur (St. Thomas' Mount), legendary martyrdom of St. Thomas the Apostle at, near Madras city, vi. 231. *See* also Mylapur.
- Mailavaram, estate in Madras, ix. 190.
- Mailavaram, town in Madras, ix. 190.
- Máilog. *See* Mahlog.
- Máilsí, *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 190.
- Maimansingh, District in Bengal, ix. 190-201; physical aspects, 191, 192; population, 192-194; urban and rural population, 194, 195; agriculture, 195-197; natural calamities, 197, 198; commerce, trade, etc., 198; roads and means of communication, 198, 199; administration, 199; medical aspects, 200, 201.
- Maimansingh, Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 201.
- Maimansingh town. *See* Nasirábád.
- Maini, town in Bombay, ix. 201, 202.
- Máinpuri, District in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 202-212; physical aspects, 201-203; history, 203, 204; population, 204-206; urban and rural population, 206, 207; infanticide, 207, 208; agriculture, 208, 209; natural calamities, 209, 210; commerce and trade, means of communication, 210; administration, 210, 211; medical aspects, 211, 212.
- Máinpuri, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 212.

- Máinpurí, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 212, 213.
 Maipará, river in Bengal, ix. 213.
 Mairwára. *See* Merwara.
 Maisaram, village near Haidarábád, Deccan, ix. 213.
 Maisur. *See* Mysore.
 Maitland, Lieut., dispersed the Larka Kols in Singhbhúm (1820), xii. 533.
 Maize, or Indian corn, cultivated on Mount Abú, i. 7; in Afghánistán, i. 38; Ajmere - Merwára, i. 125; Ali-Rájpur, i. 181; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amjhara, i. 244; Amritsar, i. 259; Andaman Islands, i. 286; Assam, i. 362; Azamgarh, i. 397; Bahraich, i. 430; Bánda, ii. 51; Bannu, ii. 94; Benares, ii. 258; Bhágalspur, ii. 348; Bombay, iii. 54; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Búndi, iii. 159; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Chamba, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 341; Chittagong, iii. 439; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450, 451; Dánta, iv. 118; Dapla Hills, iv. 119; Dárljiling, iv. 134; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dinájpur, iv. 294; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Etah, iv. 362; Faridpur, iv. 403; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Fatehpur Chaurási, iv. 432; Firozpur, iv. 443; Gayá, v. 49; Gonda, v. 152; Goona, v. 159; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gujrát, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Hazára, v. 365; Hazaribágh, v. 375; Herát, v. 391; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Húgli, v. 494; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jessor, vii. 187; Jhábua, vii. 195; Jhang, vii. 210; Kálsia, vii. 344; Kángra, vii. 424; Kapúrbhala, vii. 443; Kashmír, viii. 72; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Kistna, viii. 230; Kohát, viii. 247; Koreá, viii. 297; Kúlu, viii. 342; Kumáun, viii. 354; Lahore, viii. 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Lohárdagá, viii. 483; Lucknow, viii. 497; Ludhiána, viii. 522; Madras, ix. 30; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Máinpurí, ix. 208; Maldah, ix. 244; Mánbhúm, ix. 283; Mandi, ix. 298; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Mohanpur, ix. 474; Monghyr, ix. 485; Nága Hills, x. 152; Nepál, x. 276, 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411; Oudh, x. 501; Panch Maháls, xi. 32; Patná, xi. 101; Pesháwar, xi. 153; Pishín, xi. 190; Punjab, xi. 278; Rájpur-All, xi. 394; Rájputána, xi. 418; Rájsháhi, xi. 433; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 29; Santál Parganas, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 255; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 349; Siálkot, xii. 446; Sibságar, xii. 466; Sikkim, xii. 486; Simla, xii. 493; Singhbhúm, xii. 537, 538; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Súnth, xiii. 114; Taráí, xiii. 209; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Yusafzái, xiii. 558.
 Majhauri-Sálimpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 213, 214.
 Majhaurra, *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 214.
 Majhgáon. *See* Rájápur.
 Majithiá, town in Punjab, ix. 214, 215.
 Majju Khán, mutineer leader, ruled in Moradábád until April 1858, when he was hanged, ix. 507.
 Majnún Khán, Akbar's general, took Kálinjar (1507), vii. 322.
 Makhad. *See* Mokhad.
 Makhampur, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 215.
 Makhi, town in Oudh, ix. 215.
 Makrai, petty State in Central Provinces, ix. 215.
 Maksudábád. *See* Murshidábád.
 Maksudangarh, petty State in Central India, ix. 215, 216.
 Mákm, village in Assam, ix. 216; coal-beds, article 'India,' vi. 621.
 Makunda Rám, famous poet of Bardwán in the 16th century, story of Kalketu the hunter, article 'India,' vi. 350, 351; the Srimanta Sadágar, 351.
 Makúrti, peak in Madras, ix. 216.
 Malabar, District in Madras, ix. 216-235; derivation of name, 216, 217; jurisdiction, 217; physical aspects, 217-220; history, 220-224; population, 224-228; Christians, 228, 229; forests, 229; agriculture, 229-231; coffee and tea plantations, 231; land tenure, 231, 232; natural calamities, 232; means of communication, 232, 233; manufactures and trade, 233; administration, 233, 234; medical aspects, 234, 235.
 Malabar Christians, legendary preaching of St. Thomas the Apostle on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts (68), article 'India,' vi. 229; Thomas the Manichæan and Thomas the Armenian merchant, their rival claims as founders of Christianity in Southern India, 231, 232; troubles of the ancient Indian Church, 240; the St. Thomas Nestorian Christians of Malabar, a powerful and respected military caste, 240, 241; Portuguese efforts at their conversion to Rome, 241; incorporation of the St. Thomas Christians into the Roman Catholic Church, and downfall of the Nestorian Church, 241; Synod of Diamper (1599), 241; Malabar Christians under Jesuit prelates (1601 to 1653), 241, 242; Malabar Christians freed from Jesuit supremacy by the Dutch conquest of Cochin (1563), 242; first Jacobite Bishop of Malabar (1655),

- 242, 243; Malabar Christians since 1665, their division into Syrians and Jacobites, and present numbers, 243; tenets of the Jacobites of Malabar, 243; Nestorianism extinct in Malabar, 243, 244; the Jesuit Malabar Mission in the 17th and 18th centuries, 251; caste among Malabar Christians, 251, 252; letters of the Jesuit missionaries of Malabar, 252.
- Malabar navigable back-waters or lagoons, vi. 553.
- Malachite, found in Bálághát, i. 456.
- Málágarh, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 235, 236.
- Malakudis, aboriginal tribe in S. Kánara, vii. 376, 379.
- Malai-soh-mat, petty State in Assam, ix. 236.
- Málanchá, estuary in Bengal, ix. 236.
- Malangari, hill fortress in Bombay, ix. 236, 237.
- Malapuram, town in Madras, ix. 237.
- Malassers, aboriginal tribe in Madras, ix. 237; in the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; in Coimbatore, iv. 17.
- Maláun, hill fort in Punjab, ix. 237.
- Maláyagou, peak in Orissa, ix. 237.
- Malayáls, tribe in Madras, ix. 237-240.
- Local notices* — In North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 322; Kalráyan Mountains, vii. 343; Kollamalai Hills, viii. 286; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383.
- Malcolm, Sir John, his speech on opening carriage road over the Bhor Ghát, ii. 407; Peshwá surrendered to him (1818), iii. 39; Governor of Bombay (1830), iii. 75, 76; had his head-quarters at Hardá (1817), v. 320; established sanitarium at Mahábaleshwar (1820), ix. 142; tamed the Bhíls in Málwá, ix. 267; made summer residence in ruins of Nalchha, x. 182; persuaded Sindia to withdraw from Sunth (1819), xiii. 115.
- Malcolmpet. *See* Mahábaleshwar.
- Maldah, District in Bengal, ix. 240-248; physical aspects, 240; history, 241, 242; population, 242, 243; urban and rural population, 243; material condition of the people, 243, 244; manufactures, 245-247; administration, 247, 248; medical aspects, 248.
- Maldah or Old Maldah, town in Bengal, ix. 248.
- Maldivé Islands, in Indian Ocean, in political connection with Ceylon, ix. 248-252; people, 250, 251; productions, 251; trade, 251, 252; government, 252; language, 252; climate, 252; channels, 252.
- Málegáon, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 253.
- Máleks, converted Hindu class in Broach, iii. 103.
- Máler Kotla, Native State in Punjab, ix. 254, 255; history, 254, 255; population, etc., 255; products, administration, etc., 255.
- Máler Kotla, chief town of State in Punjab, ix. 255, 256.
- Males, Proportion of. *See* Population section of each District article.
- Malet, Hugh, first called attention to Matherán Hill as a sanitarium, ix. 362.
- Maletirike-betta, hill in Coorg, ix. 256.
- Malgin, salt-mine in Punjab, ix. 256.
- Malhargarh, town in Central India, ix. 256.
- Mália, Native State in Bombay, ix. 256.
- Mália, town in Káthiáwar, ix. 257.
- Malihábád, town, *tahsil*, and *pargand* in Oudh, ix. 257.
- Málik Ambar or Sidi Ambar, Abyssinian, founded Aurangábád (1610), his tomb at Roza, i. 387, 388; held Berár (1605-28), iii. 124; his assessment of Berár, v. 262.
- Málik Fateh Khán Tiwána, seized Tánk, but expelled by Daulat Rái, xiii. 197.
- Málik Ibn Dinár, his great mosque at Srikundapuram, xiii. 75.
- Málik Náib Káfur, slave-general of Alá-ud-din (1303-15), his conquest of Southern India, article 'India,' vi. 282.
- Local notices* — Twice captured Deogiri (Daulatábád), iv. 159; took Goa, v. 100; sacked Dwarávati-pura, capital of the Ballálas, v. 346; occupied Madura, ix. 122; his attacks on the Chola dynasty, xiii. 181; took Warangal, xiii. 521.
- Málik Sarwar Kwája, Wazir of Muhammad Tughlak, founded the Sharki dynasty of Jaunpur (1388), vii. 152.
- Málik Sohráb Balúchí, first Balúchí invader of Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; founded the Hot dynasty (15th century), iv. 221.
- Malimbi-betta, mountain in Coorg, ix. 258.
- Málinagar, town in Bengal, ix. 258.
- Malipur. *See* Malapuram.
- Mális, agricultural caste in Broach, iii. 103.
- Ma-li-won, Sub-division in Burma, ix. 258.
- Máliyás, hill tract in Madras, ix. 258.
- Malkangiri, *taluk* in Madras, ix. 258.
- Malkápur, *taluk* in Berár, ix. 258, 259.
- Malkapur, town in Berár, ix. 259, 260.
- Mallái, town in Bengal, ix. 260.
- Mallangur, hill fort in Deccan, ix. 260.
- Málláni, sandy tract in Rájputána, ix. 260, 261.
- Mállánpur, town in Oudh, ix. 261.

- Mallánwán, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 262, 263.
- Malleson, Col., *History of the French in India*, and *Final Struggles of the French in India*, quoted, vi. 379 (foot-note).
- Mallet, Mr., his report on the mineral wealth of Dárjiling, iv. 137.
- Mallia. *See* Malia.
- Malligáon, town in Deccan, ix. 263.
- Mallis, garden cultivators in Hazára, v. 365.
- Málmipahár, hot spring in Bengal, ix. 263.
- Maloji Bhonslá, grandfather of Sivaji, had Poona granted to him (1604), xi. 212; and Purandhar, xi. 298; and Shivner (1599), where Sivaji was born, xii. 410.
- Malondi, town in Bombay, ix. 263.
- Malot, ancient ruins in Punjab, ix. 263.
- Málpur, Native State and town in Bombay, ix. 263, 264.
- Málpura, town in Rájputána, ix. 264.
- Malsán, town in Punjab, ix. 264.
- Málsiras, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 264, 265.
- Maltby, Edward, acting Governor of Madras (1863), ix. 67.
- Málthon, town in Central Provinces, ix. 265.
- Málur, village and *táluk* in Mysore, ix. 265, 266.
- Malur, village in Mysore, ix. 266.
- Malvilli, town and *táluk* in Mysore, ix. 266.
- Málmá, Province in Central India, ix. 266, 267.
- Málmá Agency, Western, group of Native States in Central India, ix. 267-272; physical aspects, 268; geology, 268, 269; population, agriculture, etc., 269, 270; communications, trade relations, etc., 270-272.
- Málmán, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 272, 273.
- Mamdot, fortified town in Punjab, ix. 273, 274.
- Mammalia of India, vi. 652-659. *See* also Animals, Wild.
- Mán, Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 274.
- Máná, pass in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 274.
- Managoli, town in Bombay, ix. 274.
- Maná im Khán, defeated Dáúd Khán, last Afghán king of Bengal, and died at Gaur (1575), v. 36, 37.
- Mánantavádí, town in Madras, ix. 274.
- Manapád Point, promontory in Madras, ix. 275.
- Manar Gulf, arm of the sea between S. India and Ceylon, ix. 275, 276.
- Manás, river in Assam, ix. 276.
- Manása, town in Central India, ix. 276.
- Mánasabal, lake in Kashmir, ix. 276.
- Mánasarowar, sacred lake in Tibet, ix. 276, 277.
- Manauing. *See* Cheduba.
- Mana Vikrama, first Zamorin of Calicut, iii. 269.
- Manawadar, town in Bombay, ix. 277.
- Mánáwá, petty State in Káthiáwár, ix. 277.
- Mánbhíns or Mánbháus, Hindu sect bound to celibacy, in Akola, i. 143; Berár, v. 267; head-quarters at Ritpur, xii. 58.
- Mánbhúm, District in Bengal, ix. 277-286; physical aspects, 277-279; administrative history, 279; population, 279-282; material condition of the people, 282; agriculture, 282, 283; natural calamities, 283, 284; commerce, trade, etc., administration, 284-286; medical aspects, 286.
- Manchenhalli, village in Mysore, ix. 286.
- Manchester cotton imports, article 'India,' vi. 565, 568.
- Manchhar, lake in Bombay, ix. 286, 287.
- Mandá, village in Bengal, ix. 287.
- Mandal, town in Bombay, ix. 287.
- Mandal, town in Rájputána, ix. 287.
- Mandalay, capital of Upper Burma, ix. 287-291; trade and manufactures, ix. 289-291; administration, 291; medical aspects, 291.
- Mandalgarh, fort in Rájputána, ix. 291.
- Mandapeta, town in Madras, ix. 291, 292.
- Mandar, hill in Bengal, ix. 292.
- Mándáripur. *See* Mádáripur.
- Mandasa, town in Madras, ix. 292.
- Mandáwar, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 292, 293.
- Mandesar. *See* Mandsaur.
- Mándgáon, town in Central Provinces, ix. 293.
- Mandhátá, island in Central Provinces, ix. 293-297.
- Mandi, Native State in Punjab, ix. 297-299; physical aspects, 297; history, 297, 298; population, 298; products, climate, administration, etc., 298, 299.
- Mandi, town in Punjab, ix. 299.
- Mandiáon, town in Oudh, ix. 299.
- Mandlá, District in Central Provinces, ix. 299-307; physical aspects, 299-301; history, 301-303; population, 303, 304; division into town and country, 304; occupations, 304; agriculture, 304, 305; commerce and trade, 305, 306; administration, 306; medical aspects, 306, 307.
- Mandlá, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ix. 307.
- Mandladái, hill in Central Provinces, ix. 307.
- Mandlána. *See* Mundlána.

- Mandlesar, town in Central India, ix. 308.
 Mándogarh, historic town in Central India, ix. 308, 309. *See also* Málwá.
 Mandor, historic town in Rájputána, ix. 309.
 Mandot. *See* Mamdot.
 Mandra, town in Rájputána, ix. 309.
 Mandrák, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 309.
 Mandsaur, town in Central India, ix. 309.
 Mandu. *See* Mandogarh.
 Mandu Mahál Sirgirá, estate in Central Provinces, ix. 309, 310.
 Mandurda, town in Káthiáwár, ix. 310.
 Mándvi, seaport in Bombay, ix. 310.
 Mándvi, Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 310, 311.
 Mándvi, town in Bombay, ix. 311.
 Mándwa, petty State in Bombay, ix. 311.
 Mándwa, seaport in Bombay, ix. 311.
 Mandya, village and *taluk* in Mysore, ix. 311.
 Maner, town in Bengal, ix. 311.
 Manerang, mountain pass in Kashmír, ix. 311, 312.
 Mangahpett, town in Deccan, ix. 312.
 Mángal, petty Hill State in Punjab, ix. 312.
 Mangalagiri, town in Madras, ix. 312.
 Mangaldái, village and Sub-division in Assam, ix. 312.
 Mangalkot, village in Bengal, ix. 313.
 Mangalore, *taluk* in Madras, ix. 313.
 Mangalore, chief town of S. Kánara District, Madras, ix. 313, 314.
 Mangalsí, *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 314.
 Mangalvedha, town in Bombay, ix. 314, 315.
 Manganese, found in Bellary, ii. 241;
 Lower Burma, iii. 201; Madras Presidency, ix. 6; Mergui, ix. 407; Sandúr Hills, xii. 209.
 Mángáon, village and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 315, 316.
 Manglaur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 316.
 Mangles, Mr. Ross, his gallantry in the attempt to relieve Arrah, iv. 300, xi. 98.
 Mangoes, specially mentioned in Akot, i. 147; Alibágh, i. 166; Allgarh, i. 168; Alipur (C. P.), i. 181; Allahábád, i. 190; Ambála, i. 215; Arang, i. 306; North Arcot, i. 316; Asoha, i. 341; Azamgarh, i. 393; Bachhráwán, i. 405; Bággrási, i. 420; Bahraich, i. 434; Baigáon, i. 437; Ballia, ii. 19; Bara Banki, ii. 106; Bardwán, ii. 126; Bareilly, ii. 138; Barwa Ságar, ii. 181; Básim, ii. 184; Belgrám, ii. 231, 238; Bhágálpur, ii. 343; Bhakkar, ii. 358; Bhangha, ii. 369; Bhitauli, ii. 399; Biláspur, ii. 445; Birhar, iii. 12; Bombay Island, iii. 81; Broach, iii. 102; Budáun, iii. 116; Búrha, iii. 162; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Calicut, iii. 269; Cambay, iii. 271; Cháng Bhakár, iii. 367; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Cuttack, iv. 65; Darbhanga, iv. 122; Deoria, iv. 206; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 218; Dinánagar, iv. 299; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Edar, iv. 337; Elephanta, iv. 341; Ellichpur, iv. 344, 345; Erandol, iv. 355; Faizábád, iv. 381; Fakharpur, iv. 390; Faridpur (N.-W. P.), iv. 408; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Gangoh, iv. 477; Ghátampur, v. 57; Goa, v. 93; Godávri, v. 122; Gonda, v. 145; Haidarábád, v. 245; Hanthawadi, v. 315; Hariána, v. 338; Hoshiárpur, v. 452; Islámnagar, vii. 27; Jais, vii. 65; Jalpárgur, vii. 108; Jámbusar, vii. 123; Járcha, vii. 143; Jaunpur, vii. 151; Káimahrá, vii. 296; Káimanganj, vii. 298; North Kánara, vii. 372; Kángra, vii. 412; Kanhargáon, vii. 431; Kántha, vii. 437; Karáchi, vii. 452; Karanja, vii. 466; Karnál, viii. 19; Bhaunagar in Káthiáwár, viii. 89; Kátoria, viii. 100; Káirpur, viii. 136; Khándesh, viii. 149; Khandpára, viii. 160; Kheri, viii. 190; Kwa, viii. 382; Lahore, viii. 404, 410; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Madras, ix. 29, 30; Máinpur, ix. 202; Maldab, ix. 240, 244; Manipur, ix. 331; Mauránwán, ix. 374; Meerut, ix. 382; Mitauli, ix. 467; Mithankot, ix. 468; Moradábád, ix. 504; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Nagina, x. 159; Nágpur, x. 164, 165; Narsinghpur, x. 217; the Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Nimár, x. 333; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380, 381; Núzvid, x. 420; Oudh, x. 482; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Panch Maháls, xi. 30; Partágarh, xi. 68; Pátan (Bombay), xi. 81; Pendrá, xi. 132; Pilibhit, xi. 170; Punjab, xi. 259; Purl, xi. 301; Rái Bareli, xi. 352; Rangoon, xi. 478; Ránpet, xi. 509; Ratampur, xi. 517; Ratnágiri, xii. 3; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Rudrápur, xii. 81; Salon, xii. 168; Sambalpur, xii. 178, 185; Santál Parganá, xii. 234; Sáran, xii. 251; Sátára, xii. 277; Sauráth, xii. 292; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Sháhábád, xii. 323; Shálámár Gardens, xii. 374; Sholápur, xii. 412; Sind, xii. 520; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Sitápur, xiii. 30, 39; Sukkur, xiii. 91; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Surat, xiii. 119; Tándá, xiii. 174; Tanjore, xiii. 188; Tángáon, xiii. 216;

- Tavoy, xiii. 232; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Tumsar, xiii. 382; Umargarh, xiii. 419; Umrer, xiii. 423; Unao, xiii. 436; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 446; Utraula, xiii. 458; Wálwa, xiii. 516; Wardhá, xiii. 523; Wári, xiii. 531; Wún, xiii. 546.
- Mangoli. *See* Managoli.
- Mangor, fortified village in Central India, ix. 316.
- Mángrol, town and seaport in Káthiáwár, ix. 316, 317.
- Mangrol, town in Rájputána, ix. 317.
- Mangrota, town in Punjab, ix. 317.
- Mangrove trees, in Akyab, i. 149; Andaman Islands, i. 283; Bassein, ii. 193; Chittagong, iii. 433; Cutch, iv. 58; Elephanta, iv. 341; Hanthawadi, v. 313; Hlaing, v. 436; Janjirá, vii. 138; Kárumbhár, viii. 50; Kyauk-pyá, viii. 390; Madras, ix. 83; Má-lí-wón, ix. 258; Máskhál Island, ix. 351; Mergui, ix. 407; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nizampatam, x. 338; Rangoon, xi. 473; Sandoway, xii. 200; on the Sávitri river, xii. 295; Sháhbandar, xii. 339; Sind, xii. 506; Thon-gwa, xiii. 288.
- Mangrúl, town and *tdluk* in Berár, ix. 317.
- Mangrúl Pír, town in Berár, ix. 317.
- Mangul Pánde, the first mutineer at Barrackpur (1857), ii. 176.
- 'Man-hunts' of Muhammad Tughlak, article 'India,' vi. 284, 285.
- Maníar, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 317, 318.
- Maniárá, river in Central Provinces, ix. 318.
- Manierkhál. *See* Monierkhál.
- Mánikápur, *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 318.
- Mánikar Char, village in Assam, ix. 318, 319.
- Mánikganj, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 319.
- Mánikíálá, village and ruins in Punjab, ix. 319, 320.
- Mánikpur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 320, 321.
- Mánikpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 321, 322.
- Mánikwára, town in Bombay, ix. 322.
- Mani Májra, town in Punjab, ix. 322.
- Manipur, Native State in N.-E. India, ix. 322-334; physical aspects, 323-326; history, 326-328; population, 328-331; communications, 331, 332; commerce, 332; administration, 332, 333; medical aspects, 333, 334.
- Manipuris, aboriginal tribe, in Assam, i. 351; Cachar, iii. 325; Hill Tipperah, v. 399; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Lakhipur, viii. 440; Manipur, ix. 328-331; Promé, xi. 230; Sylhet, xiii. 150.
- Manjadikara, town in Madras, ix. 334.
- Manjarábád, *tdluk* in Mysore, ix. 334.
- Manjeri, town in Madras, ix. 335.
- Mánjhand, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, ix. 335.
- Manjhanpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 335, 336.
- Mánjhi, town in Bengal, ix. 336.
- Manjhia, town in Oudh, ix. 336.
- Manjira, old village site in Berár, ix. 336.
- Mankápur. *See* Mánikápur.
- Mánkapur, town in Oudh, ix. 336.
- Mankerá, village in Punjab, ix. 336, 337.
- Mánkur, town in Bengal, ix. 337.
- Manmád, town in Bombay, ix. 337.
- Mann, Dr., quoted, on the physiognomy of the Santáls, xii. 239, 240; on the Chins, xiii. 281.
- Mannárgudi, town and *tdluk* in Madras, ix. 337, 338.
- Manning, one of the three Englishmen who have crossed the Himálayas east of the Mariámli Pass, v. 406; on the waters of Lake Palti, v. 407.
- Manohar, fort in Bombay, ix. 338.
- Manoli, town in Bombay, ix. 338.
- Manora, cape in Sind, ix. 338, 339.
- Manori, fort in Sind, ix. 339.
- Man-oung. *See* Cheduba.
- Mánpur, *parganá* in Central India, ix. 339, 340.
- Mánsa, petty State in Bombay, ix. 340.
- Mánsa, town in Bombay, ix. 340.
- Mansahra, *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 340.
- Mansahra, town in Punjab, ix. 341.
- Mán Singh, Akbar's Hindu general, and Governor of Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 293. *Local notices*—Commenced palace at Amber (1600), i. 226; gave 1000 temples to Benares in one day, ii. 265; Governor of Bengal (1589-1606), ii. 278; collected troops for the invasion of Orissa at Bhágampur, ii. 352; built the great temple at Brindában, iii. 100; built palace at Gwalior, v. 235; the adopted son of Bhagwán Dás of Jaipur, vii. 55; defeated and took prisoner Pratápáditya, Rájá of the Sundarbans, vii. 184; made Rájmahál capital of Bengal (1592), xi. 390; made Rohtágarh his stronghold, xii. 78; said to have built a palace at Sherpur in Bogra, xii. 381.
- Mán Singh, Rájá of Jodhpur, his policy and history, vii. 241, 242.
- Manson, Mr., Commissioner of Maráthá country, murdered by the mutineer Bába Sáhib (1857), x. 211.
- Mansurnagar, *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 341, 342.
- Mantrala Kanama, pass in Madras, ix. 342.
- Mantreswar, village in Bengal, ix. 342.

- Manu, the legendary founder of Sanskrit law, article 'India,' vi. 113, 114.
- Manufactures and arts. *See* Arts and Manufactures, and also the special section in each District article, and such headings as Brass-ware, Cotton-weaving, Iron-ware, Mats, Muslins, Pottery, and Silk-weaving.
- Manure, Use of, article 'India,' vi. 483; want of, a drawback to improved husbandry, 518. *See* also the Agricultural section of each District article.
- Manwan, village and *parganā* in Oudh, ix. 342.
- Máo-beh-larkár, village in Assam, ix. 343.
- Máo-don, petty State in Assam, ix. 343.
- Mao-iong, petty State in Assam, ix. 343.
- Máo-phláng, mountain plateau in Assam, ix. 343.
- Máo-san-rám, petty State in Assam, ix. 343.
- Máo-thad-rái-shan, mountain range in Assam, ix. 343.
- Mappillas. *See* Moplas.
- Mápusa, town in Portuguese territory, ix. 343, 344.
- Márahra, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 344.
- Marakans, sea-water fishermen in Cochin, iv. 4.
- Mará-marnái, river in Assam, ix. 344.
- Marang Baru, hill in Bengal, ix. 344.
- Marátha power, The (1634-1818), article 'India,' vi. chap. xii. pp. 317-324. British India won, not from the Mughals, but from the Hindus, 317; rise of the Maráthás, Sháhji Bhonsla, 317; Sivaji, the consolidator of the Maráthá power, 317; state of parties in the Deccan (1650), 318; the Maráthás courted by the two rival Muhammadan powers, 318; Sivaji's hill forts, army of horse, tactics, etc., 319; his murder of the Bijápur general Akbar Khán, 319; coins money in his own name, 319; visits Delhi (1666), 319; enthrones himself as an independent prince at Raigarh (1674), 319; death (1680), 319; Aurangzeb's mistaken policy in the Deccan, 319; Sambhají and Sahu, successors of Sivaji, 319; the Sátára and Kolhápur families, the last of Sivaji's line, 320; rise and progress of the Peshwás, 320; second Peshwá (1721-40) invades the Deccan, 320; third Peshwá (1740-61), conquests in the Deccan, and raids from Bengal to the Punjab, 320, 321; defeat of the Maráthás by Ahmad Sháh the Afghán (1761), 321; fourth Peshwá (1761-72), 321; the five great Maráthá branches, 321; fifth Peshwá (1772), his assassination, 321; decline of the Peshwás (1772-78), 321, 322; the northern Maráthás, Sindhia and Holkar (1761-1803), 322; the Bhonslas of Berár (1751-53), 322; the Gáekwárs of Baroda, 322, 323; the sixth and seventh Peshwás (1774-1818), and the three Maráthá wars, 323, 324; end of the Peshwás (1849), 324. *Local notices*—Held Agra 1770-74, 1784-87, 1788-1803), i. 69, 70; in Ahmadábád, i. 84; Ahmadnagar, i. 108; took Ajaigarh (1800), i. 112; in Akola, i. 142; their battle with the Nizám there, i. 146; in Aligarh, i. 170; Allahábád, i. 187; Alwar, i. 204; North Arcot, i. 313; Banda, ii. 48; Bardwán, ii. 127, 128; defeated in the Bármúl Pass (1803), ii. 157; Básim, ii. 184, 185; took Bassein (Wasáí), ii. 191; in Bellary, ii. 242; Biláspur, ii. 446; plundered Broach (1675-86), iii. 113, exacted *chauth* in Berár (1671), which was granted to them (1717), iii. 144; plundered Burhánpur (1685), iii. 164; in Central India, iii. 294; Central Provinces, iii. 302; Cuddapah, iv. 48; defeated Nawáb of Cuddapah (1757), iv. 49; in Damoh, iv. 109; at Delhi (1726, 1771), iv. 193; took Deorí (1741), iv. 206; Dhárwár (1753, 1791), iv. 266; Dholka (1736), iv. 272; in Etáwah, iv. 371; occupied Fatehpur (1736-50), iv. 424; took Ghorbandar (1737), v. 75; held Gingi (1677-98), v. 83, 84; their incursions to Goa, v. 104, 105; in Godávari District (1753), v. 124; held Gooty (1714-76), v. 160; their intervention in Haidarábád, v. 249; war with Nizám Ali, v. 251; plundering of Berár, v. 263; conquered Orchhá and Jhánsi (1742), vii. 218; made Kálpi their head-quarters in Bundelkhand, vii. 342; held Kalyán (1648-60, 1662-1780), vii. 347; Káranja Island (1737-74), vii. 467; and Karnála hill fort (1740-1818), viii. 30; their dealings with Kárwár, viii. 54, 55; their rule over Káthiáwár, viii. 91; defeated by Ali Durr Khán at Kátwá, viii. 102; in Khándesh (1760-1818), viii. 153; defeated the Nizám at Khánda (1795), viii. 166; reduced Lakhnauti (1794), viii. 441; sacked Madgiri (1774, 1791), viii. 540; attacked Madras (1741), ix. 103; held Máhuli (1670-1817), ix. 187; overran Málwá (1737), ix. 267; plundered Mánikpur (1760), ix. 321; defeated at Mehidpur (1817), ix. 398; sacked Nágamangala (1792), x. 154; in Nimár, x. 330; the N.-W. Provinces, x. 366, 367; Orissa, x. 430, 431; their defeat at Pánipat (1761), xi. 45-47; their rise to power, xi. 204;

- in Raipur, xi. 369; Rájputána, xi. 406, 407; defeated at Rámghát, xi. 449; defeated Saffdar Khán at Ratanpur (1705), xi. 516; in Ratnágiri, xii. 6; defeated Haidar Ali at Rattihalli (1764), xii. 14; in Saháranpur, xii. 116, 117; held Salsette (1739-74), xii. 169; in Sambalpur, xii. 179, 180; Sargúja, xii. 267; Sátára, xii. 277, 278; ravaged Shaikháwati (1754), xii. 372; surprised the British at Shikohábád (1802), xii. 398; defeated Tipú's troops at Shimoga (1791), xii. 406; in Sholápur, xii. 412; defeated by Sáadat Khán at Sikandarábád (1736), xii. 478; at Sinharh, xii. 543, 544; and Sira, xii. 546; their raids on Surat, xiii. 122; conquest of Tanjore, xiii. 182, 194; ravages in Udaipur, xiii. 405-407; took Vellore (1676), xiii. 467; in Wún, xiii. 540.
- 'Maráthá Ditch,' The, moat constructed partly round Calcutta as a protection against the Maráthás, article 'India,' vi. 320, 321; iii. 241.
- Maráthá wars, The first (1778-81), article 'India,' vi. 323; 391. *Local notices*—The treaty of Salbái, iii. 38; the retreat from Talegáon Dábhára (1779), xiii. 166; convention of Wadgáon (1779), xiii. 505. The second (1802-04), article 'India,' vi. 398. *Local notices*—The battle of Argaum, i. 329; Assaye, i. 374, 375; treaty of Bassein (1802), ii. 192; its history, iii. 38; storm of Gáwilgarh, v. 43; war with Holkar, vii. 6. The third and last, annexation of the Peshwá's dominions (1818), article 'India,' vi. 323; 402. *Local notices*—Its history, iii. 39; battles of Mehidpur, vii. 6; Kirkí, viii. 121; Korigáum, viii. 298, 299.
- Maráthí literature and authors, article 'India,' vi. 346.
- Mara Tista, river in Bengal, ix. 344.
- Marble-carving, article 'India,' vi. 112. *See* Stone cutting and carving.
- Marble for building, article 'India,' vi. 628. *Local notices*—Found or quarried at Mount Abú, i. 4; Alwar, i. 203; Upper Burma, iii. 211, 218; Khávda in Cutch, iv. 60; Dánta, iv. 118; Jabalpur, vii. 31; Jaipur, vii. 51, 52; Jehlam, vii. 167; Jodhpur, vii. 237; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nepál, x. 278; Palnád, xi. 16; Patiála, xi. 87; Maneri in Yusufzai, xi. 146; Rájputána, xi. 402; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Taung-ngu, xiii. 221; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Wánkáner, xiii. 518.
- Marco Polo, by Colonel Yule, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 152 (footnote 1);
- 231 (footnote 1); 233 (footnotes 1 and 3); 237 (footnote 4); 239 (footnote 3); 356 (footnote). *Local notices*—On the Andaman Isles, i. 283; the kingdom of Anúmakonda, i. 294; Bengálá, ii. 269; Cambay, iii. 274; the cave dwellings on the Hindu Kush, v. 417; Káyál, viii. 107; Kistna District, viii. 227; the name Malabar, ix. 217; Motupalli, ix. 521, 522; Sendarbandi Pandya, king of Madura, xi. 42; Quilon, xi. 339; Tinneveli, xiii. 308.
- Marble rocks. *See* Bheraghát.
- Mardán, *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 344, 345.
- Mardán. *See* Hoti-mardán.
- Mardan Singh, Rájá of Bhánpur, mentioned, and defeated by Rose at Barodia Naunagar (1858), xii. 103.
- Margáo, town in Portuguese territory, ix. 345.
- Margary, Mr., murdered (1875) in trying to open a trade route between China and Burma, iii. 228.
- Margrá, town in Bengal, ix. 345.
- Mar, Gregory, first Jacobite Bishop of the Syrian Church in India, vi. 242, 243.
- Mariádeh, village in Central Provinces, ix. 345, 346.
- Mariáhu, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 346.
- Máriáo, petty State in Assam, ix. 346.
- Máriás, aboriginal tribe in the Central Provinces, article 'India,' vi. 55. *Local notices*—Central Provinces, iii. 307; Kotápalli, viii. 309.
- Mariás, The, tribe in Assam, i. 358, ix. 346.
- Marine, The Bombay, iii. 67, 68.
- Máris, aboriginal tribe in the Central Provinces, iv. 53, iii. 307.
- Marja, pass in Punjab, ix. 347.
- Marjáta, estuary in Bengal, ix. 347.
- Márkandí, village in Central Provinces, ix. 347.
- Márkápur, *tdluk* in Madras, ix. 347.
- Markham, Mr. Clements R., introduced cinchona into the Nilgiri Hills (1860), ix. 34, x. 316; on the passes from Sikkim into Tibet, xii. 483, 484.
- Marlborough, Earl of, sent with a fleet to take possession of Bombay, iii. 37.
- Marmagáo, peninsula, village, and port in Portuguese territory, ix. 347, 348.
- Marmots, in Kashmír, viii. 68; Ladákh, viii. 397.
- Marochetti, his sculptured angel on the well at Cawnpur, iii. 291, 292.
- Maroli, port in Bombay, ix. 348.
- Marpha, historic fort in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 348.
- Marri. *See* Murree.

- Marriage ceremonies and customs of the Kadavá Kunbís, i. 86, xiii. 437, 438; the Arakan Hill tribes, i. 301; the Balúchís, ii. 38; the Kurkús, ii. 331; in Bhandará, ii. 363; of the Bhílálás and Bhíls, ii. 391; of the Burmese, iii. 180; of the Karens and Chins, iii. 181; of the Gonds, iii. 311; of the Deori Chutiýás, iii. 467; of the Coorgs, iv. 35; of the Daphlas, iv. 119; of the Mechs, iv. 332; of the Gáros, v. 29; of the Juángs, vii. 252; of the Kandhs, vii. 403; of the Kángra tribes, vii. 421, 422; of the Karens, viii. 4; of the Khásis, viii. 175; of the Kols, viii. 257, 258; of the Kotas, viii. 301; of the Ladákhís, viii. 398; of the Bhíls of Mahi Kántha, ix. 178; of the Nairs, ix. 227, 228, xiii. 348; of the Malayáls, ix. 238, 239; in Manipur, ix. 330; of the Meos, ix. 419; of the Míkirs, ix. 437, 438; of the Mírls, ix. 444; of the Rengmá Nágás, x. 148; of the Nicobarians, x. 296; of the Koravars, xi. 17, 18; of the Rewá Kántha Bhíls, xii. 52; of the Kóls, xii. 53; of the Santáls, xii. 243, 244; of the Hos or Larka Kols, xii. 537; of the Chins, xiii. 281, 282; of the Bánjás and Gonds in Wún, xiii. 541, 542.
- Marriage law of the Hindus, article 'India,' vi. 195, 196.
- Marriott, Col., deposed Muzaffar Jang (1815), and placed his brother on throne of Karnúl, viii. 42.
- Marris, a tribe in Balúchistán, ii. 29; infesting the Bolan pass, iii. 35.
- Mársághái, town in Bengal, ix. 349.
- Marshall, Gen., took Dhámoni (1818), iv. 240; Háthras, v. 355; and Mandlá, ix. 303.
- Marshes, *jhills* or *bíls*, in Allahábád, i. 186; Azamgarh, i. 392, 393; Bákarganj, i. 440; Ballia, ii. 18; Bara Banki, ii. 106, 107; the Bayrá *bíl*, ii. 221; Benares, ii. 255; Bhagálpur, ii. 344; Bhongáon, ii. 403; Bogra, iii. 25; Bonrá, iii. 88; Cachar, iii. 233; the Chalan *bíl*, iii. 327; in Champáran, iii. 337; the Rann of Cutch, iv. 58, 59; Dacca, iv. 79; the Najafgarh *jhill* near Delhi, iv. 178; Dhandhúka, iv. 243; Dhol Samudrá, iv. 278; Dhulápura, iv. 280; Dig, iv. 286; Etah, iv. 358; Etáwáh, iv. 368; Farídpur, iv. 395, 396; Farukhábád, iv. 409; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Goálpára, v. 112; Gogo, v. 138; Gonda, v. 146; Gorakhpur, v. 164; Gurdáspur, v. 207; Hardoi, v. 322; Hissár, v. 426; Howrah, v. 461, 462; Húglí, v. 490; Bhuj *jhill* in Jaisalmer, vii. 66; in Jalandhar, vii. 84; Jessor, vii. 183; Jodhpur, vii. 235, 236; Kábar, vii. 265; Kahnúwán, vii. 294; Mari Kalang and Potá Kalang, vii. 323; in Kámrup, vii. 355; in Karáchi, vii. 445; of the Karatoyá, vii. 469; in Karnál, viii. 199; Kheri, viii. 189; Khulná, viii. 206; Kistna, viii. 226; Kuch Behar, viii. 319; Lakhimpur, viii. 426; Mahuwa, ix. 187; Maihar, ix. 289; Háodá *bíl* in Maimansingh, ix. 192; Máinpurí, ix. 202; Malláni, ix. 260; Mát, ix. 357; Mohanlálganj, ix. 472; Montgomery, ix. 494; Moradábád, ix. 504; Múltán, x. 2, 3; Murshidábád, x. 21; Muzaffarnagar, x. 66, 67; Nadiyá, x. 129; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nicobar Islands, x. 298; N.-W. Provinces, x. 361; Nowgong, x. 406; Oudh, x. 481; Pabná, x. 511, 512; Partábgarh, xi. 69; Paung-deh, xi. 119; Pesháwar, xi. 146; Pilibhít, xi. 172; Porbandar, xi. 215; Prome, xi. 226; Purniah, xi. 322, 331; Ráhon, xi. 347; Rái Bareli, xi. 353; Rájputána, ix. 397; Rájsháhí, xi. 427, 428; Rangpur, xi. 488; Rudrápur, xii. 81; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sára, xii. 248; Sáran, xii. 251, 252; Seonl, xii. 308; Sháhjáhpur, xii. 343, 344; Siálkot, xii. 440, 441; Sib-ságar, xii. 460; Sirsá, xii. 9; of the Soláni river, xiii. 49; Sultánpur, xiii. 96, 97; Surat, xiii. 118; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tálbehát, xiii. 164; Tálgaon, xiii. 167; Támrángá, xiii. 173; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 177; Tanjore, xiii. 181; Taráí, xiii. 207; Tatta, xiii. 217; Taung-ngu, xiii. 227; Thána, xiii. 250; Tharawadí, xiii. 272; Tinne-velli, xiii. 298; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 387, 389; Unao, xiii. 427; Vizagapatam, xiii. 496, 497.
- Marshman, H. M., his account of the battle of Laswári, quoted, viii. 466; one of the Baptist missionaries of Serampur, xiii. 318.
- Martaban, township in Burma, ix. 349.
- Martaban, ancient town in Burma, ix. 349, 350.
- Martin, Gen. Claude, founded the Martinière at Lucknow, viii. 507; built a palace at Najafgarh, x. 178.
- Martin, François, purchased site and established the French at Pondicherry, iv. 451, 452, xi. 198.
- Martindell, Col., took Kálinjar (1812), vii. 333.
- Martinez, Col. Manuel, first proposed to deepen the Pámbam Passage, xi. 22.
- Martoll, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 350.
- Marittan. *See* Matan.

- Martyn, Col., occupied Rámnád (1792), xi. 451.
- Martyrdoms of Jesuit missionaries, article 'India,' vi. 252, 253.
- Marufganj, village in Bengal, ix. 350.
- Marwar, State in Rájputána, ix. 350. See Jodhpur.
- Márwáris, Agarwálas, etc., trading caste of importance in Agroha (their original seat), i. 77, 78; Ahmadnagar, i. 104, 105, 109; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123; Assam, i. 359, 360; Azamgarh, i. 402; Bengal, ii. 311; Bhiwápur, ii. 401; Bombay city, iii. 81; Dacca, iv. 87; Darrang, iv. 149; Goálánda, v. 111; Hamirpur, v. 301; Hinganghát, v. 421, 422; Jaggayapet, vii. 42; Jodhpur, vii. 237; Joshát, vii. 248; Kaládgi, vii. 319; Kámrúp, vii. 363, 364; Kámthi, vii. 367; Kelod, viii. 111; Kuch Behar, viii. 324, 328; Lakhimpur, viii. 430, 436; Lakhna, viii. 440; Mandáwar, ix. 292, 293; Násik, x. 231; Párner (riot against), xi. 66; Patná, xi. 112; Rahúri, xi. 348; Ráncchi, xi. 468; Sibságar, xii. 465, 469, 472; Siráiganj, xii. 548; Sonápur (Assam), xiii. 58; Surat, xiii. 158.
- Marwats, Pathán tribe in Bannu, ii. 91, 93.
- Masan, river in Bengal, ix. 350.
- Masár, village in Bengal, ix. 350, 351.
- Masáúd. See Sayyid Sálár Masáúd.
- Masáúd, founded Gházípur (1530), v. 63, 64; his tomb there, v. 64.
- Mascarewas, Dom Joao, defended Diu against the king of Gujarát (1545), iv. 307.
- Mashobra, village and hill in Punjab, ix. 351.
- Masjidkur, site of an old mosque, Bengal, ix. 351.
- Máskhál, island in Bengal, ix. 351.
- Massacres, at Alleppi (1809), i. 200; Black Hole of Calcutta (1757), iii. 241; Cawnpur (1857), iii. 282, 291; Delhi (1857), iv. 194; of Bhils at Dháragáon, iv. 250; Fatehgarh (1857), iv. 420; Hardwár, v. 334; Húglí, v. 500; Jhánsi (1857), vii. 219; Khátmádu (1846), viii. 184; of Bhils at Kopáragáon (1804), viii. 293; Mánantawádi (1802), ix. 275; Meerut (1857), ix. 385; Nong-klaio (1829), x. 353; Patan Sáongi (1742), xi. 84; Patná (1763), xi. 95, 96; Pharámgi (1871), xi. 166; Shámli (1857), xiii. 259; Vellore (1806), xiii. 469.
- Masson, quoted, on the Káfirs, vii. 290; on the population of Kandahár, vii. 390; of Khelát, viii. 188; on the Mula Pass, ix. 536.
- Master, Streynsham, Governor of Madras (1678-81), ix. 66.
- Massy, Gen. W. G. Dunham, archway and market in honour of, at Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38.
- Mastgarh, fortress in Punjab, ix. 351.
- Másti, village in Mysore, ix. 351.
- Masúda, town in Rájputána, ix. 352.
- Masulipatam, town and seaport in Madras, ix. 352-357; history, 353-357; Company's factory established at (1622), article 'India,' vi. 368; temporarily abandoned (1628), but re-established under a *farmán* from the king of Golconda (1632), 368; murder of the Company's factors at (1689), 371; recapture of, from the French, 385.
- Másura, town in Bombay, ix. 357.
- Masúri. See Mussooree.
- Mát, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 357, 358.
- Mátábhángá, river in Bengal, ix. 358, 359.
- Mátáikhár, forest reserve in Assam, ix. 359.
- Matak, tract of country in Assam, ix. 359, 360.
- Mataks. See Moamáriás.
- Mátámuri, river in Bengal, ix. 360.
- Matan, ancient temple in Kashmír, ix. 360, 361.
- Mátar, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 361.
- Matári, town in Bombay, ix. 361, 362.
- Mataundh, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 362.
- Material Condition of the People. See Condition of the People.
- Mathematics, Bráhmanical system of, vi. 106.
- Matheran, hill station and sanitarium in Bombay, ix. 362-364; physical aspects, 362-364; history, 364; chief public buildings, 364.
- Mathura. See Muttra.
- Mathura, town in Oudh, ix. 365.
- Mathwár, petty State in Central India, ix. 365.
- Mátiaikhár. See Mátáikhár.
- Matiáná, village in Punjab, ix. 365.
- Mátin, estate in Central Provinces, ix. 365.
- Matlá, river in Bengal, ix. 365, 366.
- Matlá. See Port Canning.
- Mátra Timba, petty State in Káthiáwár, ix. 366.
- Mats, made at Ampta, i. 245; Wandiwash in North Arcot, i. 317; South Arcot, i. 326; Arni, i. 331; Assam, i. 367; Bákarganj, i. 447; Barsoi, ii. 177; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Damán, iv. 103; Dhárapur, iv. 249; Dhár-

- wár, iv. 264; Faridpur, iv. 397, 405; Gopálganj, v. 161; Hanthawadi, v. 316; Kásijorá, viii. 80; Khási Hills, viii. 178; Kheri, viii. 196; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kuch Behar, viii. 324; Lakhimpur, viii. 434; Lohárdagá, viii. 485; Mágurá, ix. 141; Maimansingh, ix. 198; Palghát in Malabar, ix. 235; Midnapur, ix. 420; Muzaffargarh, x. 63; Nárájol, x. 203; Nellore, x. 269; Noákháli, x. 350; Nowgong, x. 412; Pabná, x. 517; Porto Novo, xi. 222; Púdúkattái, xi. 238; Pullampet, xi. 241; Rangoon, xi. 479; Rangpur, xi. 498; Sayyidpur, xii. 300; Sehván, xii. 305; Serampur, xiii. 318; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Sylhet, xiii. 153, 157; Tipperah, xiii. 319; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447.
- Matthews, Gen., stormed Honáwar (1783), v. 440; started on his march against Bednur from Kandápur, vii. 399.
- Mattod, village in Mysore, ix. 366.
- Mattrá. *See* Muttra.
- Ma-tun, river in Burma, ix. 366, 367.
- Mau, cantonment in Central India. *See* Mhow.
- Mau, *tahsil* in Jhánsi District, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 367, 368.
- Mau, town in Jhánsi District, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 368, 369.
- Mau, town and *tahsil* in Banda District, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 369.
- Mau, town in Azamgarh District. *See* Mau Nátbhanjan.
- Mau Aimá, town in Allahábád District, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 369, 370.
- Ma-úbin, village in Burma, ix. 370.
- Maudhá, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 370.
- Maudhunkhalla. *See* Mondemkhallu.
- Maulmain, town and seaport in Burma, ix. 370-372; population, 371; principal buildings, 371; education, 372; medical aspects, 372.
- Maunagar, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 372.
- Mau Nátbhanjan, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 372, 373.
- Maundá, village in Central Provinces, ix. 373.
- Maung Da, former governor of Tavoy, headed revolt there (1829), xiii. 229.
- Maung-daw, town in Burma, ix. 373, 374.
- Maung-ma-gau. *See* Moscos.
- Maung Myat Thún, made Donabyú his head-quarters in second Burmese war, where he defeated Loch, but was eventually killed, iv. 313, xiii. 289; leader of revolt in Henzada, v. 385.
- Maung Sat, Governor of Than-lyin, after first Burmese war assumed title of king, but was defeated (1827), xiii. 158, 159.
- Mau Ránipur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 374. *See* Mau and Ránipur.
- Mauránwán, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 374.
- Maureswar, village in Bengal, ix. 374.
- Mauritius, India's trade with, article 'India,' vi. 578, 579.
- Mausoleums, article 'India,' vi. 112.
- Local notices*—The following mausoleums and cenotaphs are particularly noteworthy, the Táji Mahál and that of Ihtimad-ud-Daulá at Agra, i. 75; Ahmadábád, i. 98; the Khusrú Bagh at Allahábád, i. 196, 198; of All Muhammad Khán at Aonla, i. 296; of Saádat-ullá-Khán at Arcot, i. 311; of Telang Ráo at Arvi, i. 336; of wife of Aurungzeb at Aurungábád, i. 387; of Málik Ambar at Roza, i. 388; of Sayyid Abdul Aziz at Aurungábád Sayyid, i. 388; of Khán Jahán at Bágherhát, i. 417; of Jaswant Ráo Holkar at Bhánpura, ii. 369; of the Ráos of Cutch at Bhūi, ii. 408; of the Rájás of Búndi at Búndi, iii. 160; of Chhatar Sál at Chhatarpur, iii. 396; of Humáyun at Delhi, iv. 188; of the Bahu Begam at Faizábád, iv. 388; of Shaikh Sálím Chishti at Fatehpur Sikri, iv. 434; of kings of Bengal at Gaur, v. 40; of kings of Golconda at Golconda, v. 144; of Mahan Singh at Gujránwála, v. 187; of Muhammad Ghaus at Gwalior, v. 234, 235; of the Mírs at Haidarábád (Sind), v. 288; of the wife of Akbar at Hasan Abdál, v. 342; of the Rájás of Jodhpur at Mandor, vii. 247, ix. 309; of Bábar and Timúr Sháh at Kábul, vii. 268; at Kálpi, vii. 343; at Kanauj, vii. 387; of Ahmad Sháh Duráni at Kandahár, vii. 391; of the first Nawáb of Karnúl at Karnúl, viii. 45; of Pír Ghulám Ali at Kerá, viii. 116, 117; of Sayyid Khurd at Kheri, viii. 199; of Fateh Muhammad Khán at Kolár, viii. 279; of Jahángír, Nur Jahán, and Ranjit Singh at Lahore, viii. 415, 416, 417; of Sháhal Muhammad Kalhora at Lárk-hána, viii. 463, 465; the Imámbára at Lucknow, viii. 506, 507; of Hoshang Ghorí at Mándogarb, ix. 308; at Meerut, ix. 393; Mehmádábád, ix. 400; of the Rájás of Coorg at Merkára, ix. 414; of Sáwan Mall at Múltán, x. 12; of Murshid Kulí Khán, x. 38, 39; of the Bhonslá Rájás at Nággpur, x. 174; of Nawáb Najib-ud-daulá at Najibábád, x. 179; at Nakodar, x. 180, 181; of Gunna Begam at Núrábád, x. 418;

- at Palwal, xi. 21; at Pandharpur, xi. 37; of Sadr Jahán at Piháni, xi. 170; of Randullá Khán at Rahmatpur, xi. 346; at Rai Bareli, xi. 360; of Faizullá-Khán at Rámpur, xi. 459; of Peshwá Báji Ráo at Ráver, xii. 14; at Sakhi Sarwár, xii. 146; of Sher Sháh at Sásserám, xii. 273; of Haidar Ali and Tipú Sultán at Seringapatam, xii. 320; of Akbar at Sikandra, xii. 481; of Khair-ud-dín Sháh at Sukkur, xiii. 93; of the Oxendens at Surat, xiii. 135; of Zafar Khán at Tribeni, xiii. 353; of the Ránas of Mewár at Ar or Arhar, near Udaipur, xiii. 410; of Abdullá Khán at Ujháni, xiii. 417.
- Mávalikara, town and *taluk* in Madras, ix. 374, 375.
- Mawái, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 375.
- Máwal, Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 375, 376.
- Mawána, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 376.
- Maxwell, Colonel, advanced on Mysore from Káveripatam (1790), viii. 106.
- May, Mr., Superintendent of the Matbhanga river, and founder of the deepening system there, v. 475.
- Máyakonda, village in Mysore, ix. 376, 377.
- Máyani. See Máini.
- Máyapur, village in Bengal, ix. 377.
- Máyavaram, town and *taluk* in Madras, ix. 377.
- Mayne, F. O., his improvements at Étah, where the market-place is called Mayneganj after him, iv. 366.
- Mayo, Earl of, Viceroy of India (1869-72), article 'India,' vi. 425, 426; the Ambála *darbar*; visit of the Duke of Edinburgh; administrative reforms; abolition of customs lines; assassination at the Andaman Islands, 425; his scheme for Indian feeder lines of railway, 445, 446. *Local notices*—His interview with Sher Ali Khán at Ambála, i. 51; his murder in the Andaman Islands, i. 284; statue of, at Calcutta, iii. 250; made treaty with the Mahárája of Kashmir for regulating the trade of Ladákh, viii. 400; resolved to severely punish the Lusháis, viii. 531.
- Mayo Mines, salt-mines in Punjab, ix. 377-379.
- Mayn, river in Burma, ix. 379.
- Mayúr Pandit, Maráthí religious poet of the 18th century, vi. 346.
- Mazagon, suburb of Bombay city, ix. 379.
- M'Bean, General, his campaign in Arakan in the first Burmese war (1824-26), i. 153, iii. 225; took Mro-haung, where he cantoned, and most of his troops died of disease, ix. 524; occupied Sandoway, xii. 205.
- M'Caskill, General Sir J. C., destroyed Istálif in Afghánistán for harbouring the murderers of Burnes, i. 33, 34; commanded second division in Pollock's advance through the Khaibar Pass, and lost two guns there, viii. 126, 127.
- M'Crindle, Mr. J. W. M., *Commerce and Navigation of the Erythraean Sea*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 166 (footnotes 1 and 2); 356 (footnote); *Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian*, quoted, vi. 168 (footnote 1); 356 (footnote).
- M'Donell, Mr. Fraser, his gallantry in the attempt to relieve Arrah (1857), iv. 300, xi. 98.
- M'Dowall, Colonel, took Málegáon, but with heavy loss (1818), ix. 254.
- Means of communication, article 'India,' vi. chap. xviii. pp. 545-554. History of Indian railways, 545; Lord Dalhousie's trunk railway lines, 545; Lord Mayo's branch or feeder lines, 545, 546; the four classes of Indian railways, 'Guaranteed,' 'State,' 'Assisted,' and 'Native State,' 546-549; statistics of Indian railways, 549, 550; roads, the Grand Trunk Road, extension of minor roads, 550, 551; road metal, 551; bridges of boats, 551; navigable rivers, 551-553; navigable canals, 553, 554. See also the special section in each District article.
- Mechi, river in Bengal, ix. 379.
- Mechs, aboriginal tribe, in Assam, i. 351; Dárljilling, iv. 130; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 331, 332; Gáo Hills, v. 28; Goálpára, v. 115; Jalpaiguri, vii. 112, 115; Kuch Behar, viii. 322.
- Medak, town in Haiderábad State, ix. 379.
- Mediæval trade of India, vi. 555.
- Medical aspects. See the section on this subject in each District article, and Cholera, Elephantiasis, Fevers, Goitre, Leprosy, Smallpox, and Vaccination.
- Medical charities, hospitals and dispensaries, are noticed in each District article. See also Hospitals.
- Medical colleges in India, article 'India,' vi. 109. *Local notices*—The Grant, Bombay, iii. 71; Calcutta, iii. 259; Madras, ix. 116.
- Medicine and drugs, article 'India,' vi. 34; Bráhmánical system of medicine, vi. 106-110; its independent development, 4th to 8th century, 107; scope of Indian medicine, 107; Indian surgery, 107, 108; Buddhist public

- hospitals, 108, 109; decline of Hindu medicine, 109; English Medical Colleges, 109; vernacular medical literature, 109, 110.
- Medlicott and Blanford, *Geology of India*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 27 (foot-note); 631-640; also on the Himalaya Mountains, v. 410; on granite in Jabalpur, vii. 30; on the Sahyādri, xii. 138; and the Vindhya Mountains, xiii. 474.
- Meadows, General, took Dhārapuram (1790), iv. 251; and Karūr, viii. 52; Governor of Madras (1790-92), ix. 67; led the assault on Nandidrúg (1791), x. 192.
- Meenace, battle-field in Sind, ix. 379. *See* Miáni.
- Meenace, town in Punjab, ix. 379. *See* Miáni.
- Meen Meer, cantonment, near Lahore, in Punjab, ix. 379, 380.
- Meerut, Division in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 380, 381; population, 380; religion, 380; principal towns, 381.
- Meerut, District in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 381-392; physical aspects, 382, 383; history, 383-385; population, 385, 386; division of people into town and country, 386, 387; agriculture, 387-389; natural calamities, 389; commerce and trade, etc., 389, 390; administration, 390, 391; medical aspects, 391, 392.
- Meerut, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 392.
- Meerut, city in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 392-394; physical aspects, 392, 393; population, 393; antiquarian remains, 393; army, 393; commerce and trade, 393, 394; revenue, 394; outbreak of the mutiny at, article 'India,' vi. 419.
- Megasthenes, Seleukos' ambassador to the court of Chandra Gupta, article 'India,' vi. 154; 163; his description of India and of Indian society (300 B.C.), 167-170; division of India into petty kingdoms, 170. *Local notices*—At Allahábád, i. 195, 196; in Behar, ii. 227; speaks of the three kingdoms of Kalingá, Andhra, and Pandya, ix. 10; his Mathæ identified with Mandáwar, ix. 292; at the court of Chandra Gupta, x. 362; calls Pandya *Parthala*, xi. 42; his description of Palibothra, now Patná, xi. 107; his river Sambus identified wrongly with the Sai, xii. 139.
- Meghāsani, mountain peak in Bengal, ix. 394.
- Meghná, the eastern estuary of the united waters of the Brahmaputra and Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 15; 21; 28; its 'bore' or tidal-wave, vi. 31; the Meghná delta, vi. 25, ix. 394, 395.
- Mehar, Sub-division in Sind, ix. 395-397; physical aspects, 396; population, 396; agriculture, 396, 397; manufactures, commerce, etc., 397; administration, 397; climate, 397.
- Mehar, *tdluk* in Sind, ix. 397, 398.
- Meherpur. *See* Mihrpur.
- Mehidpur, town in Central India, ix. 398; defeat of Holkar at, in the last Maráthá war (1817-18), vi. 402.
- Mehkar, town and *tdluk* in Berár, ix. 398.
- Mehmadábád, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 399, 400.
- Mehndi Hassan, called himself Nizám of Jaunpur, and occupied most of that District (1857-58), vii. 153.
- Mehráb Khán, ruler of Baluchistán, killed at storm of Khelát (1831), ii. 31.
- Mehsi, village in Bengal, ix. 400.
- Mehtárs, semi-aboriginal tribe in Khand-pará, viii. 160.
- Mehwás, group of Native States in Bombay, ix. 400, 401.
- Meja, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 401.
- Mekráns, in the Bombay Presidency, iii. 49; in Dúngarpur, iv. 324.
- Melagiris, mountain range in Madras, ix. 401, 402.
- Melao, town in Bombay, ix. 402.
- Melapalaiyam, town in Madras, ix. 402.
- Melapavur, town in Madras, ix. 402.
- Melghát, *tdluk* and hill tract in Berár, ix. 402-404.
- Melons, grown in Afghánistán, i. 38; Akyab, i. 156; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Bareilly, ii. 142; Bikaner, ii. 439; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450, 451; Dádar, iv. 92; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Ghazni, v. 72; Goa, v. 93; Haidarábád, v. 245; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 280; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jodhpur, vii. 235; Karáchi, vii. 452; Karnúl, viii. 34; Kashmír, viii. 71, 72; Khápá, viii. 165; Kuram, viii. 369; Lahore, viii. 410; Mangrol, ix. 316; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; Pesháwar, xi. 146; Pishin, xi. 190; Rájputána, xi. 417; Sidhaut, xii. 474; Sind, xii. 520; Sitápur, xiii. 35; Taráí, xiii. 209; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 446.
- Melukote, sacred village in Mysore, ix. 404.
- Melúr, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, ix. 404, 405.
- Melville, Mr., Joint Commissioner for settling Orissa (1805), x. 432.
- Memadpur, petty State in Bombay, ix. 405.

- Memári, town in Bengal, ix. 405.
Memoir of the War in India, conducted by General Lord Lake, by Major William Thorne, quoted, vi. 317 (foot-note 1).
 Memons, Muhammadan class in Bombay Presidency, iii. 52, city, iii. 81; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 276, 277; Sind, xii. 518.
 Mendarda. *See* Mandurda.
 Mendhával, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 405.
 Mendi-khálí, arm of Meghná river in Bengal, ix. 405.
 Menezes, third Portuguese Viceroy, enlarged the fort of Cochin (1525), iv. 12.
 Menezes, Dom Francisco, defeated at Arakan (1615), x. 342.
 Menezes, Vasco Fernandes Cesarde, Governor-General of Goa (1712-17), built fortress at Bárdez and Chapora, v. 104.
 Meng-bra. *See* Minbra.
 Meng-dún. *See* Mindun.
 Meng-gyl. *See* Min-gyl.
 Meng-hla. *See* Min-hla.
 Mengni, petty State in Bombay, ix. 405, 406.
 Meos, aboriginal tribe, in Gurgáon, v. 206-219; Mewát, ix. 419, 420; Rájputána, xi. 411, 412.
 Mer and Ser, mountain peaks in the Himálaya, ix. 406.
 Merats, wild tribe. *See* Mers.
 Meratúr, town in Madras, ix. 406.
 Mercara, town and *táluk* in Coorg, ix. 406. *See* Merkára.
 Merewether, Sir W. L., Commissioner of Sind, the largest pier in Kiámári called after him, viii. 215.
 Mergui, District in Lower Burma, ix. 406-411; physical aspects, 406-408; history, 408; population, 408, 409; agriculture, 409, 410; manufactures, etc., 410; revenue, etc., 410, 411; medical aspects, 411.
 Mergui, town and seaport in Lower Burma, ix. 411, 412.
 Mergui Archipelago, group of islands in Burma, ix. 412.
 Meriah. *See* Kandhs.
 Merkára, *táluk* in Coorg, ix. 412, 413.
 Merkára, chief town of Coorg, ix. 413-415.
 Mers or Merats, wild tribe, numerous in Alwar, i. 203; Merwára, ix. 416, 417; Rájputána, xi. 409, 412, 414; Udaipur, xiii. 402.
 Merta, town in Rájputána, ix. 415.
 Mertigudda, mountain in Mysore, ix. 415.
 Merwára, Sub-division in Rájputána, ix. 415-417.
 Merwára Battalion, The, ix. 417.
 Mesána, town in Bombay, ix. 418.
 Mesli, petty State in Bombay, ix. 418.
 Metcalfe, Lord, Governor-General of India (1835-36), article 'India,' vi. 406. *Local notices*—Protested against Ranjít Singh's attack on Máler Kotla (1808), ix. 235; first Governor of Agra (1835), on the wish of the Rájputs for British intervention (1811), xi. 407.
 Meteorology of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. xxiii. pp. 641-655. Meteorological geography of the Himálayas and Punjab frontier, 641-643; the Indus plain and great Indian desert, 643; Gangetic plain and E. Bengal, 643, 644; the Central Indian and Southern plateaux, 644, 645; Anamalai Hills, 645; southern coast strip and Ceylon, 645, 646; Burma, 646; solar radiation, 647; air temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, 647, 648; rainfall statistics, 649, 650; sunspot cycles, 650, 651.
 Meteorological Statistics, given under the section, Medical Aspects, for each District; the most noteworthy are Mount Abú, i. 6; Aden, i. 20; Afghánistán, i. 37, 38; Agra, i. 67; Ahmadábád, i. 93; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 131, 132; Aligarh, i. 177; Amritsar, i. 263; Andaman Islands, i. 286; Assam, i. 372, 373; Bánda, ii. 54; Benares, ii. 261; Bengal, ii. 321, 322; Bombay Presidency, iii. 72; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Calcutta, iii. 260; Central Provinces, iii. 322; Cherra Punji, iii. 393; Coorg, iv. 41; Cutch, iv. 64; Cuttack, iv. 74; Dárljling, iv. 139; Rájamahendri, v. 130; Gonda, v. 154; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád State, v. 243, 244; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 285; Hardoi, v. 328; Hoshangábád, v. 448; Jaipur, vii. 58, 59; Jaláun, vii. 102; Jhánsi, vii. 227; Kábul, vii. 272; Karáchi, vii. 450, 451; Kashmir, viii. 76; Khándesh, viii. 158, 159; Khási Hills, viii. 179; Kohát, viii. 249; Lahore, viii. 413; Lucknow, viii. 501; Ludhiána, viii. 525; Madras Presidency, ix. 79; Madras city, ix. 119; Madura, ix. 131, 132; Maháballeshwar, ix. 143; Malabar, ix. 235; Mandlá, ix. 306; Manipur, ix. 333, 334; Meerut, ix. 391; Montgomery, ix. 501; Múltán, x. 10; Nadiyá, x. 140; Nággpur, x. 172; Nilgiri Hills, x. 325; Nimár, x. 335; N.-W. Provinces, x. 403, 404; Orissa, x. 467, 468; Oudh, x. 510; Patná, xi. 105; Pesháwar, xi. 157; Poona, xi. 210; Punjab, xi. 291, 292; Rájputána, xi. 422, 423; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 35;

- Sahāranpur, xii. 123; Salem, xii. 165; Seoni, xii. 314; Shimoga, xii. 405; Sholapur, xii. 419; Siālkot, xii. 449; Simla, xii. 495; Sind, xii. 524, 525; Sitapur, xiii. 37; Sultānpur, xiii. 102, 103; Surat, xiii. 131; Tanjore, xiii. 193; Taung-ngu, xiii. 226; Thayet-myo, xiii. 286, 287; Travancore, xiii. 353; Trichinopoli, xiii. 363; Tūmkūr, xiii. 380, 381; Sāgar Island, xiii. 398, 399; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 448, 449; Wardhā, xiii. 528; Wellington, xiii. 536; Wūn, xiii. 545.
- Mettapolliem, town in Madras, ix. 418.
- Metz, Mr., quoted on the Kotas, viii. 301; the Kurumbas, viii. 376; the Nilgiri cromlechs, x. 323.
- Mewār. *See* Udaipur.
- Mewāsa, petty State in Bombay, ix. 418.
- Mewāt, historic Province of W. India, ix. 418-420.
- Mewāt, hill range in Punjab, ix. 420.
- Mhars or Dhers, numerous in Bhandārā, ii. 362; Khairpur Dharkī, viii. 138, 139; Ratnāgiri, xii. 7; Sātāra, xii. 279; Sāwantwāri, xii. 297; Sirohi, xiii. 4; Thāna, xiii. 253.
- Mhaswad, town in Bombay, ix. 420.
- Mhow, cantonment in Central India, ix. 420.
- Mhowa tree. *See* Mahuā.
- Miāna, *parganā* in Central India, ix. 421.
- Mian Ali. *See* Asarur.
- Mianganj, village in Oudh, ix. 421.
- Miāni, town in Punjab, ix. 421.
- Miāni, town and centre of salt trade in Punjab, ix. 421, 422.
- Miāni, battle-field in Sind, ix. 422; defeat of the Mīrs by Sir C. Napier (1843), article 'India,' vi. 409.
- Miāni, seaport in Kāthiāwār, ix. 422.
- Miān Mir. *See* Meean Meer.
- Miānwālī, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 422, 423.
- Mica, article 'India,' vi. 628. *Local notices*—Bālāghāt, i. 454-456; Bangalore, ii. 59; Bāntwāl, ii. 104; Chital-drūg, iii. 423; Dubrājpur, iv. 318; Dūngarpur, iv. 322; Hazāribāgh, v. 379; Jaipur, vii. 51, 52; Kolār, viii. 273; Madras, ix. 4; Mysore, x. 91, 92; Shāhpur, xii. 361; Sirmur, xii. 555; Sirohi, xiii. 2.
- Michael, Capt. James, discoverer of the Anamalai Hills, after whom Michael valley is named, i. 270.
- Michni, fort in Punjab, ix. 423.
- Midagesi, village in Mysore, ix. 423.
- Middleton, first Bishop of Calcutta (1814), article 'India,' vi. 261; his dispute as to the spire of St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, iii. 253.
- Middleton, Sir Henry, his naval defeat of the Portuguese at Cambay (1611), article 'India,' vi. 366; visited Aden, i. 6; not allowed to enter the port of Surat by the Portuguese, xiii. 121.
- Midnapur, District in Bengal, ix. 423-433; physical aspects, 424; Midnapur high level canal, 424, 425; history, 425, 426; population, 426-428; urban and rural population, 428; agriculture, 428-430; natural calamities, 430; commerce and trade, 430, 431; administration, 431, 432; medical aspects, 432, 433.
- Midnapur, Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 433.
- Midnapur, town in Bengal, ix. 433, 434.
- Midnapur High Level Canal, navigable and irrigation canal near Calcutta, ix. 434, 435.
- Migration of the people, article 'India,' vi. 47. *See* also Emigration.
- Mihndhāwal. *See* Mendhāwal.
- Mihrauni, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 435.
- Mihrrpur, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 435, 436.
- Mikīr Hills, tract in Assam, ix. 436-438; physical aspects, 436; industries, 436; religion, 437; marriage, 437, 438; commerce, etc., 438. *Local notices* of Mikīrs—Assam, i. 351, 353; Cachar, iii. 235; Darrang, iv. 145; Jaintia Hills, vii. 48; Kāmrup, vii. 355, 359; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Nāgā Hills, x. 151; Nowgong, x. 409; Sibsāgar, xii. 464.
- Milam, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 438.
- Miles, Col., took Mergui (1824), ix. 412; made agreement with Nawāb of Rādhanpur (1820), xi. 343; and with the chiefs of Suigam (1826), xiii. 89.
- Military caste of St. Thomas Nestorian Christians, article 'India,' vi. 240; Portuguese efforts at their conversion to Rome, vi. 241.
- Military forces of Native States. The following States possess armies of some strength, as apart from armed police—Afghānistān, i. 48; Alwar, i. 206; Bahāwalpur, i. 424; Balūchistān, ii. 39, 40; Baroda, ii. 164; Bhartpur, ii. 375; Bhaunagar, ii. 381; Bhopāl, ii. 405; Bhutān, ii. 415; Būndi, iii. 158; Cochin, iv. 9; Cutch, iv. 63; Datia, iv. 156; Dhār, iv. 247; Dholpur, iv. 277; Dhāragadrā, iv. 279; Dūngarpur, iv. 323; Gwalior, v. 233; the Nizām, v. 252; Indore, vii. 7; Jaipur, vii. 58; Jaisalmer, vii. 69, 70; Jhalāwār, vii. 200; Jīnd, vii. 232, 233; Jodhpur, vii. 245; Junāgarh, vii. 262; Kapūrthala, vii. 443; Karauli, vii.

- 473; Káthiáwár, viii. 94; Kishangarh, viii. 223; Kotah, viii. 307; Manipur, ix. 333; Mysore, x. 111, 112; Nábhá, x. 126; Nawánagar, x. 253; Nepál, x. 280; Orchhá, x. 426; Panna, xi. 50; Partábgarh, xi. 77; Patialá, xi. 90; Rámpur, xi. 458; Rewá, xii. 48; Sámthar, xii. 192; Sáwantwári, xii. 298; Tonk, xiii. 338; Travancore, xiii. 353; Udaipur, xiii. 409.
- Military stations, dépôts, etc. See Cantonments.
- Military Transactions in Indostan*, by Orme, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 379 (footnote); 380 (footnote 2). See Orme.
- Milka Singh, Sikh Sardár, made Ráwal Pindi his head-quarters (1765), and conquered the surrounding country, xii. 24, 36.
- Mill, James, *History of British India*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 314 (footnote 3); 365 (footnote 2); 379 (footnote); 383 (footnote).
- Millet, Statistics of cultivation of, and chief varieties, article 'India,' vi. 487, 488, 489. *Local notices*—Afghánistán, i. 38; Agra, i. 64; Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Akalkot, i. 137; Akola, i. 143, 144; Aligarh, i. 173; Ali-Rájpur, i. 181; Allahábád, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amráoti, i. 248; Amritsar, i. 259; Anantápur, i. 277; North Arcot, i. 316; South Arcot, i. 323; Aundh, i. 384; Bánda, ii. 51; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bannu, ii. 94; Bareilly, ii. 142; Basim, ii. 186; Basti, ii. 211; Belgaum, ii. 234, 235; Bellary, ii. 245; Benares, ii. 258; Bhágálpur, ii. 348; Bhután, ii. 413; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Bikaner, ii. 439; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Budáun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Buldána, iii. 146; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Búndi, iii. 159; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 285; Cawnpur, iii. 285, 286; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 318; Chamba, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 341; Chándá, iii. 352; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Chitaldrug, iii. 425; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Coorg, iv. 36; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Cutch, iv. 61; Dacca, iv. 85; Dánta, iv. 118; Dárjiling, iv. 134; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 224; Dhárwar, iv. 262; Dholpur, iv. 274; Dinájpur, iv. 294; Diu, iv. 305; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwah, iv. 374; Faizábád, iv. 384; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Firozpur, iv. 443; Garhwál, v. 20; Gayá, v. 49; Gházipur, v. 67; Godávari, v. 127; Gonda, v. 152; Goona, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gujrát, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gurgáon, v. 220; Gwalior, v. 238; Haidarábád, v. 245; Berár, v. 270; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 280; Hamírpur, v. 302; Hassan, v. 349; Hazára, v. 365; Hissár, v. 430; Indore, vii. 2; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jaisalmer, vii. 68; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jaláun, vii. 98; Jamkhandi, vii. 127; Jath, vii. 148; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jawhár, vii. 164; Jehlam, vii. 172; Jháláwár, vii. 200; Jhang, vii. 210; Jhánsi, vii. 223; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Junágarh, vii. 262; Kadur, vii. 286; Kaira, vii. 303; Kaládgi, vii. 317; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 380; Kánkrej, vii. 435; Karáchi, vii. 448; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnál, viii. 24; Karnúl, viii. 37; Karond, viii. 46; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 136; Khándesh, viii. 156; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Kheri, viii. 193; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kistna, viii. 230; Kohát, viii. 247; Kolába, viii. 268; Kolár, viii. 275, 276; Kolhápur, viii. 281; Koreá, viii. 297; Kotah, viii. 306; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Kúlu, viii. 342; Kumáun, viii. 354; Kuram, viii. 369; Kurundwád, viii. 376; Lahore, viii. 410; Lálitpur, viii. 452, 453; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdagá, viii. 483; Lucknow, viii. 497; Ludhiána, viii. 522; Madras, ix. 30, 87, 88; Madura, ix. 128, 129; Máinpur, ix. 208; Malabar, ix. 230; the Maldivé Islands, ix. 251; Malláni, ix. 261; Málpur, ix. 264; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánpur, ix. 339; Mánsa, ix. 340; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Miráj, ix. 440; Mirzápur, ix. 458; Mohanpur, ix. 474; Montgomery, ix. 498; Moradábád, ix. 509; Mudhol, ix. 527; Múltán, x. 7; Muttra, x. 48; Muzaffargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore State, x. 100, 101, District, x. 118; Násik, x. 232; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nellore, x. 266; Nepál, x. 276; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Oudh, x. 501; Pálanpur Agency, x. 537; Panch Maháls, xi. 32; Pándú Mehwas, xi. 39; Partábgarh, xi. 71; Pesháwar, xi. 153; Phaltán, xi. 164; Pilibhít, xi. 175; Pishín, xi. 190; Poona, xi. 207; Punjab, xi. 278; Rájpur-All, xi. 394; Rájputána, xi. 417, 418; Rámdrug, xi. 441; Ratnágiri, xii. 9; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 29; Rohri, xii. 64; Rohtak, xii. 73; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Salem, xii. 160; Sángli, xii. 218; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 255;

- Sátára, xii. 280, 281; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 349; Sháh-pur, xii. 365; Shikárpur, xii. 393; Shimoga, xii. 403; Sholápur, xii. 415; Siálkot, xii. 446; Sibi, xii. 455; Simla, xii. 493; Sind, xii. 520; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Sirsá, xiii. 16; Sítápur, xiii. 34; Sunth, xiii. 114; Supa, xiii. 116; Surat, xiii. 126; Surgána, xiii. 136; Sylhet, xiii. 152; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Taráí, xiii. 209; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 266, 269; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Túngúr, xiii. 378; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 446; Vizagapatam, xiii. 492; Wainád, xiii. 510; Wáo, xiii. 519; Wún, xiii. 543; Yusafzai, xiii. 558.
- Mills by water power in the Himalayas, article 'India,' vi. 9.
- Mills, Steam. *See* Steam-mills and Factories.
- Milman, Dr., Bishop of Calcutta, died and was buried at Ráwal Pindi (1876), xii. 38.
- Milmillia, forest reserve in Assam, ix. 438.
- Milur. *See* Melur.
- Mína Báí, widow of Anand Ráo II. of Dhár, managed to preserve that State from Sindia and Holkar, iv. 247.
- Minachal, *idluk* in Madras, ix. 438.
- Minás, wild tribe, numerous in Alwar, i. 203; Dholpur, iv. 275; Gurgáon, v. 218; Jodhpur, vii. 237; Karauli, vii. 472; Merwára, ix. 416; Narsingharh, x. 215; Rájgarh, xi. 386; Rájputána, xi. 409, 413, 414.
- Minbra, township in Burma, ix. 438.
- Mindun, town and township in Burma, ix. 438, 439.
- Mineral oils, article 'India,' vi. 42; petroleum wells and oil-refining companies in Burma, 626, 627; petroleum in Assam and the Punjab, 627. *See* also Petroleum.
- Minerals and mines. *See* Mines and minerals.
- Mines and minerals, article 'India,' vi. chap. xxi. pp. 618-630. Indian iron, indigenous methods of working, 618; failure of English efforts, 618, 619; Government efforts, 619; Indian coal and history of Bengal coal-mining (1820-83), 619, 620; the Central Provinces and Bengal coal-fields, 620, 621; coal-beds in Assam, 621; future of Indian coal, 622; salt mining and manufacture, 622, 623; saltpetre, 623, 624; gold-washing, 624; gold-mining in Madras and Mysore, 624, 625; copper mining, 626; lead, tin, antimony, and cobalt, 625, 626; petroleum in Burma, Assam, and the Punjab, 626, 627; lime and building stone, 627, 628; marble, 628; slate, 628; diamonds and precious stones, 628, 629; pearl fisheries, 629. *For Local notices see* Coal, Copper, Gold, Iron, Lead, Salt, Tin, etc. *See* also Geology of India.
- Min-gyi, town and township in Burma, ix. 439.
- Miniature painting, article 'India,' vi. 113.
- Minium, found in Monghyr, ix. 479.
- Minto, Earl of, Governor-General of India (1807-13); expeditions to Java and Mauritius; embassies to the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, article 'India,' vi. 399, 400; built the suburban residence of the viceroys at Barrackpur, ii. 175.
- Min-hla, township in Burma, ix. 439.
- Miracles of Buddhist and Hindu religious founders, article 'India,' vi. 139, 140; 208; miracles of the early Jesuits, 252.
- Miráj (senior branch), Native State in Bombay, ix. 439, 440.
- Miráj (junior branch), Native State in Bombay, ix. 440, 441.
- Miráj, chief town of State in Bombay, ix. 441.
- Miránpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 441.
- Miránpur Katra, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 441.
- Miranzáí. *See* Hangu.
- Míráth. *See* Meerut.
- Mír Chakar Rind, legendary hero of the Balúchís, xii. 457.
- Mirganj, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, 442, 443.
- Mirganj, village in Bengal, ix. 443.
- Miris, aboriginal tribe in Assam, ix. 443-450. *Local notices*—Assam, i. 351; Darrang, iv. 145; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Sibságar, xii. 464.
- Mír Jafar, Nawáb of Bengal (1757-60, 1763-65), compensation for losses at Calcutta, grant to the Company of the *zamtindári* of the Twenty-four Pargánas, Clive's *yághr*, deposition of Mir Jafar, article 'India,' vi. 383; 385. *Local notices*—Nawáb of Bengal, ii. 278; made Nawáb by the English, iii. 242; placed on the throne by Clive at Murshidábád, x. 37; incited the Governor of Purniah to attack Suraj-ud-daulá, xi. 324; ceded the Twenty-four Pargánas to the Company, xiii. 390.
- Mír Jumlá (1660-64), his unsuccessful expedition to Assam in the reign of Aurungzeb, article 'India,' vi. 309. *Local notices*—Attacked the Ahams, i. 80, 344; Nawáb of Bengal, ii. 278; his buildings at Dacca, iv. 81; defeated by the Ahams near Gauháti, v. 113,

- vii. 357; originally *druva* of Golconda, v. 144, 255; took fort of Gooty, v. 160; routed Sháh Shúja at Tándán, xiii. 176.
- Mirkásarai, town in Bengal, ix. 450.
- Mír Kásim, Nawáb of Bengal (1760-63), grant of Bardwán, Midnapur, and Chittagong to the Company, his quarrel with the English, massacre of Patná, and defeats at Gheriá and Udhanálá, article 'India,' vi. 385, 386. *Local notices*—Nawáb of Bengal, ii. 278; his cessions to the Company, iii. 436, ix. 425; defeated at Gheriá, v. 73; made Monghyr, where he killed the Seths, his head-quarters, ix. 491; his quarrel with the English and massacre of Patná, xi. 95, 96; his battle with the British near Sútí, xiii. 140; his defeat at Udhanálá, xiii. 415.
- Mír Khudádád Khán, of Khelát, his interview with Lord Lytton and treaty with him, ii. 32, 33.
- Mír Muhammad Husáin Khán, protected English refugees in his fort (1857), iv. 382.
- Mír Nasir Khán, of Khelát, his treaty with General John Jacob, ii. 31, 32.
- Mirpur, town and *taluk* in Shikárpur, Sind, ix. 450.
- Mirpur, town in Frontier District, Sind, ix. 450.
- Mirpur Batoro, town and *taluk* in Sind, ix. 450, 451.
- Mirpur Khás, town and *taluk* in Sind, ix. 451.
- Mirpur Sákro, *taluk* in Sind, ix. 451.
- Mír Sáhíb, for betraying Sira received Gurramkonda as a *jágir* from the Maráthás (1768), and handed it over to his brother-in-law, Haidar Ali, v. 224.
- Mirta. *See* Merta.
- Mirzápur, District in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 452-461; physical aspects, 452, 453; history, 454, 455; population, 455, 456; urban and rural population, 456, 457; agriculture, 457-459; natural calamities, 459; commerce and trade, 459, 460; administration, 460; medical aspects, 460, 461.
- Mirzápur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 461.
- Mirzápur, city in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 461, 462.
- Miscellaneous Essays* by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, article 'India,' vi. 340 (footnote 1).
- Mishmí Hills and Tribe, tract of country on frontier of Assam, ix. 462-465; Mishmis in Lakhimpur, viii. 431.
- Misrikh, *parganá* and *tahsil* in Oudh, ix. 465, 466.
- Misrikh, town in Oudh, ix. 466, 467.
- Missionary efforts of Asoka, article 'India,' vi. 146.
- Missions, Christian, in India. *See* Catholic Missions, Christianity in India, Protestant Missions.
- Mitauli, town in Oudh, ix. 467.
- Mithankot, town in Punjab, ix. 467, 468.
- Mithá Twána, town in Punjab, ix. 468.
- Mithun* or *gayál*, wild cattle, sometimes domesticated, article 'India,' vi. 656.
- Local notices*—Found in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; Assam, i. 349; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Gáo Hills, v. 26; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lushái Hills, viii. 530; Manipur, ix. 325, 326; Mishmí Hills, ix. 464; Nágá Hills, x. 143.
- Mitra, Rajendralála, worked out the chronology of the Gupta dynasty, ix. 410.
- Mitránwáli, town in Punjab, ix. 468.
- Mitti, town and *taluk* in Bombay, ix. 468.
- M'Ivor, W. G., imported trout into the Moyár river, ix. 523; quoted, on the stripping of cinchona bark, x. 317.
- Mixed population, article 'India,' vi. 51.
- Miyánas, predatory tribe in Málía, ix. 256.
- M'Mahon, Mr., first explored the Nílgi Hills (1814), x. 303.
- M'Nair, W. W., first European who visited Káfiristán (1883), vii. 290; his description of the Káfirs, vii. 290, 291.
- M'Neill, Gen., took Pegu (1852), xi. 128.
- Moamarías, Marans, or Matak, Vishnuite sect in Assam:—Lakhimpur, viii. 428, 431; in Mátak, ix. 359, 360.
- Model farms, the small success hitherto attained, article 'India,' vi. 515, 516.
- Local notices*—Guindy, v. 178; Akola, v. 190; Saidápet, ix. 35, 119, xii. 140; Púsá, xi. 334.
- Modemkhalla. *See* Mondemkhamlu.
- Mogá, *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 469.
- Moghias, aboriginal tribe in Central India, ix. 469. *See* also Western Málwá, ix. 269; Rájgarh, xi. 386; Rájputána, xi. 415.
- Moginand, village in Punjab, ix. 469, 470.
- Mo-gnyo, town and township in Burma, ix. 470.
- Mogul Sarái. *See* Mughal Sarái.
- Mogultúr, town in Madras, ix. 470.
- Mohan, *tahsil* in Oudh, ix. 470.
- Mohan, town in Oudh, ix. 471.
- Mohan, river in Oudh, ix. 471.
- Mohan Aurás, *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 471, 472.
- Mohand, pass in the Siwálik Hills, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 472.

- Mohanganj, *pargand* in Oudh, ix. 472.
 Mohanlāganj, town, *tahsil*, and *pargand* in Oudh, ix. 472, 473.
 Mohanpur, town and Native State in Bombay, ix. 474.
 Mohār. *See* Shaikh Budin.
 Moharbhānj, State in Orissa. *See* Morbhānj.
 Mohārī, town in Central Provinces, ix. 474.
 Mohgaon, town in Central Provinces, ix. 474.
 Mohi, town in Oudh, ix. 475.
 Mohim. *See* Mahim.
 Mohmands, tribe in Afghānistān, 475, 476; history, 475; population, 475; trade, 476; administration, 476. *See* also Afghānistān, i. 42; Doāba Dāūdzaī, iv. 210; Fort Michni, ix. 426.
 Mohnar, town in Bengal, ix. 476.
 Mohne, fort in Punjab, ix. 476.
 Mohpā, town in Central Provinces, ix. 476, 477.
 Mohpāni colliery, in the Central Provinces, article 'India,' vi. 620, 621.
 Mohtūr. *See* Motur.
 Moira, Earl of. *See* Hastings, Marquis of.
 Mojarh, town in Punjab, ix. 477.
 Mojpur, village in Rājputāna, ix. 477.
 Mokameh. *See* Mukama.
 Moka Paginu Muwadu, petty State in Bombay, ix. 477.
 Mokhad, town in Punjab, ix. 477.
 Mokher, town in Central Provinces, ix. 477.
 Mokundurra. *See* Mukandwara.
 Molakālmuru, village in Mysore, ix. 478.
 Molesalāms, converted Rājputs, in Ahmadābād, i. 89; Broach, iii. 103.
 Molim. *See* Myllim.
 Molūr. *See* Malur.
 Molony, Mr., his encouragement of Capt. Sleeman, x. 219.
 Momīn, colony of weavers in Dhūliā, iv. 282, 283.
 Monassa. *See* Manasa.
 Monasteries, Buddhist, at Buddh Gaya, iii. 127; Dankar, iv. 117; Gramang, v. 175; Pātūr, xi. 118; in Sikkim, xii. 486; Spiti, xiii. 70-72.
 Monasteries, Burmese, in Lower Burma, iii. 181; Mandalay, ix. 289.
 Monasteries, Hindu, article 'India,' vi. 201, 202. *Local notices*—Chitaldrūg, iii. 428; Dhārwar, iv. 259; Golā, v. 142; Gurdāspur, v. 214; Mahāvin-yaka, ix. 170; Mārkañdī, ix. 347; Sankeswar, xii. 222; in Sibsāgar, xii. 464; Sivagangā, xiii. 42; Sonda, xiii. 59; Sringeri, xiii. 79.
 Monasteries, Muhammadan, at Bahraich, i. 435.
 Monasteries, Christian. *See* Convents.
 Mondā, town in Central Provinces, ix. 478.
 Mondemkhalu, village in Punjab, ix. 478.
 Money, Mr., Magistrate of Gayā, his exploit in saving his treasure in the Mutiny, v. 45, 46.
 Mong, village in Punjab, ix. 478.
 Monghyr, District in Bengal, ix. 478, 479; physical aspects, 478, 479; minerals, 479, 480; forest tracts, 480; jungle products, 480, 481; wild animals, 481; modern history, 482; earlier history, 482; population, 483; religion, 483, 484; urban and rural population, 484, 485; agriculture, 485, 486; natural calamities, 486; manufactures and trade, 486, 487; administration, 487-489; medical aspects, 489.
 Monghyr, Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 489.
 Monghyr, town in Bengal, ix. 489-491; general description, 489, 490; population, 490; origin of name, 490, 491; history, 491.
 Mongoose, The, found in Baluchistān, ii. 36; Madras Presidency, ix. 89; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Thar and Pārkar, xiii. 264.
 Monierkhāl, village in Assam, ix. 491.
 Monopoly, Salt, article 'India,' vi. 453; opium, vi. 455. *See* also Salt.
 Mons. *See* Talaings.
 Monson, Col., his retreat before Holkar, article 'India,' vi. 398. *Local notices*—his retreat, vii. 6; through the Mokandarra Pass, ix. 304, 353; took Kārikāl (1760), viii. 10; attacked Wandiwash (1759), xiii. 518.
 Montague, Edmund, acting Governor of Madras (1709), ix. 66.
 Montgomerie, Capt., on electricity on the mountain peaks of Kashmīr, viii. 63; found gold dust in the bed of the Shigar river, viii. 67.
 Montgomery, Sir Robert, District named after, ix. 496; Chief Commissioner of Oudh (1858, 1859); his land settlement there, x. 503; in charge of Lahore when the Mutiny broke out, ix. 267; second Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, xi. 270.
 Montgomery, District in Punjab, ix. 492-502; physical aspects, 492, 493; rivers and canals, 493, 494; mineral products, 494; wild animals, 495; history, 495, 496; population, 496, 497; religion, 497; urban and rural population, 497, 498; agriculture, 498-500; administration, 500, 501; medical aspects, 501, 502.
 Montgomery, *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 502.
 Montgomery, town in Punjab, ix. 502, 503.

- Monuments, obelisks, memorial windows, etc., to Mr. Colvin at Agra, i. 70; at Cawnpur, iii. 290; to Lord Elgin at Dharmsála, iv. 255; to Messrs. Thackeray and Munro at Dhárwár, iv. 267; at Dum-Dum, iv. 320; at Fatehgarh, iv. 420; at Firozpur (church), iv. 448; to Lord Cornwallis at Gházipur, v. 71; to Sir Thomas Munro at Gooty, v. 161; to Colonel Kanara at Haripur, v. 339; to Gen. John Jacob at Jacobábád, vii. 39; at Korigáum, viii. 299; at Lucknow, viii. 503; to Captains Hebbert and La Touche at Macharda, viii. 533; to Lieutenants Clarke and Read at Mángrol, ix. 317; at Miáni, ix. 422; at Mudki, ix. 528; to Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson at Múltán, x. 12; to Gen. John Nicholson at the Márgalla Pass, x. 18; to Lieut. G. T. Williams at Rámgarh, xi. 448; to Bishop Milman (window) at Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; at Sásni, xii. 273. *See* also Statues and Tombs.
- Monwel, petty State in Káthiáwár, ix. 503.
- Monze, cape and promontory in Sind, marking the extreme W. boundary of British India, vi. 3. *See* also Ras Muari.
- Moodkee. *See* Mudki.
- Moodoon. *See* Mu-dun.
- Mooltan. *See* Múltán.
- Moorcroft, died and is buried at Balkh, ii. 5; says the iron used for gun barrels in Kashmir is imported, viii. 67; on the steepness of the hills in the Khaibar Pass, viii. 124; estimate of the population of Ladákh, viii. 397; discovered the true source of the Suttle, ix. 277; quoted, on Náhan, x. 175.
- Moore, Dr., surgeon with Elphinstone's mission, his account of Bikaner, quoted, ii. 441.
- Moore, Dr., murdered in Surendrá Sá's rebellion (1857), viii. 488, xii. 181.
- Moore, Lewis, on the temple of Jambukeswaram, quoted, vii. 120, 121.
- Moore, Thomas, laid scene of his *Lalla Rookh* at Srinagar, xiii. 77.
- Moplas, fanatical Muhammadans, in Badágara, i. 406; Cochin, iv. 11, 13; Coorg, iv. 35; South Kánara, vii. 379; Madras Presidency, ix. 23; Malabar, ix. 222-225; their history, ix. 225-227; Ponáni, xi. 197; Quilon, xi. 339; Srikundapuram, xiii. 75.
- Mopla outrages at Angádipuram (1849), i. 289; Calicut, iii. 268-270; Irrikúr (1852), vii. 24; in Malabar (1849, 1851, 1852, 1855, 1875, 1885), ix. 222-224; Malapuram, ix. 237; Manjeri (1849), ix. 335.
- Mor, river in Bengal, ix. 503.
- Mora, port in Bombay, ix. 503, 504.
- Moradábád, District in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 504-512; physical aspects, 504, 505; history, 505-507; population, 507, 508; urban and rural population, 508, 509; agriculture, 509, 510; commerce and trade, 511; administration, 511, 512; medical aspects, 512.
- Moradábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 512, 513.
- Moradábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 513, 514.
- Moral-ka-kunda, mountain range in N. India, ix. 514.
- Morámarnai. *See* Maramarnai.
- Morangs, aboriginal tribe in Kuch Behar, viii. 322.
- Morár, cantonment in Central India, ix. 514, 515.
- Morári Ráo, Maráthá chief, fought battle with Muzaffar Jang at Chilambaram (1750), iii. 412; ruled at Gooty, v. 160, 161; took Madáksira (1741), viii. 536; and Tádpatri, xiii. 160.
- Morása, town in Bombay, ix. 515, 516.
- Morbhanj, Native State in Orissa, ix. 516, 517; physical aspects, 516; population, 516; administration, 516, 517.
- Morchopna, petty State in Káthiáwár, ix. 517.
- Morehead, W. A., acting Governor of Madras (1860), ix. 67.
- Mori, hill in Bengal, ix. 517.
- Morna, river in Berár, ix. 517.
- Mornington, Earl of. *See* Wellesley, Marquis.
- Moro, town and *taluk* in Bombay, ix. 517.
- Morpur, fort in Bombay, ix. 518.
- Morrellganj, port in Bengal, ix. 518.
- Morris, H., quoted, on Yanáon, xiii. 547, 548.
- Morris, Sir J. H., Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces (1870-83), iii. 320; College called after, at Nágpur, x. 174.
- Morrison, Gen., his campaign in Arakan (1824-26), i. 153, iii. 225; took Mrohaung, where most of his men died, ix. 524; occupied Sandoway, xii. 205.
- Morrison, Col., Commissioner of Mysore (1834), x. 95.
- Morse, Nicholas, Governor of Madras till its capture by the French (1743-46), ix. 67.
- Morsi, town and *taluk* in Berár, ix. 518.
- Morvi, Native State in Bombay, ix. 518, 519.
- Morvi, town in Káthiáwár, ix. 519, 520.
- Morwára. *See* Tharad.
- Mosaic work, Inlaid, made at Agra, i. 76.

- Moscós, group of islands off Burma, ix. 520.
- Moseley, Col., besieged in All Masjid (1841) when trying to relieve Jalálábád, viii. 126.
- Mosques, Adavad, i. 13; Jamá Masjid at Agra, i. 71; Ahár, i. 82; Ahmadábád, i. 98; Ahmadpur, i. 110; Ajmere, i. 132; Ajodhya, i. 131; Alamgir Hill, i. 162; Ambahta, i. 213; Amner, i. 245; Anamasamúdrampet, i. 271; Anamtáságaram, i. 280; Arcot, i. 311; Asarúr, i. 337; Asiwán, i. 340; Aurángá, i. 385; Bághahát, i. 417; Bándá, ii. 55; Baniáchang, ii. 74; Bareilly, ii. 147; Behar, ii. 228; Benares, ii. 265; Bhadárša, ii. 337; Bhándér, ii. 368; Bhatkal, ii. 377; Bháwan, ii. 383; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhongáon, ii. 403; Bhuj, ii. 408; Bisauli, iii. 15; Bishnupur, iii. 17; Bishwán, iii. 19; Broach, iii. 115; Budáun, iii. 124; Bulandshahr, iii. 141; Burhánpur, iii. 164; Calcutta, iii. 251; Cambay, iii. 274; Cannanore, iii. 275; Cháinpur, iii. 324; Chandor, iii. 361; Chaul, iii. 376; Chicacole, iii. 407; Chiniot, iii. 418; Dábhól, iv. 77; Dankaur, iv. 117; Delhi, iv. 187, 188, 191; Deoband, iv. 199; Dera Gházál Khán, iv. 218; Dewálwára, iv. 236; Etáwáh, iv. 379; Farukhnagar, iv. 418; Fatehpur (N. W. P.), iv. 431; Fatehpur (Oudh), iv. 431; Fatehpur Sikri, iv. 434; Gadhi Dúbhár, iv. 457; Gaur, v. 38, 40; Gawilgarh, v. 43; Gháziábád, v. 61; Ghotki, v. 75; Gópámau, v. 163; Gosáinganj, v. 174; Gujrát, v. 197; Haidarábád, v. 253; Hájpúr, v. 291; New Hála, v. 294; Hápur, v. 318, 319; Hardoi, v. 330; Hargám, v. 335; Hasanpur, v. 343; Herát, v. 393; Jais, vii. 65; Jájmau, vii. 72; Jaláli, vii. 79; Jálna, vii. 106; Jaunpur, vii. 160; Junágarh, vii. 263; Kadiiri, vii. 281; Kanauji, vii. 287; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karnúl, viii. 45; Kasganj, viii. 60; Katra Medniganj, viii. 101; Kázípara, viii. 108; Kháirábád, viii. 128, 129; Khed, viii. 187; Khúrja, viii. 212; Kiratpur, viii. 220; Kishni, viii. 224; Kotah, viii. 308; Kuláchi, viii. 331; Kulbarga, viii. 333; Kuráli, viii. 371; Lahárpúr, viii. 401; Lahore, viii. 415, 416; Lucknow, viii. 503, 504; Machiwára, viii. 535; Magar Taláo, ix. 138; Mahmúdábád, ix. 182; Mahobá, ix. 183; Maisaram, ix. 213; Sálampur, ix. 214; Malkápur, ix. 260; Mallánwán, ix. 263; Mandáwar, ix. 293; Mángrol, ix. 316; Mangrúl Pír, ix. 317; Márahra, ix. 344; Matári, ix. 362; Mathura, ix. 365; Maudha, ix. 370; Mauránwán, ix. 374; Meean Meer, ix. 380; Meerut, ix. 393; Merta, ix. 415; Miánganj, ix. 421; Mirzápur, ix. 461, 462; Mojarh, ix. 477; Moradábád, ix. 513; Mundra, x. 14; Murshidábád, x. 35, 36; Mustafábád, x. 42; Muttra, x. 53, 54; Nagár, x. 155; Nandod, x. 193; Nandúrbar, x. 195; Nanpára, x. 199; Narsinghgarh, x. 216; Nasrábád, x. 238; Nawábganj, x. 248; Nihtor, x. 301; Sandwíp Island, x. 341; Pailáni, x. 529; Páli, xi. 2; Palwal, xi. 21; Parshádepur, xi. 68; Partábgarh, xi. 75; Patná, xi. 110; Penukonda, xi. 135; Pesháwar, xi. 159; Pháphúnd, xi. 166; Piháni, xi. 170; Pilibhit, xi. 179; Quilandi, xi. 339; Rahmatpur, xi. 346; Rái Bareilly, xi. 360; Ráigarh (Oudh), xi. 364; Rámpur, xi. 459; Rámtek, xi. 466; Rángamáti (Assam), xi. 470; Ranthambor, xi. 511; Rasrá, xi. 515; Rasúlábád, xi. 516; Ráth, xi. 518; Rohri, xii. 67; Rohtásagarh, xii. 78; Rojhan, xii. 79; Sádábád, xii. 91; Safipur, xii. 100; Saháranpur, xii. 125; Sáifganj, xii. 141; Sakaldíha, xii. 144; Salon, xii. 168; Sampgáon, xii. 191; Sándi, xii. 197; Sankaridrug, xii. 221; Saráí Aghat, xii. 249; Sarsaganj, xii. 271; Sasserám, xii. 273; Sáthan, xii. 286; Seringapatam, xii. 320; Sháhábád, xii. 336; Sháhganj, xii. 342; Shikárpúr (N.-W. P.), xii. 396; Shikohábád, xii. 397; Siddhaur, xii. 473; Sihonda, xii. 475; Sikandarábád, xii. 475; Sikandra Ráo, xii. 482; Sinjhauli Sháhzádpur, xii. 544; Sira, xii. 546; Sironj, xiii. 7; Sohna, xiii. 48; Sríkrundapuram, xii. 75; Sudharám, xiii. 87; Sultán-ganj, xiii. 95; Surat, xiii. 135; Sylhet, xiii. 157; on the Takt-i-Suláimán, xiii. 161; Tálgaon, xiii. 167; Táncha, xiii. 175; Tánk, xiii. 198; Tarahwán, xiii. 207; Tatta, xiii. 219; Teri, xiii. 243; Thákurdwára, xiii. 246; Thána (Oudh), xiii. 259; Thulendi, xiii. 293; Tribení, xiii. 353; Ubauru, xiii. 399; Ujháni, xiii. 417; Ujhárl, xiii. 417; Ujjain, xiii. 417; Umarpur, xiii. 421; Unao, xiii. 436; Uran, xiii. 450; Vellore, xiii. 469.
- Mosques, ruined, Adina Masjid, i. 24; Ajmere, i. 132; Ajodhya, i. 134; Aror, i. 332; Bálápur, i. 459; Begamábád, ii. 223; Cherándi, iii. 391; Dálmau, iv. 100; Derapur, iv. 229; Dhár, iv. 248; Dholka, iv. 272; Ghausgarh, vii. 77; Kalná, vii. 340; Katangi, viii. 86; Mahim, ix. 181;

- Máhuli, ix. 187; Mándogarrh, ix. 308; Masjiddkur, ix. 351; Nagar, x. 155; Namála, x. 213; Panduah, xi. 42; Rájmahál, xi. 390; Sakit, xii. 146; Sálgáon, xii. 286; Seota, xii. 317; Sonárgáon, xiii. 59; Sukkur, xiii. 93. Mosquito curtains, Net for, made in Cachar, iii. 235, 237. Moss-stones, found in Kaira, vii. 300. Motákotarna, Native State in Bombay, ix. 520. Moth, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 520. Motihári, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 520, 521. Motijharná, waterfall in Bengal, ix. 521. Motijhill, or Pearl Lake, at Murshidábád, x. 36, 37. Moti Masjid, or Pearl Mosque, in Agra Fort, i. 73, vi. 304. Moti-táláo, large tank in Mysore, ix. 521. Montapalli, seaport in Madras, ix. 521, 522. Motúr, plateau in Central Provinces, ix. 532. Moulmein. *See* Maulmain. Moung-daw. *See* Maung-daw. Moung-ma-gau. *See* Moscos. Mountains and Hills, Ranges of, Mount Abú, i. 4-12; Adevi Avúlapalli, i. 24; Koh-i-Bába in Afghán-Turkistán, i. 54; Ajanta or Indhyádrí, i. 113; Alágar, i. 161; Anamalai, i. 269-271; Andipatti, i. 287, 288; Arakan Yoma, i. 304, 305; Aravalli, i. 307, 308; Assia, i. 375; Athára-múra, i. 376; Avúlapalli, i. 391; Bába Búdan, i. 402, 403; Bághmúndi, i. 418; Báhlí, i. 425; Balahi, i. 457; Bálrangan, ii. 13, 14; in Balúchistán, ii. 34; Barábár, ii. 115, 116; Bárdá, ii. 124; Bárel, ii. 147; Barkal, ii. 155; Barkop, ii. 156; Basi 'Tang, ii. 189; Bhánrer, ii. 369; Bhuban, ii. 408; Bison Range, iii. 17; Bonái, iii. 87, 88; Bráhmagiri, iii. 91; Burghúr, iii. 161; Cardamom Hills, iii. 276; Cháitampur, iii. 325; Changsil, iii. 367; Chholá, iii. 404; Chintpurní, iii. 419, 420; Chitta Páhar, iii. 453; Dalmá, iv. 99; Daphla, iv. 119; Dawna, iv. 162, 163; Deotigarh, iv. 206, 207; Dháola Dhar, iv. 245; Gágar, iv. 458; Galikonda, iv. 461; Gandgarh, iv. 463, 464; Gáro Hills, v. 25; Gaurangdihi, v. 41; Gáwilgarh, v. 42; Eastern and Western Gháts, v. 57-61; Gír, v. 84; the Himálayas, v. 401-414; the Hindu Kush, v. 416-419; Hirekal, v. 423; Hurang, v. 503; Itá, vii. 27; Jaintia, vii. 47-49; Jámpuí, vii. 132; Jashpur, vii. 146; Jaunsar Báwar, vii. 160, 161; Jawadi, vii. 161, 162; Káimur, vii. 298; Kalráyan, vii. 343; Kámákhya, vii. 349; Kápargádi, vii. 440; in Kashmír, viii. 63; Khairi-Murat, viii. 132; Khamti Hills, viii. 144; Khási Hills, viii. 169, 170; Khatak Hills, viii. 180, 181; Khisor Hills, viii. 203, 204; Kollamalai, viii. 286; Koreá, viii. 297, 298; Kúndáh, viii. 363, 364; Láit-máo-doh, viii. 423; Lakhí, viii. 424; Lálmái, viii. 458; Langtárái, viii. 460; Láo-bah, viii. 461; Láo-ber-sat, viii. 461; Láo-synnia, viii. 461; Layáda, viii. 468; Lebong, viii. 468; Lumbaiong, viii. 527; Lushái Hills, viii. 529; Mahábar, ix. 152, 153; Mahádeopahár, ix. 154; Maidáni, ix. 188; Máikal, ix. 190; Máo-thad-rái-shan, ix. 343; Melagiri, ix. 401, 402; Melghát, ix. 402; Mewát, ix. 420; Míkir Hills, ix. 436; Mishmí Hills, ix. 462; Moral-kakunda, ix. 514; Múli, ix. 535; Murree Hills, x. 20; Nágá Hills, x. 143, 144; Nágálapur, x. 154; Nágar, x. 157; Nágarí, x. 157; Nallamalai Hills, x. 184, 185; Naltigiri, x. 186, 187; Nawagáon, x. 250; Nelliámpati, x. 260; Nila Koh, x. 301; Nilgiri Hills, x. 303, 304; Nimgiri, x. 335; Pachamalai, x. 520, 521; Pálkonda, xi. 10, 11; Palni, xi. 16-19; Pathariá, xi. 87; Paung-laung, xi. 119; Perzágarh, xi. 141; Pír Panjál, xi. 187; Raghunan-dan, xi. 345; Rájágríha, xi. 380; Rájmahál, xi. 390, 391; Rengmá, xii. 43; Rengtipahár, xii. 43; Safed Koh, xii. 97-99; Sahyádrí, xii. 137, 138; Salt Range, xii. 170-172; Sandúr Hills, xii. 209; Sárágaj, xii. 249; Sáranda, xii. 259; Saraspur, xii. 260, 261; Sátúra, xii. 288, 289; Seshá-chalam, xii. 321; Sháhpur, xii. 368, 369; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 382-385; Shillong, xii. 399; Sinchulá, xii. 502; Singálilá, xii. 528; Singpho Hills, xii. 542; Sitánagaram, xiii. 27; Siwálík, xiii. 43, 44; of Spiti, xiii. 69; Suláimán, xiii. 94; Sumeswar, xiii. 107; Tepágarh, xiii. 242; Tilain, xiii. 295, 296; Tulasi Dungári, xiii. 372; Turá, xiii. 384; Vindhya Range, xiii. 474-476; Yellamala, xiii. 552, 553; Yoma or Roma, xiii. 556, 557. Mowa, town in Rájputána, ix. 522. Mowa tree. *See* Mahud. Mowána. *See* Mawána. Mowár, town in Central Provinces, ix. 522, 523. Moyár, river in Madras, ix. 523. Mro-haung, township in Burma, ix. 523. Mro-haung, historic capital in Burma, ix. 523, 524. Mros, aboriginal tribe, in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 300; Lower Burma,

- iii. 182, 183, 184; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450.
- Mrungs, aboriginal tribe in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450.
- Múasis, wild tribe. *See* Kurus.
- Muattapalai, *tdluk* in Travancore, ix. 524.
- Muazim, Prince. *See* Bahádur Sháh, Emperor.
- Mubárák Gházi, celebrated *fakír* in Basra, ii. 190.
- Mubárákpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 524, 525.
- Mubárák Sháh, conquered Mahábat Khán, Governor of Budáun (1426), iii. 117.
- Mubárik Khán, Emperor, had Harpala, son-in-law of Rámchandra, Hindu king of Deogiri, flayed alive, iv. 159.
- Mubáriz Khán, Imperialist general, killed in battle with the Nizám-ul-Múlk at Fatehkhelda (1724), iii. 144, iv. 422; stirred up to oppose the Nizám by Muhammad Sháh, v. 258.
- Mudak-dor, sacred hill in Mysore, ix. 525.
- Mudbidri, historic town in Madras, ix. 525.
- Muddebihál, town, *tdluk*, and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 525, 526.
- Mudgal, town and fort in Nizám's Dominions, ix. 526.
- Mudgiri, *tdluk* in Mysore, ix. 526.
- Mudhol, Native State in Bombay, ix. 526, 527.
- Mudhol, chief town of State in Bombay, ix. 528.
- Múdivedu, town in Madras, ix. 528.
- Múdkí, battle-field in Punjab, vi. 411; ix. 528.
- Mu-dun, village in Burma, ix. 528.
- Muftukhár Khán, first independent Nawáb of Cambay (1742), iii. 273.
- Mugdái, spring and cavern in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 528.
- Mughalbhin, town in Sind, ix. 528, 529.
- Mughal Empire, The (1526-1761), article 'India,' vi. chap. xi. pp. 290-316. State of India in 1526, 290; early life of Bábar (1482-1526), 290; invasion of India and defeat of Ibráhím Lodi at Pánpát, 290; Bábar's conquest of Northern India (1526-30), 290; Humáyún (1530-56), his expulsion from India (1540), and reconquest by the second battle of Pánpát (1556), 290, 291, and footnote; Akbar the Great (1556-1605), 291-300; Akbar's work in India, 292 and footnote; conciliation of the Hindus, 293; extension of the Mughal Empire, and reduction of the Rájputs (1561-68), 293; Akbar's Hindu officers, Rájás Mán Singh and Todar Mall, 293; Akbar's reforms of Hindu customs, 293; reconquest of Bengal and subjugation of Muhammadan States, 294; change of capital from Delhi to Agra, 294; annexation of Khándesh in the Deccan, 294; Akbar's death, 295; his religious principles and new faith, 295; Akbar's reorganization of the army, police, and judicial administration of the Empire, 296; his revenue system and land revenue, 296, 297, and footnote; large totals of Mughal taxation, 298, 299; Jahángír (1605-27), 300 and footnote; Rájput revolts, 301; the Empress Nur Jahán, 301; Jahángír's personal character, justice, and religion, 301, 302; Sháh Jahán (1628-58), 302-305; loss of Kandahár, 303; Mughal conquests in the Deccan, 303, 304; Sháh Jahán's buildings, the Taj Mahal, the Jamá and Moti Masjids, and palace at Delhi, 304, 305; rebellion of Prince Aurangzeb, and deposition of Sháh Jahán (1657-58), 305; revenues of Sháh Jahán, 305; Aurangzeb's usurpation and reign (1658-1707), 306-312; murder of his brothers, 307; rise of the Maráthá power, 307, 308; Aurangzeb's southern campaign and twenty years' war with the Maráthás, 308; Aurangzeb's 'Grand Army' worn out in the struggle (1705), his despair and death (1707), 308, 309; Mír Jumlá's disastrous expedition to Assam, 306; Aurangzeb's bigoted policy, and oppression of the Hindus, 309; revolt of the Rájputs, 309, 310; Aurangzeb's revenues and land-tax, 310, 311; character of Aurangzeb, 312; decline and fall of the Mughal Empire, the six puppet kings (1707-20), 312, 313; independence of the Deccan, of Oudh, and of the Rájput States, 314; oppressions of the Sikhs, 314; the Maráthá *chauth*, 314; Persian and Afghán invasions from the north, 314, 315; third battle of Pánpát (1761), and fall of the Mughal Empire, 315; the last of the Mughals (1862), 316.
- Mughalpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 529.
- Mughal Sarái, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 529.
- Mughia, aboriginal tribe in Central India, ix. 529.
- Mugori. *See* Magori.
- Muhamdi, town, *tahsil*, and *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 529, 530.
- Muhammad III., king of Gujarát, besieged Diu (1537-45), and was defeated by Joao de Castro, iv. 307.
- Muhammádábád, *tahsil* in Gházipur District, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 530.
- Muhammádábád, *tahsil* in Azamgarh District, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 530, 531.

- Muhammadábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 531.
- Muhammad Afzal Khán, moved capital of Afghán-Túrkistán from Balkh to Tákhápul (1858), i. 55.
- Muhammad Alí, Nawáb of the Karnátik, held Arcot (1760-80), i. 310; granted *jágir* of Chinnamanaik to the East India Company (1750), i. 321, and Chengalpat (1760), iii. 382; took Tanjore with English help (1773), xiii. 182; fled to Trichinopoli, where he was besieged by Chanda Sáhib, xiii. 356.
- Muhammad Alí Sháh, third king of Oudh (1837-41), built the Husáinábád Imámbára at Lucknow, viii. 509.
- Muhammad Amin Khán, brother of Amír Sher Alí, Governor of Kandahár (1858), rebelled and was killed in battle (1865), vii. 395.
- Muhammadans, for their number, *see* the Population section of each District article in the following Districts and States:—Aden, i. 17; Baháwalpur, i. 422; Bákarganj, i. 443; Bannu, ii. 92, 93; Bográ, iii. 37, 38; Chittagong, iii. 438; Dacca, iv. 82, 83; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 213; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 222; Dinápur, iv. 292, 293; Farídpur, iv. 398, 399; Gujránwála, v. 183; Gujrát, v. 191; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 276; Hazára, v. 363; Jehlam, vii. 170; Jessor, vii. 186; Jhang, vii. 209; Karáchi, vii. 447; Kashmír, viii. 69, 70; Khairpur, viii. 135; Khulná, viii. 206; Kohát, viii. 246; Lahore, viii. 407; Maimansingh, ix. 193, 194; Montgomery, ix. 497; Múltán, x. 6; Muzaffargarh, x. 59, 60; Nadiyá, x. 133, 134; Noákháíl, x. 344, 345; Pabná, x. 514, 515; Pesháwar, xi. 150; Rájsháhl, xi. 431, 432; Rámpur, xi. 457; Rangpur, xi. 493; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 26; Sháhpur, xii. 364; Shikárpur, xii. 392; Siálkot, xii. 444; Sylhet, xiii. 148; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 266; Tipperah, xiii. 315; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440. *See* also Assam, i. 357, 358; Bengal, ii. 288-290, 292, 293; Bijnaur, ii. 431; Bombay Presidency, iii. 51, 52, city, iii. 81; Broach, iii. 103; Lower Burma, iii. 179; Calcutta, iii. 256; Central Provinces, iii. 317; Coorg, iv. 35; Delhi city, iv. 195; Faizábád, iv. 383; Haidarábád, v. 246; Berár, v. 266, 267; Kaira, vii. 303; Kámrúp, vii. 360; North Kánara, vii. 371; Lucknow, viii. 496, 497, 526; Madras Presidency, ix. 18, 22, 23, city, ix. 108; Malabar, ix. 224, 225; Maldah, ix. 242, 243; Murshidábád, x. 25; N.-W. Provinces, x. 372; Oudh, x. 497, 498; Patná, xi. 99; Punjab, xi. 272, 273; Rájputána, xi. 408, 410, 411; Saháranpur, xii. 119; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 347; Sibságar, xii. 464; Sind, xii. 517; Tinneveli, xiii. 304.
- Muhammadan architecture, article 'India,' vi. 112; 304. *See* also Architecture.
- Muhammadan conquest of India only partial and temporary, article India, vi. 270.
- Muhammadan population of India, article 'India,' vi. 51, and Appendix V. vi. 693. *See* also Muhammadans.
- Muhammadan States of the Deccan (1489-1688), article 'India,' vi. 288.
- Muhammad Bakhtiyár Khiljí, first Muhammadan invader of Bengal (1199), ii. 275; defeated by Hajo, the Koch leader in Kámrúp (1204), vii. 356; his invasion and its results in Lucknow, viii. 494; took Monghyr, ix. 491; took Nadiyá (1203), x. 141; first Muhammadan organizer of Oudh, x. 486.
- Muhammad Beg, Governor of Agra (1779-84), i. 69.
- Muhammad Ben Manzur, mentions the pearl fishery of Tinneveli (12th century), xiii. 308.
- Muhammadgarh, Native State in Central India, ix. 531.
- Muhammad of Ghor, the first king of the Ghor dynasty in India (1186-1206), article 'India,' vi. 275-278; his conquests in N. India and overthrow of the Rájput clans, 275, 276; subjugation of Bengal, and defeat of its last independent Hindu king, 277, 278.
- Local notices*—Took Benares, ii. 263; his wars with Prithwí Rájá, iv. 190, 191; established colony of Dundiya Káyasths at Dundwáraganj, iv. 321; plundered Etáwah, iv. 379; overran Fatehpur, iv. 423; took Gwalior, v. 236; took Kanauj, vii. 386; moved the capital from Lahore to Delhi, viii. 405; destroyed Mahim, ix. 181; his invasions of the N.-W. Provinces, x. 363, 364; defeated the Ghakkars, who afterwards murdered him, xii. 24; took Uchh, xiii. 400.
- Muhammad Hassan, mutineer leader, occupied Gorakhpur (Aug. 1857-Jan. 1858), v. 167.
- Muhammad Kásim, first Muhammadan invader of India, conquered Dera Gházi Khán (712), iv. 210; took Meránkot on site of Haidarábád, v. 287; conquered Múltán, x. 4; said to have taken Sehván, xii. 306; his invasions of Sind, xii. 508, 509; said to have been defeated by Bappa Ráwal, xiii. 403.

- Muhammad Khán, the most prosperous Nawáb of Dera Ismáíl Khán (1792-1815), founded Mankera, iv. 221.
- Muhammad Khán, granted Kohát and Hangu by Ranjít Singh (1834), gave up G. Lawrence to the Sikhs (1849), viii. 244, 245.
- Muhammad Khán Bangarh, annexed part of Budáun (1719), iii. 118.
- Muhammad Khán, Nawáb of Farukhábád, founded that city (1714), iv. 417.
- Muhammad Khán of Sangarhi, his story, granted Seoni by Raghuji Bhonslá for his bravery, xii. 310.
- Muhammad Khán's Tando, Sub-division in Sind, ix. 531, 532.
- Muhammad Kúlí Kutab Sháh, fifth king of Golconda (1577-1611), founded Haidarábád (1589), his power and buildings there, v. 254, 255.
- Muhammadpur, village in Patna District, Bengal, ix. 532.
- Muhammadpur, town in Jessor District, Bengal, ix. 532.
- Muhammadpur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 532.
- Muhammad Sháh, Emperor (1719-48), defeated and took prisoner Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla leader (1746), ii. 139; Maráthás appeared before the walls of Delhi (1726), iv. 193; induced Mubáriz Khán to attack the Nizám (1724), v. 258; defeated at Karnál by Nadír Sháh (1739), viii. 20; built grove and tank at Loni, viii. 490; reconquered Rohilkhand, ix. 506.
- Muhammad Sháh of Ahmadábád, defeated the rebel cobbler, Takhi, at Karra (1346), viii. 48.
- Muhammad Sháh Bahmani II., first Muhammadan invader of Kistna, viii. 227; took Kondápalí (1471), viii. 287; and Masulipatam (1478), ix. 353.
- Muhammad Shujá, Viceroy of Bengal, moved capital back from Rájmahál to Dacca, iv. 81; built the Katrá at Dacca, iv. 90.
- Muhammad Tughlak, second king of the Tughlak dynasty (1324-51), article 'India,' vi. 283-285; expeditions to the south, 283; his cruelties, enforced change of capital, revolts, revenue exactions, 284, 285; 'man-hunts,' 284, 285. *Local notices*—Annexed Dacca to Afghan kingdom of Gaur, iv. 80; twice forcibly changed the capital from Delhi to Daulatábád, iv. 159, 160, 192; completed the conquest of the Deccan (1338), iv. 165; capture of Kulbarga (1323), viii. 332; expelled Ibrahim Sultán of Jaunpur from Sambhal, ix. 505, 506; blockaded Kondhána, now Sinharh (1340), xii. 543; gave up Surat to be plundered (1347), xiii. 120.
- Muhammad Tughral, invaded Tipperah (1279), xiii. 314.
- Muhammad Yusaf, occupied Sholavandán (1717) to cover Calliaud's operations against Madura, xii. 422; his rule in Tinneveli (1756-58, 1759-63), xiii. 300.
- Muhammadzáis, Pathán tribe in Pesháwar, xi. 149.
- Muhpa. *See* Mohpa.
- Muir's, Dr. John, *Sanskrit Texts*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 81 (footnote 2); 84 (footnote 3); 94 (footnote); 212 (footnote 4); 334 (footnotes 1 and 2).
- Muir, Sir William, central college, Allahábád, named after, i. 198; Lieut.-Governor of N.-W. Provinces (1868-74), x. 370.
- Mujnáí, river in Bengal, ix. 532, 533.
- Mukámá, town in Bengal, ix. 533.
- Mukandwára, village in Rájputána, ix. 533.
- Mukarrab Khán, Governor of Surat, allowed English captain to sell there, xiii. 121.
- Mukarrab Khán, physician to Sháh Jahán, granted the town and surrounding country of Kairána, vii. 308.
- Mukarrab Khán, the last independent Ghakkar chief, defeated by the Sikh, Gujár Singh (1765), and murdered, v. 190, xii. 24.
- Mukerían, town in Punjab, ix. 533.
- Mukimpur, town in Oudh, ix. 534. *See* Sháhganj.
- Mukri-betta, peak in Madras, ix. 534.
- Muktsar, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 534, 535.
- Múl, hill range in Central Provinces, ix. 535.
- Múl, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ix. 535.
- Mula, mountain pass in Balúchistán, ix. 536.
- Mulágúl, village in Assam, ix. 537.
- Mulajmápura, petty State in Bombay, ix. 537.
- Mulanúr, town in Madras, ix. 537.
- Mulbágal, town and *tdist* in Mysore, ix. 537.
- Mulberry, Cultivation of, in Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 513. *Local notices*—In Badakshán, i. 407; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bengal, ii. 271; Bírghúm, iii. 5; Bogra, iii. 25, 29; Herát, v. 391; Húglí, v. 494; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kángra, vii. 412; Kashmir, viii. 71; Khairpur, viii. 136; Kolár, viii. 276, 279; Lahore, viii. 404, 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Maldah, ix. 240, 244;

- Mergui, ix. 410; Midnapur, ix. 429; Murshidábád, x. 26; Mysore State, x. 100, District, x. 119; Nadiyá, x. 135; Pesháwar, xi. 146; Rájsháhí, xi. 433; Rangpur, xi. 496; Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 99; Sind, xii. 520; Sukkur, xiii. 91; Thayet-myo, xiii. 285; Tím-kúr, xiii. 378; Yelándur, xiii. 552.
- Mules, article 'India,' vi. 521.
- Mulgund, town in Bombay, ix. 538.
- Muli, Native State and town in Káthiáwár, ix. 537, 538.
- Mulila Deri, petty State in Bombay, ix. 538.
- Mulki, town in Madras, ix. 538.
- Mullama Konda. *See* Horsley Konda.
- Müller, Professor Max, *History of Sanskrit Literature*, translation of Rig-Veda, article 'India,' vi. 83 (footnotes 1 and 2); 84 (footnotes); 85 (footnote); *Chips from a German Workshop*, 83 (footnote 1); 127 (footnote 3); 142 (footnote 2); 151 (footnote 2); *Contemporary Review* for July 1870, 151 (footnote 3); *Sacred Books of the East*, vol. xxii., the Jaina Sūtras, by Hermann Jacobi, 161 (footnotes 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8).
- Mulráj of Múltán, farmed Dera Gházi Khán from the Sikhs up to 1848, iv. 212; when *diwán*, driven out of Hazára by a revolt (1845), v. 362; Nawáb of Múltán (1844-49) when his rebellion was put down, and he was transported for murder, x. 5.
- Múltái, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ix. 538, 539.
- Múltán, Division or Commissionership in Punjab, x. 1.
- Múltán, District in Punjab, x. 2-10; physical aspects, 2, 3; history, 3-5; population, 5, 6; religion, 6; town and rural population, 6, 7; agriculture, 7, 8; commerce and trade, 8, 9; administration, 9, 10; medical aspects, 10.
- Múltán, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 10, 11.
- Múltán, city and commercial centre in Punjab, x. 11-13.
- Múltán, cantonment in Punjab, x. 13.
- Múltán, town in Central India, x. 13.
- Mundargi, town in Bombay, x. 13.
- Mundas, aboriginal tribe of Kols in Chutía Nágpur, article 'India,' vi. 71 (footnote). *See* Kols.
- Mundavers, wandering pastoral tribe in the Anamalai Hills, article 'India,' vi. 55.
- Mundhri, town in Central Provinces, x. 13.
- Mundiás, gold-washing aboriginal tribe in Seoni, xii. 309.
- Mundlána, town in Punjab, x. 13, 14.
- Mundra, port in Bombay, x. 14.
- Mungapákam, village in Madras, x. 14.
- Mungeli, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, x. 14, 15.
- Mungir. *See* Monghyr.
- Municipal administration and statistics, article 'India,' vi. 455-457; 470. *See* especially the notices of the following more important municipalities:—Agra, i. 76; Ahmadábád, i. 97; Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Ajmere, i. 133; Allgarh, i. 178; Allahábád, i. 199; Ambála, i. 226; Amritsar, i. 266; Bangalore, ii. 71; Benares, ii. 267; Bombay, iii. 82; Calcutta, iii. 256, 257; Cawnpur, iii. 293; Chittagong, iii. 444; Dacca, iv. 89; Delhi, iv. 197; Dhárwár, iv. 267; Gayá, v. 53; Howrah, v. 456; Jabalpur, vii. 37; Karáchi, vii. 459; Lahore, viii. 419; Lucknow, viii. 517; Madras, ix. 109-111; Madura, ix. 133; Mangalore, ix. 314; Masulipatam, ix. 352; Meerut, ix. 394; Mirzápur, ix. 462; Moradábád, ix. 514; Múltán, x. 12; Murshidábád, x. 32; Muttra, x. 54; Mysore, x. 122; Nágpur, x. 174; Patná, xi. 110; Pesháwar, xi. 159; Poona, xi. 210; Rangoon, xi. 484; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 37; Salem, xii. 166; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 356; Siálkot, xii. 451; Surat, xiii. 135, 136; Tanjore, xiii. 195; Trichinopoly, xiii. 364, 365; Vizagapatam, xiii. 498.
- Munfr. *See* Maniar.
- Múnj, village and ruins in N.-W. Provinces, x. 15.
- Munjpur. *See* Mujpur.
- Munoli. *See* Manoli.
- Munro, Major (afterwards Sir Hector), suppression of the first Sepoy Mutiny by, article 'India,' vi. 386; defeat of the Imperial and Oudh armies at Baxár, 386. *Local notices*—His victory at Baxár (1764), ii. 220; failed to take Chanár (1763), iii. 347; took Pondicherry (1778) xi. 198; took Timerí (1760), xiii. 297.
- Munro, Sir Thomas, introducer of the *ráyatwári* system of land settlement into Madras, article 'India,' vi. 446. *Local notices*—Commissioner of the Ceded Districts, made settlement of Bellary, ii. 243, 248; his administration and settlement of Cuddapah, iv. 49; general order on his retirement, quoted, iv. 50; resided for some years at Dharmápuri, iv. 254; pointed out the failure of the Permanent Settlement in Godávári (1822), v. 125; memorial well at Gooty, v. 161; made the first settlement of Kánara (1800), vii. 382;

- his difficulties in making the settlement of Karnúl then included in Bellary, viii. 43; assisted by the Desái of Kittúr in his siege of Belgaum (1818), viii. 237; abolished the Government timber monopoly in Malabar and S. Kánara (1822), ix. 6; his advocacy of the improved *ráyatwari* system in Madras, ix. 45, 46; Governor of Madras (1820-27), ix. 67; statue of, at Madras, ix. 106; buried in St. Mary's Church, Madras, ix. 107; died of cholera at Pattikonda, xi. 118; took Ránibennúr, (1818), xi. 503; assistant to Capt. Read, Collector of Salem (1792), and later Read's secretary (1799), xii. 155; took Sandúr (1817), xii. 207; stormed Sholápur (1818), xii. 421; administered Travancore for Lakshmi Rání (1811), xiii. 347.
- Munro, J. C., Sub-collector of Sholápur, monument to, at Dhárwár, iv. 267; killed at taking of Kittúr (1824), viii. 237.
- Munro, J., on the forests of Travancore, quoted, xiii. 345.
- Munyeru, river in Madras, x. 15.
- Murad, son of Akbar, driven from Ahmadnagar by Chánd Bibí (1595), i. 108.
- Murad, son of Sháh Jahán, defeated by Aurangzeb, near Dholpur (1658), iv. 276.
- Murádábád, District, *tahsil*, and town. See Moradábád.
- Murádábád, town in Oudh, x. 15, 16.
- Murádnagar, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 16.
- Murarái, village in Bengal, x. 16.
- Murassapur, town in Oudh, x. 16.
- Murbád, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 16, 17.
- Murdára, town in Central Provinces, x. 17.
- Murdeswar, port in Bombay, x. 17.
- Murgod, town in Bombay, x. 17.
- Murliganj, town in Bengal, x. 17.
- Murmís, aboriginal tribe, in Dárlíng, iv. 133; in the Himálaya Mountains, v. 413.
- Murnád, village in Coorg, x. 17.
- Murray, Lt.-Col., occupied Perim (1799), xi. 138.
- Murree, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 17-19.
- Murree, hill station and sanitarium in Punjab, x. 19.
- Murree Hills, range in Punjab, x. 20.
- Mursán, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 20.
- Murshidábád, District in Bengal, x. 20-31; physical aspects, 21, 22; history, 22-24; people, 24, 25; religion, 25; tribes, castes, etc., 25; towns, etc., 25, 26; agriculture, 26-28; manu-
- factures, 28; trade, 28, 29; means of communication, 29; administration, 29, 30; education, 30; medical aspects, 30, 31.
- Murshidábád, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 31.
- Murshidábád city Sub-divison. See Lálbagh.
- Murshidábád, city in Bengal, x. 31-39; area and population, 31, 32; history, 32, 33; the city and its buildings, 33-36; the Raft Festival, 35; general aspect of the city, 36; the Motijhil, 36, 37; the *Punyá*, 37; the Khush Bágh, 37, 38; the Kuttara, 38, 39; trade, 39.
- Murshid Kúlf Khán, Nawáb of Bengal, his transfer of the capital from Dacca to Murshidábád, article 'India,' vi. 380, 381. *Local notices*—Nawáb of Bengal (1704-25), ii. 278; his transfer of capital (1704), iv. 81, 90; his foundation of Murshidábád and rule over Bengal, x. 22, 23; his tomb, x. 39.
- Murtazápur, town and *táluk* in Berár, x. 39, 40.
- Murtizá Ali, murdered Sabdar Ali at Vellore (1741), and held Vellore until 1760, xiii. 468.
- Murwára, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, x. 40.
- Musafirkhána, *tahsil*. See Musafirkhána.
- Musáhars, semi-Hinduized tribe in Bengal, ii. 296.
- Museums, at Allahábád, i. 198; Delhi, iv. 196; Jaipur, vii. 60; Karáchi, vii. 454; Lahore, viii. 418; Madras, ix. 118; Nágpur, x. 172; Rájamahendri, xi. 387; the Phayre at Rangoon, xi. 484; the Napier at Trivandrum, xiii. 370.
- Music, Hindu, article 'India,' vi. 110-112; peculiarities of Indian music, 111; its modern revival, 111, 112. *Local notices*—Of the Bhutías, ii. 412; of the Gonds, iii. 308; of the Santáls, xii. 242.
- Music, The Imperial, still maintained at Murshidábád, x. 35.
- Musical instruments, made at Miráj, ix. 440; Murshidábád, x. 39.
- Musiri, town and *táluk* in Madras, x. 41.
- Muskára, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 41.
- Musk deer, article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—Bhután, ii. 414; Chamba, iii. 329; Dárlíng, iv. 130; Garhwál, v. 22; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Kángra, vii. 413; Kashmír, viii. 68; Kúlu, viii. 338; Mishmí Hills, ix. 464.
- Muslin manufactures of Dacca and Madras, decline of the industry, article

- 'India,' vi. 602, 603. *Local notices*—
 At Behar, ii. 228; Chicacole, iii. 407, v. 7; Dacca, iv. 81, 82, 86, 90, 91; Delhi, iv. 197; Dindigal, iv. 301; Mahmudī in Hardoi, v. 327; Jais, vii. 65; Lucknow, viii. 516; Maimansingh, ix. 198; Sántipur in Nadiyá, x. 137; Sehore, xii. 304; Sikandarábád, xii. 478.
- Mussooree, town and sanitarium in N.-W. Provinces, x. 41, 42.
- Mustafábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 42.
- Mustafábád, town in Punjab, x. 42.
- Mustafábád, town in Faizábád, Oudh, x. 42.
- Mustafábád, town in Rái Bareli, Oudh, x. 42, 43.
- Mustagh, pass over the Himálayas on the trade route from the Punjab into E. Turkistán, article 'India,' vi. 6.
- Mutiny of Sepoys, at Barrackpur (1824), ii. 175; Vellore (1806), xiii. 464; Vizagapatam (1780), xiii. 498.
- Mutiny, The, of 1857-58, article 'India,' vi. 417-421; its causes, 417, 418; outbreaks at Meerut and Delhi, 419; spread of the revolt, 419; loyalty of the Sikhs, 419; massacre at Cawnpur, 420; siege and relief of Lucknow, 420, 421; siege of Delhi, 421; reduction of Oudh, 421; campaigns of Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) and Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn), 421, 422.
- Local notices*—Agra District, i. 62, city, i. 70; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 122; Aligarh, i. 171; Allahábád District, i. 187, 188, city, i. 197, 198; Arrah, i. 334, 335, xii. 328, 329; Azamgarh, i. 394, 395; Bakars, i. 450, 451; Balihri, ii. 13; Ballabgarh, ii. 17; Banda, ii. 49; Bara Banki, ii. 109; Bareilly, ii. 140; Barrackpur, ii. 175, 176; Bellary, ii. 243; Benares, ii. 257; Bengal, ii. 280, 281; Berhampur, ii. 325; Bijnaur, ii. 430; Biláspur, ii. 448; Budáun, iii. 118, 119; Bulandshahr, iii. 134, 135; Cawnpur District, iii. 281-283, city, iii. 291, 292; Champáran, iii. 335; Chándá, iii. 351; Chatrá, iii. 374, 375; Chittagong, iii. 437, 445, 446; Dacca, iv. 82; Delhi, iv. 194, 195; Deori, iv. 206; Dinápur, iv. 300; Etah, iv. 360; Etáwah, iv. 372; Faizábád, iv. 382; Farukhábád, iv. 411; Fatehgarh, iv. 420; Fatehpur, iv. 424, 425; Firozpur, iv. 441; Gayá, v. 45, 46; Gházipur, v. 64, 65; Gonda, v. 149, 150; Gorakhpur, v. 167; Gurgáon, v. 217; Gwalior, v. 233; Haidarábád, v. 252; Hamirpur, v. 300; Hissár, v. 428; Indore, vii. 7; Jaláun, vii. 96; Jaswantnagar, vii. 147; Jaunpur, vii. 153; Jhānsi, vii. 219, 220; Jind, vii. 232; Kálpi, vii. 342; Kanja, vii. 433; Karwá, viii. 56, 57; Khair, viii. 127, 128; Kheri, viii. 191; Kímlásá, viii. 201; Kotah, viii. 305; Kot Kamálíá, viii. 312; Kunch, viii. 363; Kuráí, viii. 368; Lahore, viii. 406, 407; Lálitpur, viii. 449, 450; Lohárdagá, viii. 479; Loisin, viii. 488; Lucknow, viii. 512-515; Máinpur, ix. 204; Mandlá, ix. 303; Mandrák, ix. 309; Mataundh, ix. 362; Maudhá, ix. 370; Meerut, ix. 384, 385; Miánganj, ix. 421; Miránpur, ix. 441; Mirzápur, ix. 454, 455; Montgomery, ix. 496; Moradábád, ix. 506, 507; Muttra, x. 46, 47; Muzaffarnagar, x. 69, 70; Nagina, x. 160; Nágpur, x. 168, 169; Nargúnd, x. 211; Nasirábád, x. 239; Nawábganj, x. 248; Nimár, x. 331; N.-W. Provinces, x. 370; Oudh, x. 495, 496; Patná, xi. 96-98; Pesháwar, xi. 149, 150; Pháphúnd, xi. 166; Pilibhít, xi. 173; Punjab, xi. 267-269; Ráhatgarh, xi. 345, 346; Rájputána, xi. 407; Rámgarh, xi. 448; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 25; Rewári, xii. 55; Rohtak, xii. 70, 71; Sádábád, xii. 91; Sagar, xii. 102, 103; Saháranpur, xii. 117, 118; Sambalpur, xii. 181; Secunderábád, xii. 303; Segauli, xii. 303; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 345, 346; Shámli, xii. 375; Shorápur, xii. 423; Siálkot, xii. 443, 451; Sikandarábád, xii. 478; Singhbhúm, xii. 534; Sitápur, xiii. 32, 33; Srínagar, xiii. 78; Sultánpur, xiii. 98, 105; Tháná Bháwán, xiii. 259; Trimbak, xiii. 366; Tulsipur, xiii. 374; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 412; Unao, xiii. 429, 430; Vániyambádi, xiii. 463.
- Muttra, District in N.-W. Provinces, x. 43-52; physical aspects, 43-45; history, 45-47; population, 47, 48; agriculture, 48, 49; natural calamities, 49, 50; commerce and trade, 50; administration, 50, 51; medical aspects, 51, 52.
- Muttra, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 52, 53.
- Muttra, city in N.-W. Provinces, x. 53, 54.
- Muvattappalai, *táluk* in Travancore. See Muattappalai.
- Muwánah, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces. See Mawána.
- Muzaffar II., king of Gujarát (1513-26), repaired fort of Dohad, iv. 312.
- Muzaffarábád, town in Kashmir, x. 54.
- Muzaffargarh, District in Punjab, x. 54-64; physical aspects, 55-58; history, 58, 59; population, 59-61; agriculture, 61, 62; commerce and trade, 62, 63;

- administration, 63, 64; medical aspects, 64.
- Muzaffargarh, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 64, 65.
- Muzaffargarh, town in Punjab, x. 65, 66.
- Muzaffar Jang, second Nizám (1748-51), held Adoni, i. 27; defeated Anwar-ud-din at Ambar, i. 230; granted Alamparai to Dupleix, i. 163; his battle with Morári Ráo at Chilambaram, iii. 412; ceded Masulipatam to the French, iii. 468; his murder, iv. 49, 56, viii. 42; his reign in Haidarábád, v. 249.
- Muzaffar Jang, Nawáb of Karnúl (1815-23), his history, viii. 42.
- Muzaffar Khán, Nawáb of Múltán, helped the last Siál chief of Jhang against Ranjit Singh, vii. 208; held Múltán (1779-1818) when defeated by Ranjit Singh and killed, x. 65; built Muzaffargarh, x. 65.
- Muzaffarkhána, *tahsil* in Oudh, x. 66.
- Muzaffarnagar, District in N.-W. Provinces, x. 66-76; physical aspects, 66-68; history, 68-70; population, 70-72; agriculture, 72, 73; natural calamities, 74; commerce and trade, 74; administration, 74, 75; sanitary aspects, 75, 76.
- Muzaffarnagar, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 76.
- Muzaffarnagar, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 76, 77.
- Muzaffarpur, District in Bengal, x. 77-83; physical aspects, 77-79; population, 79, 80; agriculture, 80, 81; manufactures, 81, 82; means of communication, 82; administration, 82, 83.
- Muzaffarpur, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 83.
- Muzaffarpur, town in Bengal, x. 83, 84.
- Muzaffar Sháh, last king of Ahmadábád, lost Broach to Akbar (1573), iii. 113.
- Muzang, suburb of Lahore, x. 84.
- Myan-aung, township and town in Burma, x. 84.
- Myauk-bhet-myo, township in Burma, x. 84.
- Myaung-mya, township in Burma, x. 84, 85.
- Myaung-mya, town in Burma, x. 85.
- Myaung-mya, creek in Burma, x. 85, 86.
- Myaung-mya-haung, creek in Burma, x. 86.
- Mya-wa-dí, portion of Kámá township, Burma, x. 86.
- Mye-bon, township in Burma, x. 86.
- Mye-dé, township in Burma, x. 86.
- Myit-ma-ka, upper portion of the Hlaing river, Burma, x. 86.
- Myit-ta-ya, river in Burma, x. 86, 87.
- Mylapur, suburb of Madras, x. 87.
- Myloveram, town in Madras. See Mailoveram.
- Myllim, petty State in the Khási Hills, Assam, x. 87.
- Myo-haung, township and town in Burma. See Mro-haung.
- Myouk-bhet-myo, township in Burma. See Myauk-bhet-myo.
- Myoung-mya, township, town, and creek in Burma. See Myauna-mya.
- Myoung-mya-haung, creek in Burma. See Myaung-mya-haung.
- Myrobalams, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 574, 575. *Local notices*—Belgáum, ii. 232; Bombay, iii. 45; Ganjáin, v. 2; Godávari, v. 123; Monghyr, ix. 481; Nilgiri Hills, x. 324; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Siddhápúr, xii. 473; Vizagapatam, xiii. 484.
- Mysore, Native State in S. India, x. 87-113; table of area and population, 88; physical aspects, 88, 89; water-system and irrigation, 89-91; geology, 91, 92; history, 92-95; present native administration, 95, 96; population, 96-100; wild tribes, 98, 99; Hindu sects, 99, 100; language, 100; agriculture, 100-103; land tenures, 103-105; the famine of 1876-78, 105, 106; manufactures, 106, 107; mines and quarries, 107; commerce, 107; roads and railways, 107, 108; revenue and expenditure, 108, 109; local funds, 109; municipalities, 109; public works, 109; forests, 109, 110; postal facilities, 110; justice, 110, 111; police, 111; military, 111, 112; missions, 112; education, 112, 113; medical institutions, 113.
- Mysore, First war with, against Haidar Ali (1780-84), article 'India,' vi. 392; second Mysore war (1790-92), 394; Tipú's intrigues with France, and the third Mysore war (1799), 396; fall of Seringapatam and death of Tipú in the breach, 397; Mysore taken under British administration and protection, 406; rendition of, to its ancient hereditary Hindu rulers, 427, 435. See also Haidar Ali and Tipú.
- Mysore, District in Mysore State, x. 113-122; physical aspects, 113-115; history, 115, 116; population, 116-118; agriculture, 118-120; manufactures and commerce, 120; administration, 120, 121; medical aspects, 121, 122.
- Mysore, *taluk* in Mysore, x. 122.
- Mysore, capital of Mysore State, x. 122-124; population and municipal revenue and expenditure, 122; general aspects, buildings, etc., 122-124; history, 124.

N

- Naaf, an arm of the Bay of Bengal, x. 124.
- Naaf, township in Burma, x. 124, 125.
- Nabadwip, town in Bengal. *See* Nadiyá.
- Nabagangá, river of Bengal, x. 125.
- Nábha, one of the cis-Sutlej Native States, Punjab, x. 125, 126.
- Nábha, capital of Nábha State, Punjab, x. 126.
- Nabhají Dás, Hindi poet of the 16th century, and author of the *Bhaktamálá*, vi. 345.
- Nabiganj, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 127.
- Nabiganj, village in Assam, x. 127.
- Nabinagar, town in Oudh, x. 127.
- Nabisar, town in Sind, x. 127.
- Nabog Nái, pass in Kashmír, x. 127.
- Nábpur, village in Bengal, x. 127.
- Náchangáon, ancient town in Central Provinces, x. 127.
- Nachiarkovil, town in Madras, x. 128.
- Nádanghát, village in Bengal, x. 128.
- Nádaun, town in Punjab, x. 128.
- Nadigaon, town in Datia State, Central India, x. 128.
- Nadír Sháh's invasion of India, and sack of Delhi, article 'India,' vi. 314.
- Local notices*—Besieged Farrah, i. 35; occupied Afghánistán, i. 49; appointed Nasír Khán *beglerbey* of Balúchistán, ii. 30; ravaged and plundered Delhi, iv. 193; conquered Dera Ghází Khán (1739), iv. 211; ravaged Hissár, v. 428; destroyed Jagadhri, vii. 40; founded second city of Kandahár as Nádirábád, vii. 389; besieged Kandahár (1737), vii. 392; defeated Muhammad Sháh at Karnál (1739), viii. 20; passed through Lahore (1738), viii. 406; his invasion of Punjab, xi. 264; defeated Núr Muhammad Kalhora, ruler of Sind, xii. 512; took Tatta (1742), xiii. 218.
- Nadiyá, District in Bengal, x. 128-141; physical aspects, 128-130; history, 130, 131; indigo riots, 131; population, 131-135; agriculture, 135-137; natural calamities, 137; manufactures and trade, 138; *tol*s or Sanskrit schools, 138; administration, 138-140; medical aspects, 140, 141.
- Nadiyá, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 141.
- Nadiyá, town and ancient capital in Bengal, x. 141, 142.
- Nadiyá rivers, Engineering works to keep open the navigation of, during the dry season, article 'India,' vi. 552, 553.
- Nadol, town in Rájputána, x. 142, 143.
- Náf, arm of the Bay of Bengal. *See* Naaf.
- Nágá Hills, District in Assam, x. 143-154; physical aspects, 143, 144; history, 144-147; population, 147-152; the Nágas, x. 147-150; the Kukis, 150, 151; the Míkirs, 151; agriculture, 152, 153; manufactures and trade, 153; administration, 153, 154; most easterly offshoot of the Himálayas, article 'India,' vi. 3. *See* also Nágas.
- Nagal, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 154.
- Nágalaipúr, hill range in Madras, x. 154.
- Nágamangala, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, x. 154.
- Nágapatnam, town in Madras. *See* Négapatnam.
- Nagar, town and ancient capital in Bengal, x. 155.
- Nagar, port in Madras, x. 155.
- Nágar, river in N. Bengal, x. 155, 156.
- Nágar, small river in N. Bengal, x. 156.
- Nagar, Division, *tdluk*, and village in Mysore, x. 156.
- Nagar, town in Punjab, x. 156, 157.
- Nágar, hill range in Central Provinces, x. 157.
- Nagarbasti, town in Bengal, x. 157.
- Nagardhán, decayed town in Central Provinces. *See* Nandarthán.
- Nágari, hill range in Madras, x. 157.
- Nágari Nose, peak in Madras, x. 157.
- Nagar Khás, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 157.
- Nágarkoil, town in Travancore, x. 157, 158.
- Nagar Kot, ancient town in Punjab. *See* Kangrá.
- Nagar Párkár, town and *tdluk* in Sind, x. 158.
- Nágas, The, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351; Cachar, iii. 231, 232, 235; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Manipur, ix. 330; the Nágá Hills, x. 147-150; the Rengmá Nágas, xii. 43; Sibsaagar, xii. 464.
- Nágas or serpent-worshippers, Ancient dynasties of, article 'India,' vi. 185, 186; 204. *See* also Bara Banki, ii. 107.
- Nágas, foot soldiers of Jaipur, belonging to the sect of the Dádú Panthis, x. 201.
- Nagaur, town in Rájputána, x. 158, 159.
- Nágavali, river in Madras. *See* Languliya.
- Nágavaram, estate and village in Madras, x. 159.
- Nagdirgrám, village in Assam, x. 159.
- Naggery, village and railway station in Madras. *See* Nágari Nose.
- Nagina, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 159.
- Nagina, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 159, 160.

- Nágkanda, pass near Simla, Punjab, x. 160.
- Nagode, petty State in Central India, x. 160, 161.
- Nagode, chief town of Nagode State, x. 161.
- Nagore, town and port in Madras. *See* Nagar.
- Nágottma, town in Bombay, x. 161, 162.
- Nágpur, the territories of the Maráthá Bhonsla family lapsed to the British for want of heirs (1853), article 'India,' vi. 415.
- Nágpur, Division or Commissionership in Central Provinces, x. 162, 163.
- Nágpur, District in Central Provinces, x. 163-173; physical aspects, 164, 165; geology, 165; history, 165-169; population, 169, 170; agriculture, 170, 171; commerce and trade, 171, 172; administration, 172; medical aspects, 172, 173.
- Nágpur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, x. 173.
- Nágpur, capital of the Central Provinces, and cantonment, x. 173-175.
- Nagrám, town in Oudh, x. 175.
- Nagwán, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 175.
- Náhals, aboriginal tribe in Nimár, x. 332.
- Náhan, Native State in Punjab. *See* Sirmur.
- Náhan, capital of Sirmur State, x. 175.
- Nahára, petty State in Bombay, x. 175, 176.
- Náhir dynasty, The, a branch of the Lodis flourished in the Deraját (15th-18th centuries), iv. 210, 211.
- Náigáo Ribahi, petty State in Bundelkhand, x. 176.
- Náiháti, town in Bengal, x. 176.
- Náikdás, The, wild forest tribe in Bombay, x. 176, 177; Nárukot, x. 226, 227; the Panch Maháls, xi. 30, 31.
- Náin, village in Oudh, x. 177.
- Naina Kot, village in Punjab, x. 177.
- Náini Tál, hill station in N.-W. Provinces, x. 177, 178.
- Nain Singh, Pandit, native explorer, quoted, on the Himálayas, v. 404; on Lake Palti, v. 407.
- Nainwah, town in Rájputána, x. 178.
- Nair brigade, The, at Trivandrum, xiii. 369.
- Náirs, tribe of S.-W. India, their polyandry, article 'India,' vi. 55. *Local notices*—Massacred British soldiers at Alleppi (1809), i. 200; in Kadattanád, vii. 279; Karattanád, vii. 469; Madras, ix. 19; their customs in Malabar, ix. 227, 228; in Travancore, xiii. 346, 347.
- Najafgarh, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 178.
- Najafgarh Jhíl, large lake or marsh in Punjab, x. 178, 179.
- Najáf Khán, recovered Agra from the Maráthás and Jats, i. 61, 69; took Dholpur, iv. 276; and Dig, iv. 286; besieged Lachmangarh, viii. 396.
- Najfbábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 179.
- Najfbábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 179, 180.
- Najib Khán, Rohilla leader, conquered Dehra Dún (1757), which he ruled till 1770, iv. 171; his tomb at Najfbábád, x. 179; his conduct at battle of Pánipat (1761), xi. 45-47; his fief in the Upper Doáb granted him by Ahmad Sháh (1754), xii. 116; its centre at Sikandarábád, xii. 478.
- Najib-ullá Khán, brother of the Nawáb of the Karnátik, his policy and defence of Nellore (1757), x. 263.
- Nakhi Taláo, lake on Mount Abú, i. 4, 5.
- Nako, village in Bashahr State, Punjab, x. 180.
- Nakodar, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 180.
- Nakodar, town in Punjab, x. 180, 181.
- Nakpur, town in Oudh, x. 181.
- Nakúr, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 181.
- Nál, petty Bhíl State in Bombay, x. 181.
- Nal, lake in Bombay, i. 83, x. 181.
- Nalagarh, one of the Punjab Hill States. *See* Hindur.
- Nalagarh, hill range in the Punjab. *See* Chintpurni.
- Nalanda, famous Buddhist monastery of the 7th century, vi. 157.
- Nalápáni, hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, x. 181.
- Nálatwár, town in Bombay, x. 181, 182.
- Nalbaná, island in the Chilka Lake, Orissa, x. 182.
- Nalbári, village in Kámrúp, Assam, x. 182.
- Nalbári, village in Darrang, Assam, x. 182.
- Nalchha, ruined town in Central India, x. 182.
- Nalchitti, village in Bengal, x. 182.
- Naldrúg, fortified town in Deccan, x. 182-184.
- Nalgangá, river in Berár, x. 184.
- Nalgún, pass in Bashahr State, Punjab, x. 184.
- Nalia, petty State in Bombay, x. 184.
- Naliya, town in Bombay, x. 184.
- Nalkeri, State forest in Coorg, x. 184.
- Nálknád, village in Coorg, x. 184.
- Nallamaláís, range of hills in Madras, x. 184-186; geology, 185; fauna, 185;

- inhabitants, 185, 186; forests, 186; roads, 186; temples, 186; medical aspects, 186.
- Naltigiri, chain of hills in Bengal, x. 186, 187.
- Námakal, town and *tdluk* in Madras, x. 187.
- Namal, town in Punjab, x. 187.
- Námbar, river in Assam, x. 188.
- Nambiyúr, town in Madras, x. 188.
- Námdár Khán, Nawáb of Ellichpur, his history, iv. 346.
- Nám Deva, Maráthi poet of the 13th century, vi. 346.
- Nána Farnavis, became minister at Poona after treaty of Mahád (1796), ix. 154.
- Nanáí, river of Assam. *See* Nonái.
- Nának, founder of the Sikh religion, article 'India,' vi. 223; 410. *Local notices*—Also founded sect of the Nánakpanthis, iii. 316; died at Pakhohi, now swept away, opposite present town of Dera Nának, iv. 228; his teaching, xi. 262; monument to, at Sakhi Sarwár, xii. 146.
- Nánakpanthis, sect in Central Provinces, their doctrines, iii. 315, 316.
- Nánakshahís, devotee order within the sect of Nánakpanthis, iii. 316.
- Náná Sáhib, his proclamation as Peshwá at the outbreak of the Mutiny, and the massacre of the Cawnpur garrison, article 'India,' vi. 420. *Local notices*—At Bareilly (March-April 1858), ii. 140; lived at Bithúr, iii. 20; siege and massacre of Cawnpur (June-July 1857), iii. 282, 291; murdered the fugitives from Fatehgarh at Cawnpur, iv. 411; spent ten days at Sháhjahánpur in his flight from Lucknow, xii. 346.
- Nanda Deví, mountain peak of the Himálayas, x. 188.
- Nandair, town in Deccan, x. 188.
- Nandákujá, river in Bengal, x. 188.
- Nandan Sar, lake in Kashmír, x. 188.
- Nandarthán, decayed town in Central Provinces, x. 189.
- Nan-daw, pagoda in Burma, x. 189.
- Nander, town in Deccan. *See* Nandair.
- Nandgad, town in Bombay. *See* Nandigarh.
- Nándgáon, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 189.
- Nándgáon, town in Bombay, x. 189, 190.
- Nándgáon, chiefship in Central Provinces, x. 190.
- Nandi, village in Mysore, x. 190, 191.
- Nandiál, town and *tdluk* in Madras, x. 191.
- Nandiálpatt, town in Madras, x. 191.
- Nandidrúg, Division in Mysore, x. 191.
- Nandidrúg, fortified hill in Mysore, x. 191, 192.
- Nandigáma, *tdluk* in Madras, x. 192.
- Nandigarh, town in Bombay, x. 192, 193.
- Nandikanama, pass in Madras, x. 193.
- Nandikotkúr, town and *tdluk* in Madras, x. 193.
- Nandod, capital of Rájpipla State, Bombay, x. 193.
- Nandora, town in Oudh, x. 193.
- Nándúra, town in Berár, x. 193, 194.
- Nandurbár, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 194.
- Nandurbár, town in Bombay, x. 194, 195.
- Nanenwar, mountain in Kashmír, x. 195.
- Nangám, petty State in Bombay, x. 195.
- Nangambákam, suburb of Madras. *See* Madras city.
- Nánguneri, *tdluk* in Madras, x. 195, 196.
- Nánguneri, town in Madras, x. 196.
- Nanjangad, town and *tdluk* in Mysore, x. 196.
- Nanjarájpátná, *tdluk* in Coorg, x. 197.
- Nannilam, *tdluk* in Madras, x. 197.
- Nánpará, *tahsil* in Oudh, x. 197.
- Nánpará, *pargana* in Oudh, x. 197, 198.
- Nánpará, town in Oudh, x. 198, 199.
- Nansári, chiefship in Central Provinces, x. 199.
- Nanta, village in Rájputána, x. 199.
- Naodwár, forest reserve in Assam, x. 199.
- Naogáon, District in Assam. *See* Now-gong.
- Naogáon, village and Sub-division in Bengal, x. 199.
- Náo Nihál Singh, Sikh general, conquered trans-Indus part of Dera Ismáíl Khán (1836), iv. 221; erected column at Tarn Taran, xiii. 215.
- Naorangpur, town in Madras, x. 199.
- Naphtha, found in Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220.
- Napier, Sir Charles, conquest of Sind by (1843), article 'India,' vi. 409. *Local notices*—Restored estate of Chandko to the *jágdádr*, iii. 359; pursued Mir Rústam Khán Talpur to Imámgarh (1843), where he surrendered, v. 509; built Government house at Karáchi, vii. 454; his victory at Miani (1843), ix. 422; his treaty with the Talpur Mirs, and subsequent conquest of Sind, xii. 515; first Governor of Sind, xii. 516; his policy with regard to the tribes on the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 442, 443.
- Napier of Magdala, Lord, made the Bari Doáb Canal, ii. 153; proposed the Dalhousie sanitarium (1851), iv. 97, 98; organized the Lushái expedition (1871), viii. 531.
- Napier of Merchiston, Lord, Governor of

- Madras (1866-72), ix. 67; his excavations at Mahābali-pur, ix. 148.
- Nápits, The, or barber caste, claim to be Kalitás in Assam, i. 357.
- Napoklu, village in Coorg, x. 199, 200.
- Nar, town in Baroda, x. 200.
- Nára, E., water-channel in Sind, x. 200, 201.
- Nára, W., water-channel in Sind, x. 201.
- Nárad, name given to three streams in Bengal, x. 201.
- Naraina, town in Rájputána, x. 201.
- Naránganj, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 201, 202.
- Naránganj, town in Bengal, x. 201, 202; its river trade, x. 201, 202.
- Narájol, village in Bengal, x. 203.
- Nárakal, town and port in Cochin, x. 203.
- Narál, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 203, 204.
- Narál, town in Bengal, x. 204.
- Naráoli, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 204.
- Na-ra-pa-di-si-thu, king of Pagan, his visit to Taung-ngu, where he restored pagodas (1171), xiii. 221; built the first pagoda in Tavoy, xiii. 229.
- Narasaráopet, *tdluk* in Madras, x. 204.
- Narasinganallúr, village in Madras, x. 204.
- Narasinha Achári, *jagat-gúrl* of the Smarta Bráhmans, his piety and charity, xiii. 79.
- Narasinha-angadi, town in Madras. *See* Jamálábád.
- Náráyanadevarakera, town in Madras, x. 204.
- Náráyanavanam, town in Madras, x. 204, 205.
- Náráyananj, town and Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Náránganj.
- Náráyan Ráo, fifth Maráthá Peshwá (1772), his assassination, article 'India,' vi. 321.
- Náráyan Ráo of Karwí, mutineer leader, burnt Garhá Kalán (1857), v. 12; ruled at Karwí for eight months, his treasure the 'Karwí and Banda Prize Money,' viii. 56, 57.
- Narbadá, Division or Commissionership in Central Provinces, x. 205-207.
- Narbadá, one of the great rivers of India, x. 207-210; its course, 207-210; bridges, 210; sanctity, 210.
- Naregal, town in Bombay, x. 211.
- Nargund, town in Bombay, x. 211.
- Narhi, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 211.
- Nári, town in Central Provinces. *See* Neri.
- Nariád, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 211, 212.
- Nariád, town in Bombay, x. 212.
- Nárikelbáriá, village in Bengal, x. 212.
- Narishá, town in Bengal, x. 212.
- Narkher, town in Central Provinces, x. 212.
- Narmadá, one of the great rivers of India. *See* Narbadá.
- Narnála, hill fortress in Berár, x. 213.
- Nár Náráyan, king of Kuch Behar, recovered Kámrúp from the Muham-madans, vii. 357; the greatest of the Kuch Behar kings, viii. 320.
- Narora, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 213.
- Narot, town in Punjab, x. 213.
- Nárowál, town in Punjab, x. 213, 214.
- Narrakal, town in Cochin. *See* Nárakal.
- Narrative of Political and Military Transactions of British India under the Marquis of Hastings*, by Henry T. Prinsep, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 317 (footnote 1).
- Narri, salt-mine in Punjab, x. 214.
- Narsápur, *tdluk* in Madras, x. 214.
- Narsápur, town in Madras, x. 214, 215.
- Narsaunapet, town in Madras, x. 214.
- Narsingha, dome-shaped rock in Central Provinces, x. 215.
- Narsingharh, Native State in Central India, x. 215.
- Narsingharh, capital of Narsingharh State, x. 215, 216.
- Narsingharh, ancient town in Central Provinces, x. 216.
- Narsinghpur, District in Central Provinces, x. 216-224; physical aspects, 216-218; history, 218-220; population, 220, 221; agriculture, 221, 222; commerce and trade, 222, 223; administration, 223; medical aspects, 223, 224.
- Narsinghpur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, x. 224.
- Narsinghpur, town in Central Provinces, x. 224, 225.
- Narsinghpur, Native State in Orissa, x. 225.
- Narsinghpur, principal village in Narsinghpur State, x. 225.
- Narsinh Rái, a Hindu chief, seized Gwalior (1398), v. 236.
- Narsipur, town and *tdluk* in Hassan, Mysore, x. 225.
- Narsipur, village and *tdluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, x. 226.
- Nárukot, Native State in Bombay, x. 226, 227.
- Narwár, town in Gwalior State, x. 227.
- Nasarpur, town in Sind, x. 228.
- Nash, Lieut., assisted Capt. Chalmers in the defence of Coimbatore, iv. 16.
- Násik, District in Bombay, x. 228-235; physical aspects, 228, 229; population, 229-231; agriculture, 231, 232; natural calamities, 232, 233; railways, 233; trade and manufactures, 233, 234;

- administration, 234, 235; medical aspects, 235.
- Násik, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 235.
- Násik, town in Bombay, x. 235-237.
- Nasrábád, Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Maimansingh.
- Nasrábád, administrative head-quarters of Maimansingh District, Bengal, x. 237.
- Nasrábád, town and Sub-division in Bombay, x. 238.
- Nasrábád, cantonment in Ajmere-Merwára, x. 238, 239.
- Nasrábád, town and *tdluk* in Sind, x. 239.
- Nasrábád, town in Oudh, x. 239.
- Nasir Jang, second son of Nizám Ali, became Nizám, supported by the English, v. 249; assassinated by the Nawáb of Cuddapah, viii. 42; seized Yanáon (1750), xiii. 547.
- Nasir Khán, his reign in Balúchistán (1739-95), ii. 30; Pishin ceded to him by Ahmad Sháh, xi. 189; also Quetta for services against the Persians, xi. 337, 338.
- Nasir-ud-din Mahmúd, ruled Bahraich till he became Emperor (1246), i. 427; his interview with his son on the river at Karra, vii. 48; took Kálinjar (1251), vii. 332; took Narwár, x. 227.
- Nasir-ud-din, general of Aurangzeb, overthrew the temples of Deulghát, iv. 231.
- Nasirganj, town in Bengal, x. 239.
- Naswádi, petty State in Bombay, x. 239, 240.
- Nátágarh, village in Bengal, x. 240.
- Náte-puta, town in Bombay, x. 240.
- Náthdwára, town in Udaipur State, Rájputána, x. 240, 241.
- Native Christians. *See* Population section in each District article; and Catholic, Christianity, and Protestant Missions.
- Native States of India, their relation to the British paramount power, article 'India,' vi. 43; area and population of the thirteen groups of States, vi. 45.
- Native States, above 50,000 inhabitants, Ajaigarh, i. 112, 113; Akalkot, i. 137, 138; Ali-Rájpur, i. 181, 182; Alwar, i. 202-206; Aundh, i. 384, 385; Baháwalpur, i. 421-424; Bámra, ii. 41, 42; Bámwára, ii. 101-103; Bária, ii. 151, 152; Baroda, ii. 157-170; Barwáni, ii. 180, 181; Bastar, ii. 204-208; Bhartpur, ii. 371-375; Bhaunagar, ii. 379-381; Bhopál, ii. 403-405; Bijáwar, ii. 425; Bikaner, ii. 437-440; Bod, iii. 22, 23; Búndi, iii. 157-159; Cambay, iii. 271-273; Chamba, iii. 328-330; Charkhári, iii. 371, 372; Chhatarpur, iii. 395, 396; Chhota Udaipur, iii. 405, 406; Cochin, iv. 1-10; Cutch, iv. 57-64; Datia, iv. 156; Dewás, iv. 236, 237; Dhár, iv. 245-248; Dharampur, iv. 248, 249; Dhenkánal, iv. 269; Dholpur, iv. 272-277; Dhrángadrá, iv. 278, 279; Dúngarpur, iv. 322-325; Edar, iv. 336-339; Farídkot, iv. 392, 393; Gangpur, iv. 478, 479; Garhwál, v. 23, 24; Gondal, v. 157; Gwalior, v. 226-234; Haidarábád, v. 240-252; Hill Tipperah, v. 394-401; Hindur, v. 420; Inchalkaranji, v. 509, 510; Indore, vii. 1-8; Jaipur, vii. 50-59; Jaisalmer, vii. 65-70; Jamkhandi, vii. 127; Janjirá, vii. 137-141; Jáora, vii. 142; Jashpur, vii. 144-146; Jetpur Bilkhá, vii. 192; Jhábuá, vii. 193-195; Jhálawár, vii. 197-202; Jínd, vii. 232, 233; Jodhpur or Márwár, vii. 234-245; Junágarh, vii. 261, 262; Kahlúr, vii. 293, 294; Kalsiá, vii. 344; Kapúr-thala, vii. 441-443; Karauli, vii. 469-474; Karond, viii. 46, 47; Kashmir and Jamu, viii. 60-78; Kawardhá, viii. 106, 107; Keunjhar, viii. 120, 121; Khairágarh, viii. 130; Khairpur, viii. 132-137; Khandpára, viii. 160, 161; Kishangarh, viii. 222, 223; Kolhápur, viii. 280-285; Kotah, viii. 303-308; Kuch Behar, viii. 318-327; Kurundwád, viii. 376, 377; Lunáwára, viii. 527, 528; Maihar, ix. 188, 189; Máler Kotla, ix. 254, 255; Mandi, ix. 297-299; Manipur, ix. 322-334; Miráj, ix. 439, 440; Morbhanj, ix. 516, 517; Morvi, ix. 518, 519; Mudhol, ix. 526, 527; Mysore, x. 87-113; Nábha, x. 125, 126; Nagode, x. 160, 161; Nándgaon, x. 190; Narsinghgarh, x. 215; Nawánagar, x. 215-217; Nayágarh, x. 256, 257; Nilgiri (Orissa), x. 325, 326; Orchhá, x. 425, 426; Pálanpur, x. 539, 540; Panna, xi. 48-50; Partábgarh, xi. 75-77; Patialá, xi. 87-90; Patná, xi. 114-116; Phultán, xi. 164, 165; Porbandar, xi. 214-216; Púdú kattái, xi. 237, 238; Rádhanpur, xi. 341-343; Ráigarh, xi. 362, 363; Rájpur, xi. 386, 387; Rájpura, xi. 391-393; Rájpur-Alí, xi. 394, 395; Rámpur, xi. 455-459; Ratlám, xii. 1, 2; Rewá, xii. 45-48; Sámglí, xii. 218, 219; Sárangarh, xii. 259, 260; Sargúja, xii. 266-268; Sáwantwári, xii. 295-299; Sháhpara, xii. 369, 370; Sirmur, xii. 552-556; Sirohí, xiii. 1-7; Sonpur, xiii. 63, 64; Suket, xiii. 90; Sunth, xiii. 114, 115; Tharád and Morwára, xiii. 261; Tonk, xiii. 337, 338; Travancore, xiii. 340-353; Udaipur, xiii. 400-409.

- Nat-maw, village in Burma, x. 241.
 Natron, found in Upper Burma, iii. 211 ;
 Khairpur, viii. 133.
 Náts, semi-Hinduized gipsy tribe of
 Lower Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 71.
Local notices—Chittagong, iii. 438 ;
 Dacca, iv. 83 ; Gonda, v. 151 ; Oudh,
 x. 499.
 Nattor, ancient capital and Sub-division
 in Bengal, x. 241.
 Natural calamities. *See* special section
 in each District article ; and also
 Famines and Floods.
 Nat-worshippers, or demon-worshippers,
 their numbers in Akyab, i. 155 ;
 Amherst, i. 237 ; Arakan Hill Tracts,
 i. 299-301 ; Bassein, ii. 196 ; Lower
 Burma, iii. 179 ; Mergui, ix. 408 ;
 Prome, xi. 230 ; Salwin Hill Tracts,
 xii. 175 ; Sandoway, xii. 201 ; Shwe-
 gyin, xii. 431 ; Taung-ngu, xiii. 223 ;
 Tavoy, xiii. 230 ; Tharawadi, xiii.
 272 ; Thayet-myo, xiii. 280.
 Naubatpur, village in N.-W. Provinces,
 x. 241.
 Naugaon, cantonment in Bundelkhand.
See Nowgong.
 Naul Tirth, gorge in Bombay. *See* Sogal.
 Naupáda, town in Madras, x. 241, 242.
 Naushahra, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 242.
 Naushahra, town, cantonment, and civil
 station in Pesháwar, Punjab, x. 242, 243.
 Naushahra, town in Hazára, Punjab. *See*
 Nawáshahr.
 Naushahro, Sub-division in Sind, x. 243-
 245 ; physical aspects, 243 ; history,
 243 ; population, 243, 244 ; agriculture,
 244 ; manufactures, 244 ; revenue, 244,
 245 ; climate, 245.
 Naushahro, town and *tdluk* in Sind, x.
 245.
 Naushahro Abro, *tdluk* in Sind, x. 245,
 246.
 Nauthán Dubá, village in Bengal, x. 246.
 Naval defences of Bombay, iii. 79.
 Navasári, town in Baroda. *See* Nosári.
 Navigable canals, article 'India,' vi. 553,
 554. *See* also Canals.
 Návpur, port in Bombay, x. 246.
 Nawabandar, port in Bombay. *See*
 Nawibandar.
 Nawábganj, *tahsil* in Oudh, x. 246, 247.
 Nawábganj, town in Bareilly, Oudh, x.
 247.
 Nawábganj, *parganá* in Bara Banki,
 Oudh, x. 247.
 Nawábganj, administrative head-quarters
 of Bara Banki District, Oudh, x. 247,
 248.
 Nawábganj, *parganá* in Gonda, Oudh,
 x. 248.
 Nawábganj, town in Gonda, Oudh, x.
 248, 249.
 Nawábganj, town in Unao, Oudh, x. 249.
 Nawábganj (North Barrackpur Municipi-
 pality), town in Bengal, x. 249.
 Nawábganj, village in Bengal, x. 249.
 Nawáda, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 249,
 250.
 Nawáda, town in Gayá, Bengal, x. 250.
 Nawáda, village in Midnapur, Bengal,
 x. 250.
 Nawagáon, hill range in Central Pro-
 vinces, x. 250.
 Nawagáon, artificial lake in Central
 Provinces, x. 250.
 Nawagáon, State in Bundelkhand. *See*
 Náigaon Ribahi.
 Nawágarh, fort in Bashahr State, Punjab,
 x. 250.
 Nawalgarh, town in Rájputána, x. 250.
 Nawalgúnd, Sub-division in Bombay,
 x. 250, 251.
 Nawalgúnd, town in Bombay, x. 251.
 Nawalpur, petty Bhíl State in Bombay,
 x. 251.
 Nawánagar, Native State in Káthiáwár,
 x. 251-253.
 Nawánagar, chief town of Nawánagar
 State, x. 253, 254.
 Nawánagar, old town in Bombay, x. 254.
 Nawáshahr, town and *tahsil* in Jálándhar,
 Punjab, x. 254.
 Nawáshahr, town in Hazára, Punjab, x.
 254, 255.
 Nawibandar, port in Káthiáwár, x. 255.
 Na-win, river in Burma, x. 255.
 Nayá Bagni, one of the chief channels by
 which the Padmá discharges into the
 estuary of the Meghná, x. 255.
 Nayá-Dumká, Sub-division in Bengal, x.
 255, 256.
 Nayá-Dumká, administrative head-quar-
 ters of the Santál Parganá District,
 Bengal, x. 256.
 Nayágaon, State in Bundelkhand. *See*
 Náigaon Ribahi.
 Nayágaon, town in N.-W. Provinces, x.
 256.
 Nayágarh, petty State in Orissa, x. 256,
 257.
 Náyak and Pálegár chieftains of S.
 India, vi. 288.
 Nayákan-hatti, village in Mysore, x. 257.
 Nayánagar, town in Ajmere-Merwára.
See Beáwar.
 Nazirá, village in Assam, x. 257.
 Nearchus, Alexander's admiral, the port
 at which he stopped, Sonmiáni in
 Balúchistán, xiii. 61.
 Neddiavattam, village in Madras, x. 258.
 Nedumangarh, *tdluk* in Travancore, x.
 258.
 Neemuch, cantonment and town in
 Central India. *See* Nímach.
 Negapatam, *tdluk* in Madras, x. 258.

- Negapatam, town and port in Madras, x. 258, 259.
- Negrais, island in Burma. *See* Haing-gyi.
- Negrais, cape in Burma, x. 259.
- Neill, Col., at Allahábád (1857), i. 187, 188; at Cawnpur (July 1857), iii. 291; sent off Major Renaud to Cawnpur (June 1857), iv. 425; killed at relief of Lucknow (Sept. 1857), viii. 514; statue of, at Madras, ix. 106.
- Nekmard, annual fair in Bengal, x. 259.
- Nelamangala, *táluk* in Mysore, x. 259.
- Nelamangala, town in Mysore, x. 260.
- Nelambúr, town in Malabar, Madras. *See* Nilambúr.
- Nelambúr, town in Coimbatore, Madras. *See* Nilambúr.
- Nelliámpati, range of hills in Madras, x. 260.
- Nellore, District in Madras, x. 260-271; physical aspects, 260-262; geology, 261; history, 262-264; population, 264-266; agriculture, 266, 267; irrigation, 267; cattle, 267; forests, 267, 268; natural calamities, 268; manufactures, trade, etc., 268-270; administration, 270; language, 270, 271; medical aspects, 271.
- Nellore, *táluk* in Madras, x. 271, 272.
- Nellore, town in Madras, x. 272, 273.
- Nelson, Mr. J., *Hindu Law as Administered by the High Court of Judicature at Madras*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 117 (footnote 1); 195 (footnote 2); his *Madura Country*, quoted, on Palk's Bay, xi. 12; the Pándya kingdom, xi. 42.
- Nelson, Captain, his efforts to reclaim jungle land in Karnúl, viii. 39.
- Neo Dhura, pass in N.-W. Provinces, x. 273.
- Neotini, town in Oudh, x. 273, 274.
- Nepál, independent Native State, x. 274-291; boundaries, 274, 275; aspect of the country, 275, 276; agriculture, 276, 277; products of the soil, 277; animals, 277, 278; minerals, 278; population, 278, 279; land tenures, 279, 280; military force, 280; revenue, 280; commerce and trade, 280-282; exports and imports, 282, 283; coinage and currency, 283, 284; manufactures, 284; history, 284-291; trade with, article 'India,' vi. 587-589.
- Nepál, War with, article 'India,' vi. 400. *See* Gúrkha war; Gúrkha assistance in the Mutiny, Gúrkhas and Jang Bahádur.
- Nepális, aboriginal hill race, in Champáran, iii. 338; Darjiling, iv. 130, 133; Lakhimpur, viii. 431.
- Ner, town in Bombay, x. 291.
- Ner, town in Berár, x. 291.
- Nerbudda, Division of Central Provinces. *See* Narbadá.
- Nerbudda, one of the great rivers of India. *See* Narbadá.
- Neri, town in Central Provinces, x. 291.
- Neriad, town in Bombay. *See* Nariad.
- Nerini, Mgr., second Vicar-Apostolic of Ava and Pegu, built Barnabite church at Syriam, xiii. 158.
- Nerla, town in Bombay, x. 291.
- Ner Pinglai, town in Berár, x. 291.
- Nerúr, town in Madras, x. 291.
- Nerwar, town in Gwalior State. *See* Narwar.
- Nestorianism among early Indian Christians, article 'India,' vi. 236; its wide diffusion, 236, 237; its suppression and downfall, 241-243; Nestorian remnants, 242, 243.
- Net for mosquito curtains, made at Cachar, iii. 235, 237.
- Netái, river in Assam. *See* Nitái.
- Netrávati, river in Madras, x. 292.
- Neufville, Capt. de, released 5000 captives after an expedition against the Singphos, xii. 542.
- Nevti, port in Bombay, x. 292.
- Newálganj-cum-Mahárájganj, two adjacent towns in Oudh, x. 292.
- Newars, artisans and weavers in Nepál, x. 284.
- Newása, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 292, 293.
- Newása, town in Bombay, x. 293.
- Newbold, his account of the temple of Kumáraswámi in Sandúr, xii. 208, 209.
- Newspapers, English and vernacular. *See* each District article, and especially Agra, i. 66; Ahmadábád, i. 98; Ahmadnagar, i. 107; Akola, i. 145; Akyab, i. 158; Aligarh, i. 176; Allahábád, i. 192, 193; Amherst, i. 242; Amráoti, i. 251; Amritsar, i. 262; Assam, i. 372; Bassein, ii. 199; Bengal, ii. 321; Bombay Presidency, iii. 71, city, iii. 83; Cawnpur, iii. 293; Cochin, iv. 8; Dacca, iv. 87; Darjiling, iv. 139; Dhárwár, iv. 264; Ellichpur, iv. 347; Fatehpur, iv. 431; Gházipur, v. 69; Goa, v. 96; Húglí, v. 496; Kaira, vii. 307; Kaládgí, vii. 320; Karáchi, vii. 459; Khándesh, viii. 158; Kolhápur, viii. 285; Madras, ix. 116; Madura, ix. 131; Malabar, ix. 234; Meerut, ix. 390; Midnapur, ix. 431; Nágarkoil, x. 158; Nasik, x. 235; Nellore, x. 271; Oudh, x. 509; Patná, xi. 102; Poona, xi. 209; Ratnágiri, xii. 12; Salem, xii. 160; Sátára, xii. 284; Serampur ('The Friend of India'), xii. 328; Sherpur (Maimansingh), xii. 382; Sholápur,

- xii. 419; Siálkot, xii. 448; Thána, xiii. 258; Trivandrum, xiii. 370; Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 397; Uttakamand, xiii. 453.
- Neyatankarai, *idluk* in Travancore, x. 293.
- Ngaph*, or fish-paste, largely made in Bassein, ii. 198; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Hanthawadi, v. 316; Rangoon, xi. 479.
- Nga-pi-seip, village in Burma, x. 293.
- Nga-pú-taw, township in Burma, x. 293, 294.
- Nga-pú-taw, village in Burma, x. 294.
- Nga-thaing-chaung, town in Burma, x. 294.
- Nga-won, river in Burma. *See* Bassein.
- Niamti, village in Mysore. *See* Nyamti.
- Niáz Muhammad, mutineer leader, defeated at Shamsábád by Sir Hope Grant (1857), iii. 119.
- Nibárl, village in Assam, x. 294.
- Nibrang, pass in Punjab, x. 294.
- Nichlaval, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 294.
- Nicholls, Colonel, took Almora in the Gurkhá war (1815), i. 201, viii. 351.
- Nicholson, Admiral, sent to fortify Chit-tagong for the East India Company (1685), but only went as far as Húgli, iii. 436.
- Nicholson, Gen., his death at the storm of Delhi, article 'India,' vi. 421.
- Local notices*—Monument to, in the Múrgalla pass, x. 18; defeated the mutineers at Najafgarh Jhil, x. 179; dispersed the mutineers in Pesháwar, xi. 150; commanded the force sent down to Delhi from the Punjab, xi. 268.
- Nickel, found in Jaipur, vii. 52; Rájputána, xi. 401.
- Nicobars, cluster of islands in the Bay of Bengal, x. 294-298; physical aspects, 295; population, 296, 297; agriculture, 297; history, 297, 298; climate, 298.
- Nicobarians, physical appearance, language, manners, and customs of, x. 296.
- Nidadaul, town in Madras, x. 298.
- Nidhauli, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 298.
- Nidugal, fortified hill in Mysore, x. 298.
- Nighasan, *takhl* in Oudh, x. 298, 299.
- Nighasan, *parganá* in Oudh, x. 299.
- Nigohán, *parganá* in Oudh, x. 299, 300.
- Nigohán, town in Oudh, x. 300.
- Nigriting, village in Assam, x. 300.
- Nihálgarh Chak Jangla, town in Oudh, x. 300.
- Niháls, aboriginal tribe in Berár, ix. 404.
- Nihtor, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 300, 301.
- Nijagal, hill in Mysore, x. 301.
- Nikaia, town founded by Alexander the Great, and identified with the modern town of Mong in Gujrát, vi. 165.
- Nikitin, Athanasius, Russian traveller (1470), mentions Chaul as Chivil, iii. 376.
- Níla Koh, range of mountains in Punjab, x. 301.
- Nilambúr, town in Coimbatore, Madras, x. 301.
- Nilambúr, town in Malabar, Madras, x. 301.
- Nilangs, tribe on the Himáláya Mountains, v. 412.
- Nilapalli, town in Madras, x. 301.
- Níl Darpan*, a famous modern Bengali play, article 'India,' vi. 127; 354.
- Níleswaram, town in Madras, x. 301, 302.
- Nilgdi*, or blue cow, article 'India,' vi. 657.
- Local notices*—In Azamgarh, i. 393; Ballia, ii. 19; Banda, ii. 47; Bara Banki, ii. 106; Basti, ii. 209; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Budáun, iii. 117; Buldána, iii. 143; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Etáwah, iv. 370; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Godávari, v. 123; Gurgáon, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 229; Hardoi, v. 322; Indore, vii. 2; Jálándhar, vii. 85; Karauli, vii. 471; Karnál, viii. 20; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kheri, viii. 190; Kotah, viii. 304; Lahore, viii. 405; Lohárdágá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 91; Máinpur, ix. 203; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Montgomery, ix. 495; Moradábád, ix. 505; Muttra, x. 45; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nimár, x. 328; Oudh, x. 483; Partábgarh, xi. 69; Punjab, xi. 259; Rái Bareli, xi. 353; Rámpur, xi. 455; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 344; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Travancore, xiii. 345; Wardhá, xiii. 524; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Nilgiri Hills, District and range of mountains in Madras, x. 302-325; jurisdiction, 302, 303; history, 303; physical aspects, 303-308; the *shálds* and their flora, 305-308; population, 308-313; hill tribes, 309-313; the Todas, 309, 310; the Badagas, 310, 311; the Kotas, 311; the Kurumbas, 311, 312; the Irulas, 312; agriculture, 313-319; coffee, 313; tea, 313-316; cinchona, 316-318; ordinary crops, 318, 319; tenures and waste land rules, 319-321; natural calamities, 321; means of communication, 321; manufactures and trade, 321; institutions, 321, 322; monumental remains, 322, 323;

- forests, 323, 324; administration, 324, 325; medical aspects, 325; article 'India,' vi. 36.
- Nilgiri, Native State in Orissa, x. 325, 326.
- Nilkānt Shāh, last Gond king of Chāndā, conquered by Raghuji Bhonsla (1749), and died in confinement, iii. 349.
- Nil Nág, lake in Kashmír, x. 326.
- Nilphāmāri, village and Sub-division in Bengal, x. 326.
- Nilvāla, petty State in Káthiāwār, x. 326.
- Nimach, town and cantonment in Central India, x. 326, 327.
- Nimal, town in Punjab. *See* Namal.
- Nimár, District in Central Provinces, x. 327-335; physical aspects, 327-329; history, 329-331; population, 331-333; agriculture, 333, 334; commerce and trade, 334; administration, 334, 335; medical aspects, 335.
- Nimchas, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Nimgiri, range of mountains in Madras, x. 335.
- Nimkhar, town in Oudh, x. 335, 336.
- Nimkhera, petty State in Central India, x. 336.
- Nimrána, town in Rájputána, x. 336.
- Nimuniá, village in Bengal, x. 336.
- Nindo Shahr, village in Sind, x. 336.
- Nipání, town in Bombay, x. 336.
- Niphád, town and Sub-division in Bombay, x. 337.
- Nir, village in Oudh, x. 337.
- Nirgunda, village in Mysore, x. 337.
- Nirmal, fortified town in Deccan, x. 338.
- Nirvána, Buddhist doctrine of, vi. 142.
- Nitai, river in Assam, x. 338.
- Niti, pass in Punjab, x. 338.
- Nitre, found in Afghánistán, i. 37; Upper Burma, iii. 211.
- Nityánand, disciple of Chaitanya, resided at Khardah, now a place of Vaishnav pilgrimage, viii. 167.
- Nizám Ali, fourth Nizám (1761), granted the N. Circars, except Gantūr, to the East India Company (1766), iii. 469, v. 250; his treaties with Haidar Ali (1767, 1779), iii. 469; granted Cuddapah in *jágir* to Raymond, iv. 49; his subsidiary treaty with the English (1766), v. 250; his wars with Tipú and the Maráthás, and subsidiary treaty of 1800, x. 251; defeated by the Maráthás at Kharda (1795), viii. 166; sacked Poona (1763), xi. 212; his desertion of the English (1767), and rejoining them (1768), xii. 154.
- Nizámpatam, port in Madras, x. 338.
- Nizám's Dominions, State in the Deccan. *See* Haidarábád.
- Nizám Shāhi, Muhammadan dynasty in S. India (1490-1636), article 'India,' vi. 288.
- Nizám-ul-Múlk, The first. *See* Asaf Jah.
- Noákháíl, District in Bengal, x. 338-352; physical aspects, 338-341; history, 341-343; population, 343-347; material condition of the people, 346; agriculture, 347; land tenures, 348, 349; natural calamities, 349, 350; commerce and trade, 350; administration, 350-352; medical aspects, 352.
- Noákháíl, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 352.
- Noákháíl, town in Bengal. *See* Sudhárám.
- Noárband, outpost in Assam, x. 352, 353.
- Nobilis, Robert de, founder of the Madras Jesuits (1606-56), article 'India,' vi. 245. *Local notices*—In Madras Presidency, ix. 25; Madura, ix. 122; his life and teaching, ix. 125, 126; visited Salem (1623), xii. 154.
- Noble, his missionary labours at Masulipatam (1841-65) College there, called after him, ix. 354.
- Nobra, tract of country in Kashmír, x. 353.
- Noer, Count von, *Life of Akbar*, quoted, on Páñpat, xi. 44.
- Noh, town and *tahsil* in the Punjab. *See* Nuh.
- Nohar, fort in Baháwalpur State. *See* Islamgarh.
- Nolan, Mr., quoted, on Sirájganj and its river trade, xii. 547-550.
- Nomadic cultivation, article 'India,' vi. 9; 47, 48; 522; the merits and destructiveness of, vi. 528. *Local notices*—Under: the various names of *jám*, *dakya*, *taungya*, etc., in Akyab, i. 156; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 301; Assam, i. 362; Barágái, ii. 117; Betúl, ii. 331; Bonái, iii. 87; Búrhapára, iii. 165, 166; Lower Burma, iii. 192; Central Provinces, iii. 308, 309; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450, 451; Daphla Hills, iv. 119; Dárljiling, iv. 134; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Eastern Dwar, iv. 329, 333; Gáro Hills, v. 30; Goa, v. 89; Haung-tharaw, v. 358; Hill Tipperah, v. 395, 400; Jaintia Hills, vii. 49; Jálpaiguri, vii. 112; by the Juangs, vii. 250; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 379; Kánker, vii. 434; by the Karens, viii. 5; Karond, viii. 46; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 387; Lálmái Hills, viii. 458; Lushái Hills, viii. 530; Máikal Hills, ix. 190; Mandlá, ix. 305; Manipur, ix. 330, 331; Míkír Hills, ix. 436; Nága Hills, x. 150, 151; Nowgong, x. 409; Orissa

- Tributary States, x. 475, 476; Prome, xi. 232; Rampá Hills, xii. 454; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Sátara, xii. 280; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shwe-gyin, xii. 432; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Sylhet, xiii. 150; Thayet-myo, xiii. 284; Travancore, xiii. 345.
- Nonai, the name of two rivers in Assam, x. 353.
- Non-Aryan or aboriginal races, article 'India,' vi. 51, 52. *See also* Aboriginal tribes, vi. chap. iii., and Appendix V. 693.
- Non-Aryan rites, merging into Hinduism, article 'India,' vi. 207.
- Non-Asiatic population of British India, article 'India,' vi. Appendix VII. 695, and Population section of each District article.
- Nong-khlao, petty State in Khási Hills, Assam, x. 353.
- Nong-krem, village in Khási Hills, x. 353, 354.
- Nong-soh-phoh, petty State in Khási Hills, Assam, x. 354.
- Nong-spung, petty State in Khási Hills, Assam, x. 354.
- Nong-stoin, petty State in Khási Hills, Assam, x. 354.
- Nong-tar-men, petty State in Khási Hills, Assam, x. 354.
- Normal schools, article 'India,' vi. 479. *See the* Administration section of each District article, and especially Amritsar, i. 262; Benares, ii. 267; Dacca, iv. 87; Tezpur, iv. 149; Goálpára, v. 119; Lahore, viii. 412; Bhánpur in Midnapur, ix. 432; Nágpur, x. 174; Patná, xi. 105; Poona, xi. 213; Siálkot, xii. 449; Sylhet, xiii. 156.
- Norman, Mr., quoted, on the date of the Tanjore temple, xiii. 195.
- Northbrook, Earl of, Viceroy of India (1872-76), deposition of the Gáekwár of Baroda, visit of the Prince of Wales to India, article 'India,' vi. 425, 426.
- North Lakhimpur, village and Sub-division in Assam. *See* Lakhimpur.
- North-West Passage, attempts to reach India by way of the, article 'India,' vi. 363.
- North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Lieut.-Governorship and Chief Commissionership of British India, x. 354-404; physical aspects, 355-361; table of area and population, 356; rivers, 360, 361; lakes and *jhils*, 361; canals, 361; history, 361-370; population, 370-375; density, 371; religion and caste, 371-373; occupations, 373, 374; urban and rural population, 374; chief cities, 374, 375; agriculture, 375-380; general remarks, 376; wheat, 376, 377; other food staples, 377; non-food crops, 377; tea, 377-379; tobacco, 379; opium, 379, 380; forests, jungle products, etc., 380-382; trees, gums, dyes, 380, 381; fibres, 381; lac, 381; fruits and vegetables, 381, 382; irrigation, 382, 383; land tenures, 383-387; rent, 387, 388; classes of cultivators, 389, 390; condition of the peasantry, 390; natural calamities, 390-392; commerce, trade, etc., 392-396; exports and imports, 392, 393; centres of trade, 393; analysis of trade, 393, 394; trading castes, 394, 395; artistic handicrafts, 395, 396; factories and manufactures by steam, 396; communications, 396, 397; administration, 397, 398; revenue and expenditure, 398, 399; excise, 399; police, 399, 400; jails and criminal statistics, 400; municipalities, 400; university education, 400, 401; general State education, 401-403; language, 403; medical aspects, 403, 404.
- Nosári, division in Baroda, x. 404, 405.
- Nosári, town in Baroda, x. 405.
- Nott, General Sir W., his march from Kandahár to Kábul (1842), article 'India,' vi. 408, 409. *Local notices*—Held Khelát (1840), ii. 31; recaptured Ghazni (1842), v. 72; his defence of Kandahár, vii. 393, 394; his rear-guard attacked in retiring through the Khair-bar Pass (1842), viii. 127.
- Nova Castello, Juan de, visited Cochín (1501), iv. 11.
- Nowgong, District in Assam, x. 405-415; physical aspects, 406, 407; history, 407, 408; population, 408-410; material condition of the people, 410, 411; agriculture, 411, 412; natural calamities, 412; manufactures, 412; commerce and trade, 412, 413; tea cultivation, 413; administration, 413, 414; education, 414; medical aspects, 414, 415.
- Nowgong, town in Assam, x. 415.
- Nowgong, town and cantonment in Bundeikhand, x. 415, 416.
- Nowshera, town, cantonment, and *tahsil* in Pesháwar, Punjab. *See* Naushahra.
- Nowshera, town in Hazára District, Punjab. *See* Nawáshahr.
- Nowshero, *táluk* in Sind. *See* Naushahro Abro.
- Nowshero, Sub-division, *táluk*, and town in Sind. *See* Naushahro.
- Noyagni, pass in Kashmir. *See* Nabog Nái.
- Noyil, river in Madras, x. 416.
- Nuddea, District, Sub-division, and town in Bengal. *See* Nadiya.

Núh, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 416, 417.
 Núh, town in Punjab, x. 417.
 Nujikal, river in S. India, x. 417.
Numismata Orientalia (Ceylon fasc.), article 'India,' vi. 167 (footnote 2).
 Nún, river in Orissa, x. 417.
 Nuná, embankment in Orissa, x. 417.
 Nundy, village in Mysore. *See* Nandi.
 Nundydroog, Division and hill fort in Mysore. *See* Nandidrug.
 Nuniyás, saltpetre makers in Champaran, iii. 338, 343; Sárán, xii. 251.
 Núrábád, town in Gwalior State, x. 417, 418.
 Núr Jáhán, the Queen of the Emperor Jahángir, article 'India,' vi. 301.
Local notices—Her mausoleum at Sháh-dara, Lahore, viii. 416, xii. 341; built the Dargah of Sháh Pír at Meerut, ix. 393.
 Núr Mahal, town in Punjab, x. 418.
 Núr Muhammad, second Kalhora ruler of Sind (1719-54), his wars with Nadír Sháh and Ahmad Sháh, xii. 512.
 Núrokal-betta, peak in Coorg, x. 418.
 Núrpur, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 418.
 Núrpur, town in Punjab, x. 418, 419.
 Núr-ud-dín Bamizá, general of Ahmad Sháh Duráni, laid waste Sháhpur (1757), xii. 361, 362.
 Nusseerábád, cantonment in Ajmere. *See* Nasrábád.
 Nusseerábád, *táluk* and town in Sind. *See* Nasrábád.
 Nusseerábád, town in Oudh. *See* Nasrábád.
 Nusseerábád, town in Bombay. *See* Nasrábád.
 Nusseerábád, town in Bengal. *See* Nasrábád.
 Nutmegs, grown in the Palni Mountains, xi. 19; in Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; in Tavoy, xiii. 231.
 Núzvid, town and estate in Madras, x. 420.
 Nyamti, village in Mysore, x. 420.
 Nyaung-dun, town in Burma, x. 420.
 Nyáya, one of the six *darsanas* or Bráhmañical schools of philosophy, vi. 99.
 Nyehatti, town in Bengal. *See* Náihati.

O

Oakeley, Sir Charles, Governor of Madras (1792-94), ix. 67.
 Oak trees, found in Bhután, ii. 414; Cachar, iii. 234; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Dháola Dhár, iv. 245; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; on the Hpyu river, v. 466; Mount Jako, vii. 74; Kángra, vii. 411; Kedar Kántá, viii. 109; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Kúlu, viii. 336, 337, 338; Manipur, ix. 325;
 VOL. XIV.

Murree Hills, x. 18; Nepál, x. 276, 277; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 21; Mount Sakeswar, xii. 145; Simla, xii. 497; Sirmur, xii. 555.
 Oats, cultivated in Agra, i. 64; Bareilly, ii. 142; Basti, ii. 211; Benares, ii. 258; Budáun, iii. 120; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Farádpur, iv. 403; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Gházipur, v. 67; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Meerut, ix. 387; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313.
 Obalagandi, pass in Madras. *See* Abalagundi.
 Obelisks. *See* Monuments.
 Observatories, at Benares, ii. 265; Jaipur, vii. 60, 61; Kolába, viii. 270; Leh, viii. 469; Lucknow, viii. 509; Madras, ix. 117; Manora, ix. 339; Rúrki, xii. 86; Sagar Island, xii. 110; Trichinopoly, xiii. 365; Trivandrum, xiii. 369; Ujjain, xiii. 418.
 Occupation basis of caste, article 'India,' vi. 196, 197.
 Ochres, red or yellow, found in Alwar, i. 203; Bálághát, i. 454; Bhandará, ii. 361; Chándá, iii. 349; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 220; Gurgáon, v. 216; Jehlam, vii. 167; Mysore, x. 92; Ráipur, xi. 368; Wún, xiii. 539.
 Ochterlony, General Sir David, his campaigns in Nepál (1814-15), article 'India,' vi. 400, 401. *Local notices*—Defended the Residency of Delhi against Holkar (1804), iv. 193; his advance against the Gúrkhas, iv. 204; occupied Ludhiána as political agent for the cis-Sutlej States (1809), viii. 526; his capture of Maláun, ix. 237; marched against Ranjít Singh to protect Máler Kotla (1808), ix. 255; laid out cantonment at Nasrábád, x. 239, his campaigns in Nepál, x. 288, 289; took Rámgarh (1814), xi. 448; expelled the Gúrkhas from Sirmur, xiii. 554.
 Ochterlony, Colonel James, quoted, on the Todas, x. 309, 310; valley called after, x. 421.
 Ochterlony, valley in Madras, x. 421.
 Oculists, family of native, at Kuráuli, viii. 371.
 Od, town in Bombay, x. 421.
 Oel, town in Oudh, x. 421.
 Oil, pressed in South Arcot, i. 326; Bákarganj, i. 447; Bhaunagar, ii. 380; Berár, v. 271; Kadúr, vii. 287; Kalmeshwar, vii. 339; North Kánara, vii. 373; South Kánara, vii. 376, ix. 54; Kolába, viii. 269; Kolár, viii. 277; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 387; Mágurá, ix. 141; Morássa, ix. 516; Nandurbár, x. 195; Naushahro, x. 244; Nawánagar, x. 253; Phaltán, xi. 164; Rawal
 Q

- Pindi, xii. 32, 38; Sháhdádpur, xii. 341; Shimoga, xii. 404; Sholápur, xii. 418; Sihor, xii. 476; Sindí, xii. 526; Sonmiáni, xiii. 61; Talegáon Dábhára, xiii. 166; Túmkur, xiii. 379; Wálájápet, xiii. 515.
- Oil, Mineral. *See* Petroleum.
- Oil-seeds, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 489. *Local notices*—Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Akola, i. 144; Allgarh, i. 175; Allahábád, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Amráoti, i. 248; North Arcot, i. 316; South Arcot, i. 323; Assam, i. 362; Badakshán, i. 407; Bahraich, i. 431; Bákarganj, i. 445; Bálághát, i. 455; Bálásinor, i. 460; Bánda, ii. 51; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bánkura, ii. 83; Bardwán, ii. 130; Baroda, ii. 164; Básiin, ii. 186; Bastar, ii. 206; Belgaum, ii. 235; Bellary, ii. 245; Bengal, ii. 271, 303; Betúl, ii. 331; Bhálgapur, ii. 348; Bhandará, ii. 364; Biláspur, ii. 450; Bírbbhúm, iii. 5; Bográ, iii. 29; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Bonái, iii. 86; Broach, iii. 107; Buldána, iii. 146; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Búndi, iii. 159; Lower Burma, iii. 189; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 236; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Central Provinces, iii. 318; Champáran, iii. 341; Chándá, iii. 352; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Chhindwára, iii. 401; Chitaldrug, iii. 426; Chittagong, iii. 439; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Coorg, iv. 36; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Cuttack, iv. 71; Dacca, iv. 85; Damoh, iv. 111; Dángurli, iv. 117; Darbhanga, iv. 125; Dárjiling, iv. 134; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 224; Dhár, iv. 246; Dinápur, iv. 294; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 333; Edar, iv. 337; Ellíchpur, iv. 345; Faizábád, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 403; Firozpur, iv. 447; Gángpur, iv. 478; Ganjáin, v. 6; Gayá, v. 49; Goálpára, v. 116; Godávári, v. 127; Gujrat, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gurgáon, v. 220; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Berár, v. 270; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 280; Hassan, v. 349; Hissár, v. 430; Hoshangábád, v. 446; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Howrah, v. 463; Húgli, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jalpáiguri, vii. 112, 113; Jashpur, vii. 146; Jessor, vii. 187; Jhánsi, vii. 223; Junágarh, vii. 262; Kaládgi, vii. 318; Kámurp, vii. 354, 362; Karnúl, viii. 37; Karond, viii. 46; Kawardhá, viii. 106; Khándesh, viii. 156; Kistna, viii. 230; Kolábirá, viii. 271; Kolár, viii. 276; Koreá, viii. 297; Kúlu, viii. 342, 343; Kumáun, viii. 354; Lahore, viii. 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdagá, viii. 483; Madras, ix. 30; Madura, ix. 128, 129; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Maldah, ix. 244; Malláni, ix. 261; Mánbbhúm, ix. 283; Mandlá, ix. 304; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Mergui, ix. 409; Midnapur, ix. 429; Mirzápur, ix. 458; Mohanpur, ix. 474; Montgomery, ix. 498; Múltán, x. 7; Murshidábád, x. 26; Mysore State, x. 100, District, x. 119; Nadiyá, x. 135, 136; Nágpur, x. 170; Narsinghpur, x. 221; Násik, x. 232; Nepál, x. 277; Nimár, x. 333; Noákháil, x. 347; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411; Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 501; Pabná, x. 515; Pal Lahára, xi. 13; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Panch Maháls, xi. 32; Patná District, xi. 101, State, xi. 115; Pesháwar, xi. 153; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Poona, xi. 207; Punjab, xi. 278; Puri, xi. 306; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Ráipur, xi. 373; Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rájiplá, xi. 392; Rájputána, xi. 418; Rájsháhi, xi. 433; Rangpur, xi. 496; Ratnágiri, xii. 8; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 29; Ságur, xii. 105; Sakti, xii. 148; Salem, xii. 161; Sambalpur, xii. 183; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 257; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Sargúja, xii. 268; Sátára, xii. 281; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sávantwári, xii. 296; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sháhpur, xii. 365; Shikárpur, xii. 393; Sholápur, xii. 415; Siálkot, xii. 446; Sibi, xii. 455; Sihságur, xii. 466; Sikkim, xii. 486; Sind, xii. 520; Singhbhúm, xii. 538; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Sirsá, xiii. 16; Sitápur, xiii. 34, 35; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Supa, xiii. 116; Surat, xiii. 126; Sylhet, xiii. 152; Tanjore, xiii. 188; Taráí, xiii. 209; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 269; Thayetmyo, xiii. 283; Tigariá, xiii. 294; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Túmkur, xiii. 378; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 394, 395; Udaipur State, xiii. 402; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 412; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 446; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543.
- Oil-seeds, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 573, 574. 'Trade in, centres of, Dacca, iv. 91; Dhúliá, iv. 282; Godná, v. 136; Patná, xi. 111, 112; Sáhíbganj, xii. 135; Sáifganj, xii. 141; Sherpur (Maimansingh), xii. 382; Siráfganj, xii. 548; Sirsá, xiii. 21; Somástipur, xiii. 50; Wardhá, xiii. 527.
- Okhaldangá, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 421.

- Ok-kan, river in Burma, x. 421, 422.
 Ok-kan, village in Burma, x. 422.
 Old Agartala, village in Hill Tipperah State. *See* Agartala, Old.
 Oldenberg, Professor Hermann, *Buddha, his Life, his Doctrines, his Order*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 161 (foot-note 3).
 Oldham, Dr., geologist, accompanied Major Phayre's expedition to Burma (1855), iii. 226; quoted, on the Ránf-ganj coal-fields, xi. 504, 505.
 Old Maldah, town in Bengal. *See* Maldah.
 Old Udaipur, village and ruins in Hill Tipperah State, x. 422.
 Oliphant, Colonel, designed the bridge over the Must at Haidarábád, v. 253.
 Oliver, Mr., Commissioner of Sirsá, founded Ellenábád, iv. 344; and Fázilka (1846), iv. 436.
 Olpád, town and Sub-division in Bombay, x. 423.
 Omatwára, tract of country in Central India, x. 423.
 Ongole, *táluk* in Madras, x. 423, 424.
 Ongole, town in Madras, x. 424.
 Onions, grown in Akola, i. 143; North Arcot, i. 316; Bombay, iii. 81; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Goa, v. 93; Haidarábád State, v. 245; Jhabua, vii. 195; Madras, ix. 30; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; Sibságar, xii. 466; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Thayet-myo, xiii. 283; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Wellington, xiii. 536.
 Onslow, A. P., Collector of Ganjám, founded and endowed the school at Chatrapur, iii. 375.
 Onyxes, cut in Cambay, iii. 274; found in Kapadwanj, vii. 439.
 Oodeynullah, battle-field in Bengal. *See* Udhanála.
 Oodeypore, Native State and town in Rájputána. *See* Udaipur.
 Oojein, town in Central India. *See* Ujjain.
 Ook-kan, village and river in Burma. *See* Ok-kan.
 Oomercote, town and *táluk* in Sind. *See* Umarmkot.
 Oomrawuttee, District and town in Berár. *See* Amráoti.
 Oomta, town in Baroda. *See* Umta.
 Oorcha, Native State and town in Bundelkhand. *See* Orchhá.
 Ooreettaung, East and West, townships and pagoda in Burma. *See* Urit-taung.
 Oossoor, town in Madras. *See* Hosur and Usúr.
 Ootacamund, hill station in Madras. *See* Utakamand.
 Oot-hpo, township and town in Burma. *See* Ot-po.
 Oot-poo, revenue circle in Burma. *See* Ut-pu.
 Opals, found in Madura, ix. 122.
 Ophir, Solomon's, placed by Benfey, Renaud, and Reland at Sopára, xiii. 65.
 Ophthalmia, prevalent in Ahmádnagar, i. 107; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 131; Bellary, ii. 249; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Chengalpat, iii. 388; Dacca, iv. 89; Damoh, iv. 113; Haidarábád (State), v. 243; Hissár, v. 433; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jehlam, vii. 176; Khairpur, viii. 137; Kheri, viii. 198; Kotah, viii. 307; Lárkhána, viii. 465; Ludhiána, viii. 525; Partábgarh, xi. 74; Prome, xi. 235.
 Opium, Excise duty on, article 'India,' vi. 455; cultivation of, in Bengal and Málwá, 498, 499; export of, 499; Bengal opium system, 499. *Local notices*—Cultivated in Agra, i. 64; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Allahábád, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amjhera, i. 244; Badakshán, i. 407; Bahraich, i. 431; Ballia, ii. 21; Banda, ii. 51; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Baroda, ii. 164; Bengal, ii. 271, 304, 305; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Buddáun, iii. 120; Buldána, iii. 146; Bundi, iii. 159; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Central India, iii. 295; Champáran, iii. 341; Daphla Hills, iv. 119; Deoria, iv. 206; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Devanahalli, iv. 231; Dhámi, iv. 239; Dhár, iv. 246; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwah, iv. 374; Faizábád, iv. 384; Gayá, v. 49, 50; Gházípur, v. 69; Goona, v. 159; Gwalior, v. 228; Hardoi, v. 326; Hazáribágh, v. 375; Herát, v. 391; Hindur, v. 420; Indore, vii. 2, 4; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jais, vii. 65; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jálándhar, vii. 88; Jáora, vii. 142; Jaunpur, vii. 156; Jháláwár, vii. 200; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Kahlúr, vii. 294; Karanja (C.P.), vii. 468; Keonthal, viii. 115; Khilchipur, viii. 200; Kolár, viii. 276; Kotah, viii. 306; Kúlu, viii. 342; Lucknow, viii. 498; Madras, ix. 30; Maksúdangarh, ix. 215; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mandi, ix. 298; Mángal, ix. 312; Mírzápúr, ix. 458; Monghyr, ix. 485; Muhammadgarh, ix. 531; Muzaffarpur, x. 81; Neotini, x. 274; Nepál, x. 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 379, 380; Oudh, x. 501; Partábgarh District, xi. 71, State, xi. 76; Patná District, xi. 101-103; Rái

- Bareli, xi. 355; Rájgarh, xi. 386; Rájputána, xi. 418; Rohna, xii. 63; Sailána, xii. 142; Sangri, xii. 220; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sáran, xii. 251, 255; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sháh-pur, xii. 365; Simla, xii. 493; Sirmur, xii. 555; Sítámau, xiii. 26; Sítápur, xiii. 35; Sultánpur, xiii. 100; Udai-pur, xiii. 402; Unao, xiii. 432.
- Opium factories, in Behar, ii. 224; Gházípur, v. 69, 71; Indore, vii. 4; Patná, xi. 103.
- Opium smoking and eating, prevalent in Hazára, v. 366; Kámrup, vii. 365; among the Kotas, viii. 301; in Lak-himpur, viii. 431.
- Opium-trade, Centres of, Beáwar, ii. 222; Jagáayapet, vii. 42; Khámgaón, viii. 143; Ratlám, xii. 2; Ujjain, xiii. 417.
- Oppert, Dr., on the language of the Todas, x. 310.
- Orai, town and *tahsil* in the N.-W. Provinces. *See* Urai.
- Orakzáis, tribe in Afghánistán, i. 42.
- Oranges, grown in Allahábád, i. 190; Assam, i. 362; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cherra, iii. 392; Coorg, iv. 38; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Golconda, v. 145; Nágpur, v. 245; Kálhatti, vii. 325; North Kánara, vii. 372; Kángra, vii. 412; Karáchi, vii. 452; Karond, viii. 46; Khási Hills, viii. 171, 177; Khyrim, viii. 315; Kumáun, viii. 354; Lahore, viii. 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Mao-don, ix. 343; Mergui, ix. 410; Mishmí Hills, ix. 463; Muzaffar-garh, x. 57; Nepal, x. 276; Níl-giri Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Oudh, x. 482; Palní Mountains, xi. 19; Shálámár Gardens, xii. 374; Shellá, xii. 378; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Siddhapur, xii. 473; Sikkim, xii. 486; Sind, xii. 520; Sítápur, xiii. 35; Tavoy, xiii. 232; Jacobábád, xiii. 446; Wellington, xiii. 536.
- Orchhá, Native State in Bundelkhand, x. 425, 426.
- Orchhá, old capital of Orchhá State, x. 426.
- Orchids, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Madras Presidency, ix. 87; the Melghát, ix. 403.
- Ordeal, Trial by, among the hill tribes in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 301.
- Origin of Christianity in India, its connection with St. Thomas the Apostle, article 'India,' vi. 229.
- Orissa, Division and Commissionership in Bengal, x. 426-468; physical aspects, 426-428; the Orissa delta and rivers, 427, 428; history, 428-432; table of area and population, 432; population, 433-437; municipal statistics, 433; religious classification, 434; Hinduism, 434-436; Muhammadans, 436; aboriginal tribes, 436; Christians, 436, 437; the shrine and worship of Jagannáth, 437-458; the sanctity of Orissa, 437, 438; history of Jagannáth, 438-440; Vishnuism, 440, 441; history of the temple at Puri, 441, 442; Kabír, 442, 443; Chaitanya, 443, 444; Vallabha-Swámí, 444, 445; the wealth of Jagannáth, 445, 446; the temple at Puri, 447, 448; festivals, 448; the Car Festival, 448, 449; pilgrimages to Puri, 450-458; pilgrim hospitals, 458; agriculture, 458, 459; land revenue, 459; trade, 460; communications, 460, 461; education, 461, 462; municipalities, 462; natural calamities, 462, 463; sea inundations, 463; the famine of 1866, 463-467; medical aspects, 467, 468; article 'India,' annexed to the Mughal Empire by Akbar's Hindu general, Rájá Todar Mall (1574), vi. 294; ceded to the British (1803) by the Nágpur Bhonsla on the termination of the second Maráthá war, 398; the famine of 1866, 424; 542; settlement of the land revenue, 445; canal system, 534.
- Orissa Tributary States, a cluster of seventeen dependent territories, x. 468-478; table of the names, area, population, tribute, and estimated revenue of each State, 469; boundaries, 469; general aspect of the country, 469-471; rivers, 470, 471; minerals, 471; population, 472-475; the Kandhs, 472-474; occupations, 474, 475; religion and caste, 475; agriculture, 475, 476; trade and communications, 476; forests, 476; administration, 476-478; education, 477; climate, etc., 478.
- Orissa Canal System. *See* Mahánadi river.
- Orissa, by Sir W. W. Hunter, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 91 (footnote); 173 (footnote 1); 193 (footnote 1); 194 (footnote 5); 215 (footnote 1); 224 (footnote 4); 225 (footnotes 2, 4, and 6); 343 (footnote 2).
- Orme's *Military Transactions in Indostan*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 379 (footnote); 380 (footnote 2). *Local notices* — Robert Orme born at An-jengo, i. 292; his works quoted, on Karwaitnagar, viii. 52; Kondavir, viii. 287; his MS. volumes in the India Office, ix. 9; quoted, on the siege of Madras (1758), ix. 123; on the Kallars, ix. 127; Masulipatam, ix. 353; the

- operations round Trichinopoli, xiii. 357; Vellore, xiii. 467.
- Ostend East India Company established (1722), its factories at Covelong on the Madras coast, and at Bānkipur on the Hūgli, article 'India,' vi. 372-374; political objects of the Ostend Company, 373, 374; destruction of the Bānkipur settlement by the Muhammadans (1733), 374; bankruptcy and downfall of the Ostend Company (1784-93), 374.
- Oswāls, Jain traders. See Mārwarīs.
- Otapidaram, town and *iduk* in Madras, x. 478.
- Ot-po, township in Burma, x. 478, 479.
- Ot-po, town in Burma, x. 479.
- Otters, found in the Nakhi Talāo on Mount Abū, i. 5; Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 220; Gwalior, v. 229; in the Indus, vii. 14; Kāngra, vii. 413; Karauli, vii. 472; Kashmir, viii. 68; Madras Presidency, ix. 89; Manipur, ix. 326; Moradābād, ix. 505; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Peshāwar, xi. 147; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109; Surat, xiii. 120; Thar and Pārkar, xiii. 264.
- Ochterlony, valley in Madras. See Ochterlony.
- Oudh, Province and Chief Commissionership of British India, x. 479-510; physical aspects, 479-483; table of area and population, 480; rivers, 481; soil, 482; general aspect of the country, 482; flora, 482, 483; fauna, 483; history, 483-496; population, 496-501; density, 496, 497; Muhammadans, 497, 498; Hindus, 498, 499; Europeans, 499; occupations, 499; urban and rural population, 499, 500; towns and villages, 500, 501; agriculture, 501, 502; land survey and settlement, 502-506; tenures, 504, 505; commerce and manufactures, 506, 507; railways, 507, 508; administration, 508-510; education, 509; municipalities, 509; medical aspects, 510; article 'India,' sale of Allahābād and Kora to the Wazīr of, by Warren Hastings (1773), vi. 389; the Rohillā war, 390; plunder of the Begams, 390, 391; annexation of, 415; Lord Dalhousie's justification of the measure, 416; mutiny in, 421; inquiry into the status of the peasantry, 424.
- Oudh, town on the Gogra river in Oudh. See Ajodhya.
- Ounces or snow leopards, found on the Himālayas, v. 409; the Hindu Kush, v. 419; Kashmir, viii. 68.
- Ouseley, Colonel, discovered carved *linga* at Jubbā, vii. 253; put down rising in Sambalpur (1839), xii. 180.
- Outram, Sir James, his work among the Bhils of Khāndesh, article 'India,' vi. 72, 73; annexation of Oudh, 416; relief of Lucknow, 420. *Local notices*—One of the first officers of the Bhil corps, ii. 388; statue of, by Foley, at Calcutta, iii. 250; joined Havelock at Cawnpur (Oct. 1857), and marched on Lucknow, iii. 283, 291; his influence over the Bhils, and formation of the Bhil corps, iv. 115; which he organized at Dhārangaon (1825-30), iv. 250; his defence of the Residency near Haidarābād (Sind) against the Balūchis (1843), v. 288, xii. 515; commanded the Residency at Lucknow till the second relief (Sept.-Nov. 1857), viii. 514; defended the Alambagh until the third capture of Lucknow (Nov. 1857-March 1858), viii. 515; instituted *panchdyats* (1838) for settling blood-feuds among the Bhils of Mahi Kāntha, ix. 177; pacified the Bhils of Nimār, x. 331; assigned the date of the foundation of Tatta to 1445, xii. 219.
- Over-crowded and under-peopled districts, vi. 46, 47.
- Owen, Sidney J., *Selections from the Despatches of the Marquis Wellesley*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 317 (footnote 1); *Selections from the Indian Despatches of the Duke of Wellington*, quoted, 317 (footnote 1).
- Oxenden, Christopher, died 1659, his mausoleum at Surat, xiii. 135.
- Oxenden, Sir George, died 1669, the inscription on the mausoleum of the brothers Oxenden at Surat, xiii. 135.
- Oxide of lead, manufactured at Jagādhrī, vii. 40.
- Oyster Reef, sunken reef and lighthouse off Lower Burma, x. 510.
- Oysters, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; South Arcot, i. 321; Covelong, iv. 44; Ganjām, v. 2; Janjirā, vii. 139; Karāchi, vii. 449; Kolak, viii. 272; Madras Presidency, ix. 98; Portbandar, xi. 215.

P

- Pa, petty State in Kāthiāwār, x. 510.
- Pab Hills, forming a portion of the boundary between India and Balūchistān, article 'India,' vi. 7.
- Pābar, river in Bashahr State, Punjab, x. 510, 511.
- Pabnā, District in Bengal, x. 511-520; physical aspects, 511, 512; history, 512, 513; agrarian riot of 1873, 513; population, 513-515; agriculture, 515-

- 517; natural calamities, 517; manufactures, 517; commerce and trade, 517, 518; river traffic, 517, 518; means of communication, 518; administration, 518, 519; education, 519; medical aspects, 519, 520.
- Pabná, town and Sub-division in Bengal, x. 520.
- Pachamálai, mountain range in Madras, x. 520, 521.
- Pachambá, formerly Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Girdhi.
- Pachambá, town in Bengal, x. 521.
- Pacheco, Duarte, defended Cochin against the Zamorin of Calicut (1504), iv. 12.
- Pachhegám, petty State in Káthiáwár, x. 521.
- Pachhimráth, *parganá* in Oudh, x. 521, 522.
- Pachhoha, *parganá* in Oudh, x. 522.
- Páchipeta, *ghát* or pass in Madras. *See* Panchipenta.
- Pachmarhi, estate, plateau, and sanitarium in Central Provinces, x. 522.
- Pachora, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 522, 523.
- Pachora, village in Bombay, x. 523.
- Pa-daung, township in Burma, x. 523, 524.
- Pa-daung, town in Burma, x. 524.
- Padda, name of the main stream of the Ganges in E. Bengal. *See* Ganges.
- Pa-de, stream in Burma, x. 524.
- Pádinalknád, *táluk* in Coorg, x. 524, 525.
- Padma, name of the main stream of the Ganges in E. Bengal. *See* Ganges.
- Padmanábham, battle-field in Madras, x. 525.
- Padmavati, town in Orissa, x. 525.
- Pádra, Sub-division in Baroda, x. 525.
- Pádra, town in Baroda, x. 525, 526.
- Padrauna, *tahsil* in Oudh, x. 526.
- Padrauna, town in Oudh, x. 526, 527.
- Págára, estate in the Central Provinces, x. 527.
- Pa-gat, township and village in Burma. *See* Hpa-gat.
- Paget, Gen. Hon. Sir E., suppressed mutiny at Barrackpur (1824), ii. 175.
- Páglá, river in Bengal, x. 527.
- Pagodas, Burmese, Amárapura, i. 210; Amherst, i. 236, 237; An-daw, i. 287; Ava, i. 389; Shwe Mú-htaw, Bassein, ii. 201; Bún-maw, iii. 160, 161; Dam-ma-tha, iv. 105; in Hanthawadi, v. 314; Káma, vii. 348; Kyaik-kauk, viii. 382, 383; Kyaik-than-lan, viii. 383; Kyaik-ti-yo, viii. 383; Mahámuni, ix. 156; Mandalay, ix. 289; Martaban, ix. 349; Maulmain, ix. 371; in Mergui, ix. 408; Myaung-mya, x. 85; Nan-daw, x. 189; Negrais, x. 259; Ok-kan, x. 422; Pegu, xi. 126; in Prome, xi. 231; Pyaw-bhway, xi. 337; Rangoon, xi. 483, 484; San-daw, xii. 196; in Sandoway, xii. 201; Shin-da-we, xii. 406; Shin-maw, xii. 407; Shin-mut-ti, xii. 407; Shwe-an-daw, xii. 426; Shwe-Dagon, xii. 426-428; Shwe-daung, xii. 428; Ke-la-tha in Shwe-gyin, xii. 429; Shwe-maw-daw, xii. 436, 437; Shwe-myin-din, xii. 437; Shwe-nat-taung, xii. 437; Shwe-sandaw in Rangoon, xii. 437, 438; in Prome, xii. 438, 439; Shwe-theik-lut, xii. 439; in Tavoy, xiii. 229, 230; U-rit-taung, xiii. 451.
- Pagodas, ruined Burmese, Danút-Payá-gyi, iv. 118; Detanaw, iv. 230; Thattun, xiii. 275; Ya-theth-myo, xiii. 549.
- Pagodas, Hindu. *See* Temples, Hindu.
- Pahárapur, *parganá* in Oudh, x. 527.
- Paháriás, aboriginal tribe in Mánbhúm, iv. 99; included with the Santáls in the Santál Parganá, xii. 230, 231.
- Pahári Banka, estate in Bundelkhand, x. 527, 528.
- Paháris or 'mountaineers,' race in the Himálayas, v. 412.
- Pahárpur, town in Punjab, x. 528.
- Pahár Singh, chief of Faridkot, helped the British in the first Sikh war, and was given part of Nábha, iv. 393.
- Pahár Sírgirá, old Gond chiefship in the Central Provinces, x. 528.
- Pahásu, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 528.
- Pahlanpur, collection of States, State, and town. *See* Pálanpur.
- Pahra, petty State in Bundelkhand, x. 528, 529.
- Pai-bin, creek in Burma, x. 529.
- Pai-gú, Division, township, town, and river in Burma. *See* Pegu.
- Paikashí ráyats*, or temporary cultivators, vi. 48.
- Páila, *parganá* in Oudh, x. 529.
- Pailáni, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 529.
- Páina, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 529, 530.
- Painam, village in Bengal. *See* Sonargáon.
- Páindá, offshoot of the Surmá river in Assam, x. 530.
- Paingangá, river in Berár. *See* Pengangá.
- Paing-kyun, creek in Burma, x. 530.
- Paintepur, town in Oudh, x. 530.
- Painting, Indian art of, article 'India,' vi. 113.
- Paithan, town in Deccan, x. 530, 531.
- Pákaur, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 531.
- Pak-chan, river in Burma, x. 531.

- Pakhal, lake or tank in Deccan, x. 531, 532.
- Pákpattan, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 532.
- Pákpattan, town in Punjab, x. 532, 533.
- Pal, petty State in Bombay. *See* Pol.
- Pál, petty State in Káthiáwár, x. 533.
- Pálakollu, town in Madras, x. 533, 534.
- Pálakonda, town in Madras, x. 534.
- Pálakonda, ancient estate and *taluk* in Madras, x. 534.
- Paláli, petty State in Káthiáwár, x. 534.
- Palamainer, town in Madras. *See* Palmaner.
- Palámau, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 534, 535.
- Pálámkottá, town in Madras, x. 535.
- Palampur, town in Punjab, x. 535.
- Palani, town and hills in Madras. *See* Palni.
- Pálanpur Agency, The, collection of Native States in Bombay, x. 535-539; physical aspects, 535, 536; names of States, 536; history, 537; population, 537; agriculture, 537; commerce and trade, 538; revenue and tributes, 538; natural calamities, 539.
- Pálanpur, Native State in Bombay, x. 539, 540.
- Pálanpur, chief town of Pálanpur State, x. 540, 541.
- Pálár, river of S. India, x. 541.
- Palásbárl, market village in Assam, x. 541.
- Palásbárhá, petty State in Bombay. *See* Dang States.
- Palasgaon, estate in Central Provinces, x. 542.
- Palásgarh, estate in Central Provinces, x. 542.
- Palasni, petty State in Rewá Kántha, x. 542.
- Palaveram, town in Madras. *See* Pallávaram.
- Paldeo, petty State in Bundelkhand, x. 542.
- Pálegár and Náyak chieftains in S. India, vi. 288.
- Pálghát, *taluk* in Madras, x. 542, 543.
- Pálghát, town in Madras, x. 543.
- Pálghát Pass, remarkable break or gap in the Western Gháts, article 'India,' vi. 37.
- Palguralapalli, village in Madras, x. 543.
- Pálhalli, village in Mysore, x. 543, 544.
- Páli, town in Rájputána, xi. 1.
- Páli, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xi. 1, 2.
- Pália, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xi. 2, 3.
- Páliganj, town in Bengal, xi. 3.
- Palls. *See* Kochs.
- Pálitána, Native State in Káthiáwár, xi. 3, 4.
- Pálitána, town with Jain temples in Káthiáwár, xi. 4-10; article 'India,' vi. 159.
- Palivela, town in Madras, xi. 10.
- Páliyád, State in Káthiáwár, xi. 10.
- Páliyáverkadu. *See* Pulicat.
- Palk, Robert, Governor of Madras (1763-67), ix. 67; bay and straits called after, xi. 11.
- Palkherá, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 10.
- Palkole. *See* Palakollu.
- Palkonda, mountains in Madras, xi. 10, 11.
- Palkonda. *See* Palakonda.
- Palk's Bay and Straits, channel between S. India and Ceylon, xi. 11, 12.
- Palladam, village and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 12, 13.
- Pal Lahára, State in Orissa, xi. 13.
- Pallapatti. *See* Arava Kurichi.
- Pallava dynasty, The, in Salem, xii. 153.
- Pallávaram, town in Madras, xi. 13, 14.
- Palmá, Jain ruins in Bengal, xi. 14.
- Palmaner, town and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 14, 15.
- Palm-leaf writings, article 'India,' vi. 102.
- Palms, Varieties of, article 'India,' vi. 491. *See* also Areca-nut palms, Cocoa-nut palms, Date palms, and Palmyra palms.
- Palmyra palms, grown in South Arcot, i. 323; Bombay, iii. 45; Broach, iii. 102; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Chengalpat, iii. 380; Godávári, v. 122; South Kánara, vii. 376; Kanigiri, vii. 432; the Konkan, viii. 291; Madras, ix. 29, 30; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 229; Náguneri, x. 195; Nellore, x. 268; Pálanpur Agency, x. 537; Palmyras Point, xi. 15; Rámnád, xi. 451; Salsette Island, xii. 169; Secunderábád, xii. 302; Tinneveli, xiii. 298-306; Travancore, xiii. 342-344; Tuticorin, xiii. 385.
- Palmyras Point, headland in Orissa, xi. 15.
- Palnád, *taluk* in Madras, xi. 16.
- Palni, town and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 16.
- Palni, mountain range in Madras, xi. 16-19.
- Paloha, village in Central Provinces, xi. 20.
- Paltá, village in Bengal, xi. 20.
- Pálpáre, ruins in Coorg, xi. 20.
- Palwal, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 20.
- Palwal, town in Punjab, xi. 21.
- Pambai, river in Madras, xi. 21.
- Pámbam Passage, channel between S. India and Ceylon, xi. 21-23.
- Pámbam, town in Madras, xi. 23.

- Pámidi, town in Madras, xi. 23, 24.
 Pámpur, town in Kashmir, xi. 24.
Pán. See Betel-leaf.
 Pánábáras, chiefship and forest in Central Provinces, xi. 24.
 Pánágur, town in Central Provinces, xi. 24.
 Panáhat, town and *táhsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 24, 25.
 Panápur, town in Bengal, xi. 25.
 Panár, river in Bengal, xi. 25, 26.
 Panchamnagar, village in Central Provinces, xi. 26.
 Panchánnagram, suburbs of Calcutta, xi. 26.
 Panchávra, petty State in Káthiáwár, xi. 26.
Panchdyáts. See Trade Guilds.
 Panchet, estate in Bengal, xi. 26, 27.
 Panchet, hill in Bengal, xi. 27.
 Panchipenta, *ghát* or pass in Madras, xi. 28.
 Panchkot. See Panchet.
 Panch Maháls, District in Bombay, xi. 28-34; physical aspects, 28-30; history, 30; population, 30, 31; agriculture, 31, 32; trade, 32, 33; administration, 33, 34; medical aspects, 34.
 Pánpárá, river of Orissa, xi. 34.
 Pánpukuria, village in Bengal, xi. 34.
 Pandai, river of Bengal, xi. 34, 35.
 Pandariá, village and chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 35.
 Pandarkaura, town in Berár, xi. 35.
 Pándá Tarái, village in Central Provinces, xi. 35.
 Pandaul, village in Bengal, xi. 35.
 Pándavas, the five brethren of the *Mahábháratá*, their quarrel and struggle with the Kauravas, vi. 129-121.
 Pan-daw', town in Lower Burma, xi. 35, 36.
 Pan-daw. See Ye-gyi.
 Pandhaná, village in Central Provinces, xi. 36.
 Pandharpur, Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 36.
 Pandharpur, sacred town in Bombay, xi. 36-38.
 Pandhurna, town in Central Provinces, xi. 38.
 Pandion, that is the king of Pándya, and not Porus, sent embassy to Augustus, xi. 42.
 Pandri Kalán, town in Oudh, xi. 38.
 Pandrinton, temple in Kashmir, xi. 38.
 Pándu, petty State in Bombay, xi. 39.
 Pandu Mehwas, group of petty States in Bombay, xi. 39.
 Panduah, town in Bengal, xi. 39.
 Panduah, ruined town in Bengal, xi. 39-42.
 Pándya, historic tract in S. India, xi. 42; ancient Hindu dynasty in S. India, article 'India,' vi. 286.
 Pangolin, or scaly ant-eater, found in Singhbhúm, xii. 532.
 Panhán, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xi. 43.
 Pan-hlaing, creek in Lower Burma, xi. 43.
 Pania. See Paina.
 Paniála, village in Punjab, xi. 43.
 Pánimar, village in Assam, xi. 43.
 Pánini, Sanskrit grammarian (350 B.C.), vi. 100; 336.
 Pánipat, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 44.
 Pánipat, town and battle-field in Punjab, xi. 44-48; article 'India,' defeat of Ibráhim Lódí by Bábar (1526), vi. 290; defeat of Afgháns by Akbar, and restoration of Humáyún (1556), 291; defeat of the Maráthás by the Afgháns under Ahmád Sháh Duráni (1761), 315; 321.
 Panjáb. See Punjab.
 Panjim. See Goa.
 Panjnád, river of Punjab, xi. 48.
 Pankhías, Muhammadan class in Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 347, 348.
 Pan-ma-myt-ta, creek in Lower Burma, xi. 48.
 Pan-ma-wa-di, creek in Lower Burma, xi. 48.
 Panna, Native State in Bundelkhand, xi. 48-50.
 Panna, capital of State in Bundelkhand, xi. 50, 51.
 Panna, Diamond mines of, article 'India,' vi. 629.
 Panniar, town and battle-field in Central India, xi. 51.
 Panroti, town in Madras, xi. 51.
 Páns, semi-Hinduized aboriginal tribe in Kenujhar, viii. 120; Khandpára, viii. 160; in Orissa Tributary States, x. 472.
 Pantænus, the Alexandrian stoic, his evidence as to Christianity in India at the end of the 2nd century, vi. 235.
 Pantalori, petty State in Bombay, xi. 51.
 Pantan, forest reserve in Assam, xi. 51.
 Pan-ta-naw, town and township in Lower Burma, xi. 51, 52.
 Panth - Piplanda, chiefship in Central India, xi. 52.
 Panwari. See Kulpahar.
 Panwel, town, port, and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 52, 53.
 Paoni. See Pauni.
 Pápaghni, river of S. India, xi. 53.
 Pápanásham, village and waterfall in Madras, xi. 53.
 Paper-making, article 'India,' vi. 617.
Local notices—Paper made at Ahmadábád, i. 96, 97; Alwar, i. 205; Anantápur, i. 278; Ankleswar, i. 293;

- Básim, ii. 187; Bhután, ii. 414; Bográ, iii. 30; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Chhatarpur, iii. 396; Chitaldrúg, iii. 426; Erandol, iv. 355; Gokák, v. 142; Gwalior, v. 237; Húgli, v. 496; Jalálpur, vii. 81; Janjirá, vii. 139; Junnar, vii. 264; Kálpi, vii. 343; Kanauj, vii. 387; Kandiáro, vii. 406; Karra, viii. 48; Kashmír, viii. 74; Khándesh, viii. 157; Kolhápur, viii. 284; Lárkhána, viii. 464; Lucknow, viii. 516; Madras Presidency, ix. 54; Muzaffargarh, x. 63; Mysore, x. 120; Nasriganj, x. 239; Naushahro, x. 244; Nepál, x. 284; Pabná, x. 517; Panchamnagar, xi. 26; Krishnaganj in Purniah, xi. 328; Rangpur, xi. 498; Rohri, xii. 68; Sátára, xii. 283; Serampur, xii. 318; in Sháhábád, xii. 322; Shimoga, xii. 404; Siálkot, xii. 448, 452; Sitpur, xiii. 39; Tijára, xiii. 294; Yáwal, xiii. 549.
- Papier-maché, or papier-maché articles, made at Jaunpur, vii. 160; Kashmír, viii. 74; Mandáwar, ix. 293.
- Párikonda. *See* Bison Range.
- Pappus of Alexandria, 4th century, mentions the Maldivé Islands, ix. 250.
- Pa-pun, village in Lower Burma, xi. 53.
- Párad Singha, village in Central Provinces, xi. 54.
- Párahát, estate in Bengal, xi. 54-55.
- Parambakudi. *See* Parmagudi.
- Parameswara, the one First Cause, or Supreme Deity of Hinduism, vi. 227.
- Paramukka. *See* Ferokh.
- Párangla, pass in the Himálayas, xi. 55.
- Parántij, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 55, 56.
- Parasgarh, Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 56, 57.
- Párasnáth, hill with Jain temples in Bengal, xi. 57, 58; article 'India,' vi. 35; 159.
- Paráspur-Atá, village in Oudh, xi. 58, 59.
- Parasuráma, the sixth incarnation of Vishnu, his legendary war of extermination with the Kshattriyas, article 'India,' vi. 94.
- Parasu Rám Bháo, Maráthá general, took Chiknáyakanhalli (1791), iii. 411; took Dhárwar (1791), iv. 266.
- Paraswára, village in Central Provinces, xi. 59.
- Paratwára, town and cantonment in Berár, xi. 59.
- Paráuna. *See* Padrauna.
- Paravanár, river of Madras, xi. 59.
- Párávar, town and Sub-division in Travancore, xi. 59, 60.
- Párávars, Catholic class of fishermen in Tinneveli, xiii. 302.
- Párbati, river of Punjab, xi. 60.
- Párbati, river of Central India, xi. 60.
- Parbattias, Cachari tribe. *See* Dáos.
- Pardhans, aboriginal tribe in Wún, xiii. 541.
- Párdhis, low-caste hunters and snarers in Khándesh, viii. 154.
- Pardi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 60.
- Parduman Sáh. *See* Pridhiman Sáh.
- Parell, suburb of Bombay city, with Governor's house, xi. 60-62.
- Parenda, ruined fort in Deccan, xi. 62.
- Parganá, The Twenty-four. *See* Twenty-four Parganá.
- Párglát, old *ghát* or pass in Bombay, xi. 62.
- Pariahs, or out-castes. *See* especially Chengalpat, iii. 384; Madras Presidency, ix. 21.
- Pariar, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xi. 62, 63.
- Parichat, Rájá of Jaitpur, rebelled (1842) and was deposed, vii. 71.
- Parichhatgarh, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 63.
- Párikud, group of islands in Orissa, xi. 63, 64.
- Parkáil, mountain peak in Punjab, xi. 64.
- Párkar. *See* Nagar Párkar.
- Parke, Gen., defeated Tántiá Topí at Chhota Udaipur (1858), iii. 405.
- Parlá Kimedi, ancient estate and town in Madras, xi. 64, 65.
- Parlákot, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 65.
- Parmagudi, town in Madras, xi. 65.
- Parmal Deo, twentieth Chandel Rájá, was overthrown by Prithwí Rájá of Ajmere and Delhi (1183), iii. 154.
- Parna, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 65.
- Parnámis. *See* Dhámis.
- Parnasala, temple in Madras, xi. 65.
- Párner, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 65, 66.
- Parochial organization of Portuguese India, vi. 247.
- Párola, town in Bombay, xi. 66.
- Parone, chiefship in Central India, xi. 66, 67.
- Parpori, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 67.
- Parseoni, town in Central Provinces, xi. 67.
- Parshádepur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xi. 67, 68.
- Pársis, specially numerous in Aden, i. 17; Baroda, ii. 159; Bengal, ii. 295; Bilimorá, ii. 457; Bombay Presidency, iii. 52, city, iii. 80, 81; Broach District, iii. 103, 104, city, iii. 113, 114; Lower Burma, iii. 179; Calcutta, iii. 256; Cambay, iii. 272; Berár, v. 267;

- Nosári, x. 405; first landed at Sanján, xii. 221; Surat, xiii. 124, 133.
- Partábganj, *pargand* in Oudh, xi. 68.
- Partábgarh, District in Oudh, x. 68-74; physical aspects, 68, 69; population, 69-71; agriculture, 71, 72; means of communication, 72; trade, 73; administration, 73; medical aspects, 74.
- Partábgarh, town, *tahsil*, and *pargand* in Oudh, xi. 74, 75.
- Partábgarh, State in Rájputána, x. 75-77.
- Partábgarh, capital of State in Rájputána, xi. 77.
- Partábgarh, hill fort in Bombay, xi. 77, 78.
- Partáb Singh, Rána of Mewár (1572), his struggle with Akbar, xiii. 404; lost Udaipur (1577), and recovered it (1586), xiii. 409.
- Partáp Singh, the most flourishing Rájá of Garhwál (1699), iv. 171.
- Partition of the Gangetic valley by Clive (1765), vi. 387.
- Parúr, town in Madras, xi. 78.
- Párúr. *See* Paravur.
- Párvatipur, town and tract in Madras, xi. 78.
- Parviz, Prince, son of Jahángír, visited by Sir T. Roe at Burhánpur (1614), iii. 163; defeated by Umra Singh, Rána of Mewár, xiii. 404, 405.
- Parwán, river of Bengal, xi. 78, 79.
- Pasgawán, *pargand* in Oudh, xi. 79.
- Pa-shin. *See* Pa-ta-shin.
- Pashmíná*, woollen cloth, made at Batála, ii. 216; Gujrát, v. 197; Kángra, vii. 426; Kashmir, viii. 73, 74; Ludhiána, viii. 524.
- Pásis, labouring class, specially numerous in Allahábád, i. 189; Cuttack, iv. 69; Fatehpur, iv. 426; Gonda, v. 151; Lucknow, viii. 495, 496; Oudh, x. 498; Rái Bareli, xi. 354.
- Pasrúr, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. in Thayet-myo, xiii. 277.
- Passes, mountain, in India, article 'India,' of the Himálayas, the Kháibar, Kuram, Gwalari, Tál, and Bolán passes, 6; of the Western Gháts, the Bhor, Thál, and Pálghát passes, 36, 37. *Local notices*—Ablá-gúndi, i. 3, 4; Achenkoil, i. 12; Agúmbé, i. 78; in Akráni, i. 148; Ambatmúri, i. 226; Ambela, i. 226-228; Andar, i. 287; Anta Dhúra, i. 293; Ariankáva, i. 329; Balcha, ii. 11; Bamsáru, ii. 42; Bandaján, ii. 56; Báníhal, ii. 74; Bára Láchá, ii. 120; Barendá, ii. 148; Bargá, ii. 148; Bármúl, ii. 157; Bhairogháti, ii. 356, 357; Bhímágauní, ii. 395; Bhor Ghát, ii. 406-408; Biáns, ii. 418, 419; Bijáya, ii. 425; Bírchigaón, iii. 11, 12; Bisáli, iii. 14; Bolán, iii. 33, 34; Bul-Tul, iii. 149; Charmádi, iii. 372; Chengama, iii. 390; Chholá and Jelep, iii. 404; Damalcherri, iv. 100, 101; Dankiá, iv. 118; in Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 209; Dhangáin, iv. 244; Dharma, iv. 252; Dornal Ghát, iv. 314; Dúb, iv. 317; Dub-chi, iv. 317; Dwárband, iv. 327; Gantang, v. 9; Gazzalháti, v. 53; Ghusal, v. 76; Ghutasán Deví, v. 76; Gwálári, v. 76; Gídhaur Gala, v. 77; Guleri, v. 197; Gumál, v. 198; Gunás, v. 201; Hangrang, v. 310; Hassanúr, v. 351, 352; of the Himálaya Mountains, v. 403-407; of the Hindu Kush, v. 416, 417; Hosangadi, v. 441; Kalingia, vii. 330, 331; Kallúr, vii. 339; Kanzam, vii. 438; Karakoram, vii. 463, 464; in Kashmir, viii. 64; Katra, viii. 100; Keobrang, viii. 115; Kháibar, viii. 123-127; Kimlia, viii. 219; the Kohát, viii. 248; in Kolába, viii. 261, 269; Kol-lur, viii. 286; Komulmair, viii. 287; Kotágiri, viii. 303; the Mokandarra in Kotah, viii. 304; Kuttiyádi, viii. 381; Lakhi, viii. 424; Lakshmi-pur, viii. 444; Láal-darwáza, viii. 445; Lambia, viii. 459; Lándí Khána, viii. 459, 460; Lebong, viii. 468; Maganand, ix. 136; Maná, ix. 274; Manerang, ix. 311, 312; Mantrala Kanama, ix. 342; Marjá, ix. 347; in the Melghát, ix. 402; in Mergui, ix. 407; Moginand, ix. 469, 470; Mohand, ix. 472; Mukandwára, ix. 533; Mula, ix. 536; Nabog Nái, x. 127; Nákganda, x. 160; Nalgún, x. 184; Nandikana, x. 193; Neo Dhura, x. 273; Nibrang, x. 294; Niti, x. 338; Pánchipenta, xi. 28; Párangla, xi. 55; Párglát, xi. 62; across the Paunglaung Range, xi. 120; Periya, xi. 139; Piming, xi. 180; Pir Panjál, xi. 187, 188; Ráyavalasa, xii. 41; Rohtang, xii. 77, 78; Runang, xii. 81, 82; Sampaji Ghát, xii. 190; Sandru, xii. 206; Seghur Ghát, xii. 303; Shatal, xii. 377; in the Shevaroy Hills, xii. 382, 383; Shiár, xii. 385; Shútar Gardan, xii. 426; in Sikkim, xii. 483; Sindwa, xii. 527; Singa, xii. 528; Sispára, xiii. 24; Sítampetta, xiii. 27; Tamarasseri, xiii. 169; Tatiparthi, xiii. 217; in Tavoy, xiii. 228; Teliágarhi, xiii. 236; Thálghát, xiii. 247, 248; 79, 80.
- Pata Cuddapah, suburb of Cuddapah, Madras, xi. 81.
- Patala, town founded by Alexander the Great, and identified with the modern Haidarábád, the historic capital of Sind, vi. 166.

- Pátámári, village in Assam, xi. 80.
 Pátan, town and *pargand* in Oudh, xi. 80, 81.
 Patán, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 81.
 Patán, Sub-division in Baroda, xi. 81.
 Patán, ancient town in Baroda, xi. 82.
 Pátan, ancient town in Káthiáwár, xi. 82. *See also* Somnáth.
 Pátan, ancient town in Rájputána, ix. 82, 83.
 Pátan, ancient town in Nepál, xi. 83.
 Pátan, chiefship in Rájputána, xi. 84.
 Pátan, village in Central Provinces, xi. 84.
 Pataná, village in Bengal, xi. 84.
 Patan Sáongl, town in Central Provinces, xi. 84.
 Pa-ta-shin, river in Lower Burma, xi. 84.
 Pataudi, State in Punjab, xi. 84, 85.
 Paterá. *See* Pitihra.
 Paterá, village in Central Provinces, xi. 85.
 Pátgrám, estate in Bengal, xi. 85.
 Pathán architecture. *See* Architecture, Muhammadan.
Pathán Kings of Delhi, by Mr. E. Thomas, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 271 (footnote); 279, 280, 281 (footnotes); 283 (footnotes 1 and 2); 284 (footnote 1); 285 (footnote 3); 287 (footnote 2); 291 (footnote).
 Pathánkot, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 85, 86.
 Patháns, or Indian Afgháns, specially numerous in Ambála, i. 219; Amristar, i. 258; Bággrási, i. 420; Bannu, ii. 92, 93; Bombay Presidency, iii. 49, 81; Broach, iii. 103; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Ghází Khán, iv. 213; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 223; Doába Dáúdzái, iv. 310; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 276; Hindu Kush, v. 427; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Káimganj, vii. 298; Kotah, viii. 247; Lahore, viii. 407; Ludhiána, viii. 527; Madras, ix. 23; Muzaffargarh, x. 60; Pesháwar, xi. 150, 151; Punjab, xi. 273; Rájputána, xi. 408; Rawál Pindi, xii. 27; Rohtak, xii. 72; Sibi, xii. 455, 456; Sind, xii. 517, 518; Teri, xiii. 243; Tonk, xiii. 337; Udaipur, xiii. 401.
 Pathardi, town in Bombay, xi. 86.
 Pathári, State in Central India, xi. 86, 87.
 Pathariá, hill range in Assam, xi. 87.
 Pathariá, village in Central Provinces, xi. 87.
 Pathri, village in Central Provinces, xi. 87.
 Pathrot, town in Berár, xi. 87.
Pathsdáls, or indigenous village schools. *See* the Education section in each Bengal District article, and Campbell, Sir George.
 Patiála, Native State in Punjab, xi. 87-90.
 Patiála, capital of Native State in Punjab, xi. 90.
 Patiáli, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 90.
 Pátkulándá, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 90.
 Patná, Division or Commissionership in Bengal, xi. 90-93.
 Patná, District in Bengal, xi. 93-106; physical aspects, 93, 94; history, 94-98; population, 98-100; agriculture, 100, 101; natural calamities, 101, 102; trade, 102; opium manufacture, 102, 103; administration, 103-105; medical aspects, 105.
 Patná, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 106.
 Patná, city in Bengal, xi. 106-114; history, 106-108; description, 108-110; population, 108; trade, 110-114.
 Patná, East India Company's Agency at (1620), article 'India,' vi. 367; massacre of, 386; trade of, 595, 596.
 Patná Canal, in Bengal, xi. 114.
 Patná, Native State in Central Provinces, xi. 114-116.
 Patná, chief town of State in Central Provinces, xi. 116.
 Patná, river in Central Provinces, xi. 116.
 Paton, Col., relieved Chamberlain at Chichawatni, ix. 496.
 Pátri, petty State in Káthiáwár, xi. 116.
 Pátri, town in Bombay, xi. 116, 117.
 Pattaputtu, town in Madras, xi. 117.
 Patti, town in Punjab, xi. 117.
 Patti, *tahsil* in Oudh, xi. 117.
 Pattikonda, town and *táluk* in Madras, xi. 117, 118.
 Pattukotai, town and *táluk* in Madras, xi. 118.
 Patuákháll, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 118.
 Pátúr, town in Berár, xi. 118, 119.
 Paumben. *See* Pámbam.
 Paunár, ancient town in Central Provinces, xi. 119.
 Paung-deh, town and township in Lower Burma, xi. 119.
 Paung-laung, hill range in Lower Burma, xi. 119, 120.
 Paung-lin, township in Lower Burma, xi. 120.
 Paunl, town in Central Provinces, xi. 120.
 Pauri, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 120.
 Pávagada, village and *táluk* in Mysore, xi. 121, 122.

- Pāwagarh, hill fort in Bombay, xi. 121, 122.
- Pāwagarh, hill fort in Bombay, xi. 122.
- Pawāyan, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 122.
- Pāwī Mulāndā, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 123.
- Pāyānghāt, tract in Berār, xi. 123.
- Payrdapāla, village in Madras, xi. 123.
- Peach, Col., defeated the chief of Parlā Kīmedi at Jalmūr (1768), xi. 64.
- Peaches, grown in Balūchistān, ii. 36; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Kalhatti, vii. 325; Kandahār, vii. 391; Kāngra, vii. 412; Kashmir, viii. 71; Lahore, viii. 410; Nilgiri Hills, ix. 86, x. 313; Manipur, ix. 331; Mīshmī Hills, ix. 463; Mysore, x. 103; Nepāl, x. 276; Peshāwar, xi. 146, 159; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sind, xii. 520; Jacobābād, xiii. 446; Wellington, xiii. 536.
- Pearl fisheries, article 'India,' vi. 629.
- Local notices*—Pearl mussels or oysters found at Dindigal, iv. 300; Farīdpur, iv. 397; Karāchi, vii. 449, 450; Manār Gulf, ix. 275, 276; Nawānagar, x. 252, 253; Tinneveli, xiii. 308.
- Pearse, Col., first colonel commandant of the Bengal Artillery, Monument to, in Dum-Dum Church, iv. 320.
- Pebbles, polished, exported from Bānda, ii. 53.
- Peddāpur, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xi. 123.
- Pedda Viziarāma Rāz, Mahārājā of Vizianagram (1710-57), his history, xiii. 499, 500.
- Peerpintee. *See* Pīrpainti.
- Pegu, Division of Lower Burma, xi. 124, 125; annexation of, as the result of the second Burmese war, article 'India,' vi. 413, 414.
- Pegu, township in Lower Burma, xi. 125.
- Pegu, town in Lower Burma, xi. 125-128.
- Pegu, river in Lower Burma, xi. 128, 129.
- Pegu Yoma. *See* Yoma.
- Pehoa, ancient town in Punjab, xi. 129.
- Peint, Sub-division (formerly State) in Bombay, xi. 129-131.
- Peint, town in Bombay, xi. 131.
- Pellew, Mr., quoted on the storm-wave in Sandwip Island (1876), xii. 212, 213.
- Pemberton, Capt., mission to Bhutān (1826), ii. 412, 416; quoted on Kyauk-pyū, viii. 390.
- Pen, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 131, 132.
- Pena. *See* Paina.
- Pench, river of Central Provinces, xi. 132.
- Penchalakonda, hill peak in Madras, xi. 132.
- Pendhāt, sacred village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 132.
- Pendrá, chiefship in Central Provinces, vi. 132.
- Pengangā, river of Berār, xi. 132, 133.
- Peninsular India, Geology of, vi. 634-639.
- Penna, Horace della, quoted on Sikkim, xii. 484.
- Pennar (Northern), river of S. India, xi. 133, 134.
- Pennar (Southern), river of S. India, xi. 134.
- Penny, Gen., killed in battle with the mutineers at Kakrāla (1858), iii. 119, vii. 312.
- Pentakota, fishing village in Madras, xi. 134.
- Penukonda, *tdluk* in Madras, xi. 134, 135.
- Penukonda, fortified town in Madras, xi. 135.
- People, Material condition of. *See* Condition of the people.
- Pepali, town in Madras, xi. 135, 136.
- Pepper, in Bengal, ii. 271; Bombay, iii. 53; Champāran, iii. 337; Cochin, iv. 5; Eastern Dwarā, iv. 329; Gāro Hills, v. 30; Western Ghāts, v. 59; Hassan, v. 346; North Kānara, vii. 372; Khyrim, viii. 215; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Madras, ix. 30, 83; Madura, ix. 121; Mahāram, ix. 166; Māhrām, ix. 185; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Manipur, ix. 331; Mysore, x. 100; Nelliāmpati Hills, x. 260; Nepāl, x. 277; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Purl, xi. 306; Sāgar (Mysore), xii. 111; Sāwant-wāri, xii. 296; Shimoga, xii. 400-403; Sorab, xiii. 65; Supa, xiii. 116; Tarāi, xiii. 209; Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Travancore, xiii. 345-349.
- Perambākam, town in Madras, xi. 136.
- Perambalūr, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xi. 136.
- Perambūr, suburb of Madras city, xi. 136.
- Percots, Mgr. G. M., Bishop of Massulis, murdered by Alaung-paya (1756), his life referred to, xiii. 158.
- Perfumes, Scents, and Essences, made at Jarwāl, vii. 144; Jaunpur, vii. 160; Kanauj, vii. 387; Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Kolhāpur, viii. 284; Kondavīr, viii. 288; Pathariā, xi. 87; Patnā, xi. 110; Sikandarpur, xii. 480.
- Periakulam, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xi. 136, 137.
- Perim, island in mouth of Red Sea, xi. 137, 138.
- Perim, island in Gulf of Cambay, xi. 138, 139.

- Perindurai, village in Madras, xi. 139.
Periplus, The, mentions Aden, i. 15 ; Chaul, iii. 376 ; Cape Comorin, iv. 25 ; Kalyán, vii. 347 ; Kolkai, viii. 286 ; the Konkan, viii. 290 ; Kotá, viii. 309 ; Madura, ix. 122 ; Maháráshtra, ix. 166, 167 ; Masúra, ix. 357 ; the Narbadá, x. 210 ; Paithan, x. 530 ; Pándya, xi. 42 ; Perim, xi. 137 ; Sopára, xiii. 65.
 Periya, *ghát* or pass in Madras, xi. 139.
 Periyákulam. See *Periákulam*.
 Periyápatná, village and *táruk* in Mysore, xi. 139, 140.
 Periyár, river of Travancore, xi. 140.
 Perkins, Col., Deputy Commissioner of Oudh, founded the *bázár* of Perkins-ganj (1858), xiii. 101.
 Permanent Settlement, The, of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore, article 'India,' vi. 393, 394. *Local notices*—Bardwán, ii. 128 ; Bengal, ii. 306 ; its lightness in Goálpára, v. 113 ; failure of similar system in Godávári, v. 125.
 Perron, M., Sindia's French general, defeated by Lord Lake at Aligarh (1803), i. 170 ; established system of *jágyrs* for his veterans at Hápur, v. 318 ; sent Bourquien to expel George Thomas (1802), v. 337 ; ceded Kámán to Ranjít Singh (1782), vii. 351 ; his brigade quartered at Sikandarábád, xii. 478.
 Perrot, General, formerly head of the Government stud at Karnúl, established private stud there (1875), viii. 24.
 Persians in India. See *Bombay Presidency*, iii. 49, city, iii. 81 ; Kandahár, viii. 390.
 Peruah. See *Panduah*.
 Perumakal, village and hill fort in Madras, xi. 140, 141.
 Perumal dynasty in Travancore, xiii. 345-347.
 Perungudi, town in Madras, xi. 141.
 Perúr, village in Madras, xi. 141.
 Perzágarh, hill range in Central Provinces, xi. 141.
 Pesháwar, Division or Commissionership in Punjab, xi. 141-144.
 Pesháwar, District in Punjab, xi. 144-157 ; physical aspects, 144-147 ; history, 147-150 ; population, 150-152 ; village life, 152, 153 ; agriculture, 153, 154 ; trade, 154 ; means of communication, 155 ; administration, 155, 156 ; education, 156 ; medical aspects, climate, 157.
 Pesháwar, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 157, 158.
 Pesháwar, city in Punjab, xi. 158-160.
 Pesháwar, cantonment in Punjab, xi. 160, 161.
 Peshwás, the rise and progress of their power (1718-1818), article 'India,' vi. 320-324 ; annexation of the Peshwá's dominions, 402. See also *Maráthás*, and names of individual Peshwás.
 Pestana, Count de, Governor-General of Goa, nearly brought about rupture with the Bombay Government, v. 106.
 Pet Budhwára, village in Central Provinces, xi. 161.
 Peth, town in Bombay, xi. 161.
 Pethápúr, town and State in Bombay, xi. 161, 162.
 Petlád, town and Sub-division in Baroda, xi. 162.
 Petley, Lieut., R.N., furnished the article on Húglí river, v. 469.
 Petley, Mr., his plantations in Taung-ngu, xiii. 225.
 Petrie, Major, took Cochin from the Dutch (1795), iv. 12.
 Petrie, William, acting Governor of Madras (1807), ix. 67 ; established an observatory (1787), which in 1792 became the Madras Observatory, ix. 117.
 Petroleum, or mineral oil, article 'India,' vi. 42 ; mines and oil-refining companies in Burma, vi. 626, 627. *Local notices*—Assam, i. 348 ; Bannu, ii. 90 ; Bistrámpur, iii. 18 ; Jaipur (Assam), iii. 166 ; Lower Burma, iii. 201 ; Upper Burma, iii. 211 ; Cachar, iii. 234 ; Cheduba Island, iii. 378 ; Henzada, v. 384 ; Jehlam, vii. 167 ; Kheri, viii. 190 ; Panoba in Kohát, viii. 243 ; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 385 ; Lakhimpur, viii. 427 ; Máikúm, ix. 216 ; Ramrí, xi. 463 ; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22 ; Sibságar, xii. 460 ; Thayet-myo, xiii. 278.
 Pettai. See *Paittapattu*.
 Petty kingdoms of ancient India in the time of Megasthenes, vi. 17.
 'Peutinger Tables,' The, quoted on Andhra, i. 287 ; Kolkai, viii. 286 ; Kotái, viii. 309.
 Phaeton, shoal off Lower Burma, xi. 162.
 Phagu, halting station near Simla, Punjab, xi. 162.
 Phagwára, town in Punjab, xi. 163.
 Phalalum, peak in the Himálayas, Bengal, xi. 163.
 Phalauda, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 163.
 Phálgu, river of Bengal, xi. 163.
 Phalián, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 163, 164.
 Pháljar, village in Assam, xi. 164.
 Phallic emblems in Hinduism, vi. 204, 205.
 Phaltán, town and State in Bombay, xi. 164, 165.
 Phalút. See *Phalalum*.
 Phaphúnd, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 165, 166.

- Pharāngiri, village in Assam, xi. 166.
 Pharha, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 166.
 Phayre, General Sir A. P., settled Bilú-Gywon Island, ii. 460; Chief Commissioner of British (now Lower) Burma (1862-67), iii. 176; envoy to Independent Burma (1855), iii. 227; introduced Cuba tobacco into Sandoway, xii. 202; quoted on the Chins, xiii. 281.
 Phayre, General Sir R., nearly poisoned by Mulhar Ráo Gáekwár (1874), ii. 164; reached Kandahár (1880), and commanded there till the evacuation (1881), vii. 397.
 Phení, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 166.
 Phení, river of E. Bengal, xi. 166, 167.
 Phillaur, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 167.
 Philosophical and terrible aspects of Siva-worship, vi. 210, 211.
 Philosophy of the Bráhmans, its six *darsanas* or schools, vi. 98, 99.
 Phingesar, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 168.
 Phuláguri, village in Assam, xi. 168.
 Phuljhar, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 168.
 Phulpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 168, 169.
 Physical appearance and physiognomy of the Afgháns, i. 45; Andamanese, i. 285; Balúchís, ii. 38; Bhils, ii. 389; Bhutíás, ii. 413; Bráhuís, iii. 99; Talaings, iii. 182, 183; Gonds, iii. 308; the inhabitants of Chitrál, iii. 432; Coorgs, iv. 34; Daphlas, iv. 119; Chandáls, iv. 400; Gáros, v. 28; Juángs, vii. 252; Stáhposh Káfirs, vii. 290; Kángra tribes, vii. 420; Karens, viii. 3; Kashmirís, viii. 70; Khamtis, viii. 145; Khásis, viii. 174; Kotas, viii. 301, x. 311; Kumáunis, viii. 353; Kurumbas, viii. 376, x. 311; Ladákhis, viii. 398; Lusháis, viii. 530; Maldivé islanders, ix. 251; hill tribes in Manipur, ix. 330; Korkus, ix. 403; Míris, ix. 443, 444, 445, 447; Míshmis, ix. 462; Kurubas, x. 98, 99; Angámí Nágás, x. 148; Náikdás, x. 176; Nicobarians, x. 296; Todas, x. 309; Rewá Kántha Bhils, xii. 51; Santáls, xii. 239, 240; Hos or Larka Kols, xii. 535; inhabitants of Spiti, xiii. 72, 73; Chins, xiii. 282.
 Physical aspects of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. i. pp. 1-42. General outline, 1; origin of the name of India, 1-3; boundaries, 3, 4; the three regions of India, 4. First region, the Himálayas, 1-10; the Himálayan wall and trough, 4-6; Himálayan passes, 6; offshoots of the Himálayas, 6; the gateways of India, 6, 7; Himálayan water-supply and rainfall, 7; scenery, 7, 8; vegetation and forests, 7; cultivation, 7, 8; irrigation and mill power, 9; saleable produce, 9, 10; fauna of the Himálayas, 10. Second region, the northern river plains, 10-34. The three river systems of N. India, 10, 11—(1) the Indus and Sutlej, 11, 12; lower course of the Indus, 12, 13; (2) the Tsan-pu or Brahmaputra, 13-16; the Kailás watershed, 13; the Brahmaputra confluent in Assam, 13, 14; the Brahmaputra in Bengal, 14, 15; Brahmaputra silt deposits and islands, 14, 15; changes in Brahmaputra course, 15; the Brahmaputra as a high-road, 15, 16; (3) the Gangetic river system, 16-29; the growth of the Ganges and its discharges at different points, 17; its great tributary the Jumna, 17; sanctity of the Ganges, its places of pilgrimage, 17, 18; the Ganges, the water-carrier, fertilizer, and great water highway of Bengal, 19, 20; traffic on the Ganges, 20; great Gangetic cities, 20, 21; first and second stages in the life of a great Indian river as a silt collector, 21, 22; loss of carrying power in second stage, 22; third stage as a land-maker, 21, 22; the delta of Bengal, and of Gangetic deltaic distributaries, 23; character of a deltaic river, 23, 24; section of a deltaic channel of the Ganges, 23; junction of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and the Meghná—their combined delta, 24; last scene in the life of an Indian river, land-making in the estuary, 24, 25; Bengal, the 'gift of the Ganges,' in the same sense as Egypt the 'gift of the Nile,' 25; size of the Bengal delta, 25; successive depressions of the delta, 26, 27; its subterranean structure, 26 (foot-note); amount of silt brought down by the Ganges at Gházipur, 27; estimated silt of united river at the delta, 28; time required to construct the Bengal delta, 28; river irrigation by means of canals, 28, 29; the rivers as highways of trade, 29; saline deposits caused by floods, 29; changes of river beds and deserted river capitals, 30; the 'bore' of the Húgli and Meghná, 30, 31; destruction of river-side villages, 31, 32; poetry of the Indian river names, 32; crops of the river plains of N.-W. Bengal and the delta, 32-34; scenery of the river plains. Third region, the southern table-land or the Deccan, 34-

- 42; its three supporting mountain walls, 35; the Vindhya mountains and their ranges, the ancient barrier between N. and S. India, 35, 36; the E. and W. Gháts, 36; the central triangular plateau, 36; the Bhor Ghát, 36; the Thal Ghát, 37; the Pálghát pass, 37; rivers of the inner plateau, 37, 38; historical significance of the E. and W. Gháts, 38; rainfall of the Deccan, 38; the four forest regions of S. India, 38-40; scenery of S. India, 40; crops, 40, 41; minerals, 41; recapitulation of the three regions of India, their races and languages, 41; Burma, 42. See also section Physical Aspects in each Provincial and District article.
- Piali, river in Bengal, xi. 169.
- Piddington, H., quoted on the copper and silver of the Santál Parganá, xii. 227.
- Pigeon Island, in Madras, xi. 169.
- Pigeon Island, in Bombay, xi. 169.
- Pigot, Lord, Governor of Madras (1755-63, 1775-76), ix. 67; his defence of Madras city (1758), ix. 107; nearly captured with Clive at Viruddhachalam (1751), xiii. 480.
- Piháni, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xi. 169, 170.
- Pihej, town in Baroda, xi. 170.
- Pihewa. See Pehoa.
- Pilcher, K. H., his account of the administration of Upper Burma, when independent, iii. 213-216.
- Pilgrimage, places of, Ajodhya, i. 134; Alandi, i. 163, 164; Amarnáth (Kashmír), i. 211; Papanassam, i. 226; Antrávedi, i. 294; Anupshahr, i. 295; Athirála, i. 377; Badrináth, i. 411; Bágherhát, i. 417; Bahraich, i. 435; Baikanthpur, i. 436; Baldeva, ii. 14; Bansí, ii. 217; Belgaum, ii. 237, 238; Benares, ii. 262-266; Beyt, ii. 336; Bhádbhút, ii. 338; Mandargiri, ii. 348; Bhairoghátí, ii. 356; Bhavání, ii. 383; Bhilsa, ii. 393; Bhim Ghorá, ii. 396; the Bhuban Hills, ii. 408; Bhuvaneswar, ii. 417; Biána, ii. 418; Bodhan, iii. 23; Bráhmakund, iii. 94, viii. 428; Brindában, iii. 100; Buddh Gayá, iii. 127; Chándod, iii. 359, 360; Chandranáth, iii. 364; Chhipia, iii. 404; Chitarkot, iii. 429; Combaconum, iv. 24; Dakor, iv. 96; Amba Bhawání in Dánta, iv. 118; Deoband, iv. 199; Deogarh, iv. 201, 202; Deoprayág, iv. 205; Devjagón, iv. 234; Dewálwára, iv. 235; Diggi, iv. 287; Banerwar in Dúngarpur, iv. 324; Dwárká, iv. 327; Gangal, iv. 466; Gangotri, iv. 477; Garhmukhtesar, v. 16; Gaur, v. 38; Gayá, v. 47, 48; Girmár, v. 84; Gobardhán, v. 121; Gokaru, v. 142; Hájo, v. 292; Hardwár, v. 331, 333, 334; Hodál, v. 438; Jáipur, vii. 73; Jawálamukhi, vii. 162; Jejuri, vii. 178; Kakora, vii. 211; Kálighát, vii. 326; Kálinjar, vii. 331, 335; Kálipáni, vii. 337; Kamtá Rajaula, vii. 366; Kásipur, viii. 82; Katás, viii. 86, 87; Kedárnáth, viii. 109; Kiching, viii. 215; Sallmábád, near Kishangarh, viii. 223; Kopilás, viii. 295; Kosa Nág, viii. 299; Kottipalli, viii. 312; Kurukshetra, viii. 374, 375; Madheswaranmalai, viii. 541; Mahában, ix. 150-152; Mahágáon, ix. 155; Mahávinayaka, ix. 170; on the Mahi, ix. 174; Makhanpur, ix. 215; Manderhill, ix. 292; Mandhátá, ix. 294; Mát, ix. 358; Ze-da-wún in Mergui, ix. 408; Muttra, x. 54; Nandan Sar, x. 188; Násik, x. 236; Náthdwára, x. 240; Nekmard, x. 259; Puri, x. 450-458, xi. 309-320; Pálitána, xi. 4, 5; Pámam, xi. 23; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Pápanásham, xi. 53; Párasnáth, xi. 57, 58; Pehoa, xi. 129; Pendhát, xi. 132; Pushkar, xi. 335; Rájágríha Hills, xi. 380; Rájim, xi. 388; Rakabdev, xi. 439; Rámeswaram, xi. 443; Rámkail, xi. 449; Rámpurá, xi. 462; Rámtek, xi. 466; Rúpnáth, xii. 85; Ságara Island, xii. 109; Sakhi Sarwár, xii. 145, 146; Sandoway, xii. 201; in Sandúr, xii. 209; Sansar Dhúra, xii. 225; Sehván, xii. 306; Shingnapur, xii. 406; Sholinghar, xii. 423; Shwe-Dagon, xii. 427; Sidhpur, xii. 474; Sikandra, xii. 482; Sitákund, xiii. 25; Sitápur, xiii. 39; Sivagangá, xiii. 41; Soron, xiii. 67; Tárakeswar, xiii. 211, 212; Thána Bhawán, xiii. 259; Thaneswar, xiii. 259-261; Tirumúrtikovil, xiii. 325; Tirupati, xiii. 325, 326; Tirutani, xiii. 327; Toshám, xiii. 339; Trichinopoli, xiii. 364; Trimbak, xiii. 366; Tukreswarí, xiii. 372; Old Udaipur, xiii. 413; Udipl, xiii. 416; Uloi, xiii. 419; Umananda, xiii. 419; Upmáka, xiii. 438; Vadáká Valaiyúr, xiii. 460; Wái, xiii. 509; Wartúl, xiii. 533.
- Pilgrim hospitals at Puri, x. 458, xi. 320.
- Pilgrim hotels at Puri, xi. 319.
- Pilgrim mortality on the way to and from Puri, xi. 319, 320.
- Pilibhít, District in Punjab, xi. 170-178; physical aspects, 170-172; history, 172-174; population, 174; agriculture, 175, 176; natural calamities, 176; trade, 176; means of communication, 177; administration, 177; education, 177; medical aspects, 178.

- Pilibhūt, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 178.
 Pilibhūt, town in Punjab, xi. 179.
 Pilkhuwa, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 180.
 Pillar and rock inscriptions of Asoka, article 'India,' vi. 145 (footnote); 146. For *local notices* see Asoka.
 Piming, pass over Himálayas, Punjab, xi. 180.
 Pimpalgáo Rájá, town in Berár, xi. 180.
 Pimpalner, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 180, 181.
 Pimpladevi, Bhíl State in Bombay, xi. 181.
 Pimprí, Bhíl State in Bombay, xi. 181.
 Pin, river in Punjab, xi. 181.
 Pináhat, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 181, 182.
 Pinákini, river in S. India. See Penner.
 Pind Dádan Khán, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 182, 183.
 Pindárl freebooters, Expedition against the (1817), article 'India,' vi. 401. *Local notices* — Ravaged Básiim, ii. 185; Bellary, ii. 243; allied with the Nawáb of Bhopál, ii. 404; ravaged Biláspur, ii. 448; largely recruited in the Central Provinces, iii. 302; ravaged or sacked Chándá, iii. 350; Chhapára, iii. 395; Dhámpur, iv. 241; Ganjam, v. 4; Hoshangábád, v. 444; the capture of Málegáo, ix. 254; Mehkar, ix. 399; had their headquarters in Nimár, x. 330; ravaged or sacked Parlá Kímédi, xi. 64; Paunár, xi. 119; Rájputána, xi. 406, 407; their suppression by Lord Hastings, xi. 407; ravaged Sátára, xii. 282; Sholápur, xii. 417; Wardhá, xiii. 525.
 Pindigheb, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 183, 184.
 Pine apples, cultivated in Assam, i. 362; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Haidarábád, v. 245; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Lahore, viii. 410; Manipur, ix. 331; Máo-don, ix. 343; Mergui, ix. 410; Nepál, x. 276; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Shellá, xii. 378; Tavoy, xiii. 232.
 Pine trees, in Bhután, ii. 414; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Mount Jako, vii. 74; Kángra, vii. 410, 411; Kashmír, viii. 71; Kedár Kántá, viii. 109; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Kúlu, viii. 336, 337; Kumáun, viii. 349; Kuram, viii. 369; Míshmí Hills, ix. 463; Murree Hills, x. 18; Nepál, x. 276, 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380; Punjab, xi. 280; Ráwal Pindí, xii. 21; Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 99; Sahiswán, xii. 136; on the Takht-i-Suláiman, xiii. 161.
 Pinjar, village in Berár, xi. 184.
 Pinjaur, decayed town in Punjab, xi. 184.
 Pinu or Pim, river of Punjab. See Pin.
 Pipalgáo, village in Central Provinces, xi. 184.
 Pipariá, village in Central Provinces, xi. 185.
 Píparwáni, village in Central Provinces, xi. 185.
 Pipes, made in Máinpuri, ix. 210.
 Pipe-stems, made in Agra, i. 76.
 Piplianagar, chiefship in Central India, xi. 185.
 Pippli, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 185, 186.
 Pippli, historic port in Orissa, xi. 186; early settlement of the East India Company, now far inland, article 'India,' vi. 368, 369.
 Pipráich, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 186.
 Piram, island in Gulf of Cambay. See Perim.
 Pirmaid, hill station in Travancore, xi. 186.
 Pír Mangho. See Magar Talao.
 Pírnagar, *parganá* in Oudh, xi. 186, 187.
 Pírozpur, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 187.
 Pirpainti, village in Bengal, xi. 187.
 Pír Panjál, mountain range in Kashmír, xi. 187, 188.
 Pírs or groups of villages, the old administrative and new fiscal divisions of the Kols in Singhbhúm, xii. 540.
 Pisangán, town in Rájputána, xi. 188.
 Pishlá, District of S. Afghánistán, xi. 188-192; physical aspects, 188; history, 189; population, 189, 190; agriculture, 190; trade, 191; administration, 191; medical aspects, 192.
 Pistachio nuts, grown in Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55; Balúchistán, ii. 36.
 Pitári, town in Oudh, xi. 192.
 Pith, Articles made of, in Tanjore, xiii. 191, 196.
 Pithápur, town and *táluk* in Madras, xi. 192.
 Pithoragarh, military outpost in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 193.
 Pithoriá, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 193.
 Pithrá, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 193.
 Pitlád. See Petlád.
 Pitt, G. Morton, Governor of Madras (1730-35), ix. 67.
 Pitt, Thomas, Governor of Madras (1698-1709), ix. 66.
 Place, Mr., Collector of Chengalpat, constructed the Karungúli tank there (1795), iii. 382.
 Places of pilgrimage. See Pilgrimage, Places of.

- Plague, at Páli, xi. 1; Rádhánpur, xi. 343, 344.
- Plantains, grown in Akola, i. 143; Akyab, i. 156; Allahábád, i. 190; North Arcot, i. 316; Badnera, i. 409; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bardwán, ii. 126; Bellary, ii. 245; Buldána, iii. 146; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Coorg, iv. 37; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 328; Faridpur, iv. 394; Hanthawadi, v. 315; Hassan, v. 349; Jalgaon-Jumbod, vii. 106; Jalpaiguri, vii. 108; South Kánara, vii. 372; Kángra, vii. 412; Karnúl, viii. 38; the Konkan, viii. 292; Lahore, viii. 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Madras, ix. 28, 30; Manipur, ix. 331; Násik, x. 232; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Oudh, x. 482; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Rangoon, xi. 478; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sántawári, xii. 296; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sibságar, xii. 466; Sikkim, xii. 486; Sind, xii. 520; Sinnar, xii. 545; Sitápur, xiii. 35; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Tavoy, xiii. 232; Thayet-myo, xiii. 283; Thon-gwa, xiii. 291; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Túngkúr, xiii. 381.
- Plassey, battle-field (1757) in Bengal, xi. 193, 194; article 'India,' vi. 382.
- Platinum, Grains of, found in Dhárwár, iv. 258.
- Pliny, mentions Andhra, i. 287; kingdom of Chola as Sora, iii. 455; Coringa as Kalingon, iv. 42; his Gaukasus identified with 'Kush' in Hindu Kush, v. 418; mentions the Indus, vii. 13; Kalingá, vii. 328, 329; the Savars as Suari, vii. 401; Ladákh as Akhassa Regio, viii. 399; Muttra as Methora, x. 43; Nevti as Nitrias, x. 292; the people of Magadha as Prasii, xi. 107; the Sutele, xiii. 141; the pearl fishery of Tinneveli, xiii. 308.
- Plumbago, found in Gurgáon, v. 216; Kashmír, viii. 67; Travancore, xiii. 345.
- Plütschau, German missionary, founded the mission at Tranquebar with Ziegenbalg (1706), xiii. 181, 341.
- Pod, the most numerous caste in the Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 392.
- Poddattúra. *See* Proddutúr.
- Pogson, Mr., quoted, on the diamond mines of Panna, xi. 49, 50.
- Pohrá, village in Central Provinces, xi. 194.
- Poicha, petty State in Bombay, xi. 194.
- Point, river in Madras, xi. 194.
- Point Calimere. *See* Calimere.
- Point, False. *See* False Point.
- Point, Palmyras. *See* Palmyras Point.
- Pokaran, town in Rájpútána, xi. 194, 195.
- Pokhar. *See* Pushkar.
- Pokri, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 195.
- Pol, petty State in Bombay, xi. 195.
- Polávaram, estate in Madras, xi. 195, 196.
- Polekurru, town in Madras, xi. 196.
- Polhill, Lieut., stormed Sikhar (1781), xii. 483.
- Poli, town in Madras, xi. 196.
- Police statistics, article 'India,' vi. 472. *See* also the Administration section in each District article.
- Pollachi, town and *táluk* in Madras, xi. 196.
- Polilur, town in Madras, xi. 196.
- Pollock, General Sir George, his march from the Punjab to Kábul (1842), article 'India,' vi. 409. *Local notices*—Relieved Jalálábád, i. 50, vii. 76; took Kábul and destroyed the Chár Cháta, i. 51, vii. 273; his advance through the Kháibar Pass, viii. 126.
- Polo, played in Manipur, ix. 331.
- Polúr, town and *táluk* in Madras, xi. 196, 197.
- Polyandry among the Nairs and Himálayan tribes, article 'India,' vi. 55; polyandry of Draupadi, the wife of the five Pándava brethren in the Mahábháratá, 121; polyandry in the Hindu marriage law, 195; modern survivals of, 195. *Local notices*—Bhután, ii. 412; in the Himálayan mountain tribes, v. 413; the Hindu Kush tribes, v. 419; Jaunsar Báwar, vii. 161; Láhul, vii. 421, viii. 421; Kunáwar, viii. 362; Ladákh, viii. 398, 399; among the Kallars in Madura, ix. 127; the Nairs in Malabar, ix. 227, 228; the Todas, x. 310; in Seoráj, xii. 316.
- Pomegranates, grown in Allahábád, i. 190; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Chintamani-pet, iii. 419; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kángra, vii. 412; Kashmír, viii. 71; Khairpur, viii. 136; Kuram, viii. 369; Lahore, viii. 410; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; Pesháwar, xi. 159; Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 99; Sháhpur, xii. 360; Sind, xii. 520; Tavoy, xiii. 232.
- Ponámpet, village in Coorg, xi. 197.
- Ponáni, village and *táluk* in Madras, xi. 197, 198.
- Ponáni, river in Madras, xi. 198.
- Pondamalái. *See* Funamallu.
- Pondicherry, French Settlement, xi. 198, 199; Roman Catholic Mission, article

- 'India,' vi. 259; ineffectual siege of, by Boscawen's fleet and a land force under Lawrence (1748), 379; siege of, and capitulation to Coote (1760), 380.
- Ponies, article 'India,' vi. 521. *Local notices*—Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Bhután, ii. 414; Dhárwár, iv. 262; Kolába, viii. 261; Manipur, ix. 331; Spiti, xiii. 73; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 264.
- Ponnani. *See* Ponani.
- Pon-na-reip, village in Lower Burma, xi. 199.
- Ponne. *See* Poini.
- Ponneri, town and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 199, 200.
- Poodocottah. *See* Pudukottai.
- Pooloo. *See* Pulu.
- Poona, District in Bombay, xi. 200-210; physical aspects, 200; history, 200-204; population, 204, 205; agriculture, 205-208; natural calamities, 208; communications, 208; trade, 208, 209; administration, 209; medical aspects, 210.
- Poona, city in Bombay, xi. 210-214.
- Poona, Treaty of (1817), article 'India,' vi. 402.
- Poonamallee. *See* Punamallu.
- Poon-na-riep. *See* Pon-na-reip.
- Pooree. *See* Puri.
- Poo-zwon-doung. *See* Pu-zun-daung.
- Popham, Sir Home, made treaty with the chief at Aden (1802), i. 16.
- Popham, Captain, storm of Gwalior fort during the first Maráthá war, article 'India,' vi. 391. *Local notices*—Took Bijaigarh (1781), ii. 423; stormed Lahár (1780), viii. 400.
- Poppy, Cultivation of. *See* Opium.
- Popular Vishnuism, vi. 217.
- Population of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. ii. pp. 43-52. General survey of the people, 43; the feudatory chiefs and their powers, 43; the twelve British Provinces, 44; Census of 1872 and of 1881, 44, 45; population tables of British, Feudatory, and Foreign India, 44, 45; density of the population, 46; absence of large towns, 46; over-crowded districts, 46, 47; under-peopled tracts, 47; immobility of the Indian peasant, 47; nomadic system of tillage, 47, 48; relation of labour to land in the last century, and at the present day, 48, 49; serfdom, 49; unequal division of the people, 49, 50; increase of population since 1872, 50; ethnical history of India, 51; fourfold division of the people, into Aryans, non-Aryans, mixed Hindus, and Muhammadans, 51, 52; population tables for 1881, 51 (footnote), and Appendices I.-X., 689-703. *See* also the Population section in the articles on each District, Native State, and town; and especially Aboriginal tribes, Christian population, and each great caste or tribe, such as Bráhmans, Chamars, Patháns, and Rájputs.
- Porakád, town in Travancore, xi. 214.
- Porayar. *See* Tranquebar.
- Porbandar, State in Káthiáwár, xi. 214-216.
- Porbandar, town and port in Káthiáwár, xi. 216.
- Porcelain clay. *See* Kaolin.
- Porcupines, found on Mount Abú, i. 6; in North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Benares, ii. 255; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Etáwah, iv. 370; Gwalior, v. 229; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Kadúr, vii. 283; North Kánara, vii. 370; Kángra, vii. 413; Karnúl, viii. 35; Kashmir, viii. 68; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Madras Presidency, ix. 90; Moradábád, ix. 505; Nallamálai Hills, x. 185; Nilgiri Hills, x. 308; Punjab, xi. 259; Sandúr, xii. 206; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Porcupine quills, Articles made from, at Vizagapatam, xiii. 494-498.
- Porpoises. *See* Dolphins.
- Port Blair. *See* Andaman Islands.
- Port Canning, unsuccessful harbour near Calcutta, xi. 216-221.
- Porto Novo, town, harbour, and battle-field in Madras, xi. 221, 222.
- Ports, Achra, i. 12; Aden, i. 15-24; Adrampet, i. 27; Agáshi, i. 58; Akyab, i. 158-160; Alibágh, i. 166; Alleppi, i. 200; Allúr *cum* Kottapatnam, i. 201; Ports Blair, Campbell, and Cornwallis in the Andaman Islands, i. 281, 282; Anjanwel, i. 290; Ankola, i. 293; Antora, i. 293, 294; Balasor, ii. 11; Bandamúrlanka, ii. 56; Bándra, ii. 57, 58; Bankot, ii. 77, 78; Barkúr, ii. 156, 157; Bárwa, ii. 178; Bassein, ii. 201, 202; Bauliári, ii. 216; Bávanapádu, ii. 217; Belápur, ii. 230; Belikeri, ii. 240; Beypur, ii. 335; Bhágwa, ii. 354; Bhandup, ii. 368; Bhananagar, ii. 381, 382; Bili-morá, ii. 457, 458; Bimlipatam, ii. 460, 461; Bombay, iii. 73-84; Boria, iii. 89; Broach, iii. 112-115; Bulsár, iii. 149; Calcutta, iii. 255, 256, 261, 262; Calicut, iii. 268-270; Cambay, iii. 273, 274; Cannanore, iii. 275, 276; Chándbálí, iii. 358; Chendia, iii. 380; Chhanuyá, iii. 394, 395; Chittagong, iii. 444-446; Churáman, iii. 460, 461; Cocanáda, iii. 472; Cochin, iv. 11-13; Coringa, iv. 42, 43; Cud-

dalore, iv. 45, 46; Dábhól, iv. 76, 77; Dáhánu, iv. 95; Damán, iv. 102; Dativre, iv. 157; Degám, iv. 166, 167; Dehej, iv. 167; Deogarh, iv. 233; Dhámra, iv. 241, 242; Dholera, iv. 271; Diamond Harbour, iv. 284; Dwárká, iv. 327; False Point, iv. 390, 391; Gangawáli, iv. 466; Ganjam, v. 9; Ghorbandar, v. 74, 75; Nova Goa, v. 108, 109; Gogo, v. 137, 138; Gopápur, v. 161, 162; Hangarkatta, v. 310; Harnai, v. 340; Honáwar, v. 439, 440; Isakapalli, vii. 24; Ittamukkalá, vii. 28; Iviker, vii. 29; Jáfarábád, vii. 39; Jaigarh, vii. 45, 46; Jaitápur, vii. 71; Jakhán, vii. 74; Jodhia, vii. 234; Kálai, vii. 322; Kalingápatam, vii. 330; Kalyán, vii. 346, 347; Kandápur, vii. 398, 399; Karáchi, vii. 452-460; Kárikál, viii. 11; Karwar, viii. 54-56; Kásaragod, viii. 58; Káyalpatnam, viii. 108; Káyenkolam, viii. 108; Kelsi, viii. 111, 112; Ketí, viii. 118-220; Kherna, viii. 199; Khun, viii. 210; Kodinar, viii. 240; Kolachel, viii. 271, 272; Kolak, viii. 272; Koteswar on the Kori, viii. 298; Kotár, viii. 309, 310; Kulasekhara-patnam, viii. 332; Kúmpa, viii. 360, 361; Kupili, viii. 367; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 389, 390; Láichanpur, viii. 423; Machhgáon, viii. 533; Madhapur, viii. 541; Madras, ix. 111-114; Mahád, ix. 153, 154; Máhim, ix. 180, 181; Máhul, ix. 185, 186; Mahurigaon, ix. 187; Mahuwa, ix. 187; Málwán, ix. 272, 273; Mándoi, ix. 310; Mándwa, ix. 311; Mangalore, ix. 313, 314; Mangrol, ix. 316, 317; Manori, ix. 339; Marmagáo, ix. 347, 348; Maroli, ix. 348; Masulipatam, ix. 352-357; Maulmain, ix. 370-372; Mergul, ix. 411, 412; Miani (Káthiáwár), ix. 422; Mora, ix. 503, 504; Morrellganj, ix. 518; Motupalli, ix. 521, 522; Mulki, ix. 538; Mundra, x. 14; Murdeswar, x. 17; Nagár, x. 155; Nárakal, x. 203; Narsápur, x. 214, 215; Návpur, x. 246; Nawánagar (Bedi), x. 253, 254; Nawibandar, x. 255; Negapatam, x. 258, 259; Nevti, x. 292; Nizámpatam, x. 338; Pámbam, xi. 23; Panwel, xi. 52, 53; Pen, xi. 131, 132; Pentakota, xi. 134; Ponáni, xi. 197, 198; Porbandar, xi. 216; Port Canning, xi. 216-221; Porto Novo, xi. 221, 222; Purl, xi. 308; Purngarh, xi. 321; Quilandi, xi. 338, 339; Quilon, xi. 339, 340; Rái, xi. 348; Rájápur, xi. 384, 385; Ránder, xi. 468, 469; Raangoon, xi. 485-488; Ratnágiri, xii. 12, 13; Redi, xii. 41;

Rewadanda, xii. 44, 45; Rewás, xii. 56; Rohar, xii. 60; Chitákul, xii. 92; Saláya, xii. 149, 150; Sárathá, xii. 262, 263; Sátpati, xii. 287, 288; Shiráli, xii. 407; Sonápur, xiii. 58; Sonmiáni, xiii. 61; Sriwardhán, xiii. 83; Subarnarekha, xiii. 85; Surat, xiii. 132-136; Tadrí, xiii. 160; Tankári, xiii. 198; Tánúr, xiii. 199; Tárápur, xiii. 212; Tavoy, xiii. 234; Tellicherry, xiii. 237, 238; Thal, xiii. 247; Thána, xiii. 258, 259; Tranquebar, xiii. 340, 341; Trombay, xiii. 370; Tuna, xiii. 382; Tuticorin, xiii. 385, 386; Umbargáon, xiii. 422; Upleta, xiii. 438; Utan, xiii. 454; Vengurla, xiii. 469, 470; Veráwal, xiii. 472; Vesáva, xiii. 472, 473; Vizagapatam, xiii. 497, 498; Viziadrúg, xiii. 498, 499; Wawánya, xiii. 534.

Portuguese in India, article 'India,' vi. 356-361; Covilham, 357; Vasco de Gama, 357, 358; Cabral, 358; Francisco de Almeida, 359; Albuquerque, 359, 360; oppressions of, 359, 360; downfall of, 360; Portuguese Indian possessions in 1871, 361; mixed descendants, 361; defeat of the Portuguese fleet at Swally off Surat (1615), 366; temporary expulsion of, from Bengal, 368, 369; early Portuguese trade with India, 560. *Local notices*—Aden, i. 16; Agáshi, i. 58; in Arakan, i. 151, 152; Martaban, i. 236; Bandel, ii. 57; Barkalúr, ii. 156; Bassein (Wásim), ii. 191; Bengal, ii. 279; Beypur, ii. 335; Bhatkal, ii. 377; Bombay, iii. 37; Broach, iii. 113; Calicut, iii. 269, 270; Cannanore, iii. 276; Chaul, iii. 376; Chittagong, iii. 435, 436; Cochin, iv. 3, 11; Damán, iv. 101-104; Diu, iv. 305-308; Firinghi Bázár, iv. 436; Ghorbandar, v. 75; Goa, v. 87-106; Honáwar, v. 440; Húglí, v. 491, 499, 500; Kaylán, vii. 347; Karanja, vii. 467; Karnála, viii. 29; Kárwár, viii. 55; Kodungalúr, viii. 241; in the Konkan, viii. 290; in Madras Presidency, ix. 12; founded Saint Thomé (1504), ix. 104; Máhim, ix. 180; in Malabar, ix. 221; Mangalore, ix. 313; Negapatam, x. 259, xiii. 183; Noakháíl, x. 341-343; Porakád, xi. 214; Porto Novo, xi. 222; Quilon, xi. 340; Ránder, xi. 468, 469; Rewadanda, xii. 44; Sadáshivgarh, xii. 92; St. Thomas' Mount, xii. 143; Salsette, xii. 169; Sandwíp Island, xii. 210; Surat, xiii. 120, 121; Syriam, xiii. 158; Tatta, xiii. 219; Thána, xiii. 258; Tinneveli, xiii. 300; Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Vesáva, xiii. 473. *See also* Factories, Forts, and

- the names of the chief Portuguese leaders.
- Portuguese Possessions, xi. 222, 223.
See also Damán, Diu, and Goa.
- Porus, Defeat of, by Alexander the Great, vi. 164; the battle-field identified with Chilianwála, iii. 415.
- Postans, Mr., quoted, on the trade of Shikárpur in 1841, xii. 395; on the foundation of Tatta, xiii. 219.
- Postin* or sheepskin cloaks, made in Afghánistán, i. 39; Ghazni, v. 72.
- Post-Vedic Gods, Rise of, vi. 97, 98; the Hindu triad, 98.
- Potánúr, railway station in Madras, xi. 223.
- Potatoes, Cultivation of, in the Himálayas, article 'India,' vi. 9. *Local notices*—Cultivated on Mount Abú, i. 7; in Assam, i. 362; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bhután, ii. 413; Bombay, iii. 53; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Cherra Punji, iii. 393; Chhindwára, iii. 401; Chikálda, iii. 408; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Dárljiling, iv. 134; Deoria, iv. 206; Devanahalli, iv. 231; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Gaya, v. 49; Goa, v. 93; Haiderábád, v. 245; Hazára, v. 365; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jessor, vii. 187; Káimganj, vii. 298; Káiti, vii. 310; Kágra, vii. 424; Khási Hills, viii. 171-177; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kolár, viii. 276; Kumáun, viii. 354; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Madras, ix. 30; Máhrám, ix. 185; Mao-san-rám, ix. 343; Mysore, x. 100; Násik, x. 232; Nepál, x. 277; Nílgiiri Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 375, 382; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Phágú, xi. 162; Puri, xi. 306; Rangpur, xi. 496; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 29; Sátára, xii. 280; Sibságar, xii. 466; Simla, xii. 493; Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Wellington, xiii. 536.
- Poteção, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 223.
- Potikall, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 223.
- Potstone, found or quarried in:—Chital-drúg, iii. 423; Hassan, v. 346; Mysore, x. 114; Salem, xii. 153; Túngkúr, xiii. 376.
- Potstone wares, made at Bhandará, ii. 365.
- Potter's clay. *See* Kaolin.
- Pottery, article 'India,' vi. 608; 628. *Local notices*—Ahmadábád, i. 96; Akyab, i. 157; Aláipur, i. 161; All-ganj Sewán, i. 167; Allgarh, i. 178; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 302; South Arcot, i. 326; Arni, i. 331; Assam, i. 367; Bádin, i. 409; Bághdángá, i. 416; Bákarganj, i. 447; Bardwán, ii. 132; Pattan in Baroda, ii. 159; Bassein, i. 198; Betúl, ii. 334; Bikaner, ii. 442; Bulsar, iii. 149; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper Burma, iii. 217; Champáran, iii. 343; Chánpur, iii. 361; Chaprá, iii. 370; Chittagong, iii. 441; Dacca, iv. 86; Darbhánga, iv. 125; Darrang, iv. 148; Delhi, iv. 197; Dewa, iv. 235; Dhandhúka, iv. 243; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dhrángadrá, iv. 279; Doung-gyl, iv. 315; Faridpur, iv. 397; Gáo Hills, v. 31; Gaya, v. 50; Goalpára, v. 117; Haiderábád (Sind), v. 282; New Hála, v. 294; Hanthawadi, v. 316; Húglí, v. 496; Inchalkaranji, v. 510; Jehlam, vii. 175; in Jessor, vii. 186; Jhajjar, vii. 197; xii. 75; Jhálod, vii. 203; South Kánara, vii. 376; Kesabpur, viii. 117; Khairpur, viii. 135; Khánpur, viii. 164; Khási Hills, viii. 178; Kohát, viii. 248; Kolár, viii. 277; Kolhápúr, viii. 284; Krishnagar, viii. 317, x. 135, 137; Kwon-chan-gon, viii. 382; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 387, 388; Lakhimpur, viii. 434; Thán, viii. 441; Lohárdagá, viii. 485; Lucknow District, viii. 500, city, viii. 516; Makhi, ix. 215; Monghyr, ix. 487; Múltán, x. 13; Páraseoni, xi. 67; Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Pind Dádan Khán, xi. 183; Puri, xi. 308; Ráichúr, xi. 360; Rámpur, xi. 458, 459; Rangoon, xi. 479; Rohri, xii. 65; Sárán, xii. 257; Sargúja, xii. 268; Sántawári, xii. 297; Sehwan, xii. 306; Kánhlwára in Seoni, xii. 313; Shimoga, xii. 404; Shwe-gyin, xii. 433; Siálkot, xii. 448; Sirsa, xiii. 20; Súsúmau, xiii. 139; Sylhet, xiii. 154; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 179; Tavoy, xiii. 233; Thána, xiii. 237; Tipperah, xiii. 319; Túngkúr, xiii. 379; Twan-te, xiii. 386, 387.
- Pottinger, Major Eldred, defended Chárikár in first Afghán war, i. 34.
- Pottinger, Sir Henry, Governor of Madras (1848-54), ix. 67; made commercial treaty with the Mirs of Sind (1832), xii. 514.
- Poung-day. *See* Paung-deh.
- Poung-loung. *See* Paung-laung.
- Powell, Col., his defeat of Shamsher Bahádur, iii. 156.
- Powlett, Major, quoted on Tijára, xiii. 294.
- Pownár. *See* Paunár.
- Practical faith of the Hindus, its tolerance and fairness to Christianity, vi. 226, 227.
- Pradháns or bards of the Gonds in Mandlá, ix. 304.

- Prakaska, town in Bombay, xi. 223.
 Pránhita, river in Central Provinces, xi. 223.
 Pratápgarh. *See* Partábgarh.
 Pratápgarh, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 224.
 Pratápgiri. *See* Kimedi.
 Pratápnagar, village in Bengal, xi. 224.
 Pratáp Ráo, Sivaji's general, first exacted *chauth* in Berár (1671), iii. 144.
 Prattipádu, village in Madras, xi. 224.
 Pre-Ayran kingdoms in Northern India, vi. 184; pre-Ayran civilisation, 328, 329.
 Pre-Buddhistic Scythian influences in India, connection of the Horse Sacrifice with the Man Sacrifice of pre-Buddhistic India, vi. 175, 176; 183, 184; Scythic and Nága influences on Hinduism, and on the religious and domestic life of modern India, 189, 199.
 Precious metals in India, imports of treasure, article 'India,' vi. 562, 568, 569; gold-mining, 624, 625. *See also* Gold.
 Precious stones, article 'India,' vi. 9; 606; 628, 629; 639. *See also* Diamonds, Garnets, Opals, Rubies, Sapphires, and Turquoises.
 Predatory hill races; their conversion from marauding tribes into peaceful cultivators and good soldiers, vi. 71-73.
 Premtoli, village in Bengal, xi. 224.
 Prendergast, Colonel, defeated Vizirám Ráz of Vizianagram at Padmanábhram (1794), x. 525, xiii. 486.
 Presbyterian Missions, article 'India,' vi. 261. *See also* Protestant Missions.
 Presidencies, Bengal, ii. 268; Bombay, iii. 34-73; Madras, ix. 1-102.
 Price's description of old Calcutta, quoted, iii. 244, 245.
 Price, Mary, curious inscription on her tomb in Surat, xiii. 135.
 Prices of staple articles of food. *See* Agricultural section of each several District article.
 Pridhiman Sáh, Rájá of Garhwál (1803), iv. 171, v. 18.
 Primary education, article 'India,' vi. 477, 478. *See also* the Administrative section of each District article, and Campbell, Sir George, his reforms in Bengal.
 Primitive Ayran burial, article 'India,' vi. 85-87.
 Primrose, General J. M., in command at Kandahár (April 1880), and besieged there (August 1880), vii. 395, 396.
 Prince of Wales' visit to India (1875-76), article 'India,' vi. 426.
 Prinsep, Henry T., *Narrative of Political and Military Transactions of British India under the Marquis of Hastings*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 317 (foot-note).
 Prinsep, James, first deciphered the inscriptions on the pillars of Rájá Dháva and Asoka at Delhi, iv. 189, 192; quoted, on the legend of Rájá Rasálu of Siálkot, xii. 451.
 Printing presses. *See* the Administrative section of each District article, and especially Agra, i. 66; Ahmadábád, i. 93; Ajmere, i. 133; Allgarh, i. 176; Allahábád, i. 193; Amritsar, i. 262; Assam, i. 372; Bellary, ii. 247; Bombay, iii. 71; Lower Burma, iii. 207; Cawnpur, iii. 293; Chinsurah, iii. 389; Cochin, iv. 7; Dacca, iv. 87; Dehra Dún, iv. 175; Ellichpur, iv. 347; Etah, iv. 364; Hissar, v. 342; Hoshiárpur, v. 457; North Kánara, vii. 374; South Kánara, vii. 382; Khándesh, viii. 158; Kuch Behar, viii. 326; Ludhiána, viii. 524; Madras, ix. 116; Madura, ix. 131; Máinpuri, ix. 210; Malabar, ix. 234; Maulmain, ix. 272; Meerut, ix. 390; Midnapur, ix. 428, 431, 434; Mysore, x. 121; Nágarkoil, x. 158; Nellore, x. 271; Oudh, x. 509; Saháranpur, xii. 122; Siálkot, xii. 448; Tinneveli, xiii. 309; Trichinopoly, xiii. 362; Trivandrum, xiii. 370.
 Prithwi Náráyan, his conquest of Nepal (1768), and death (1771), x. 285.
 Prithwi Rájá, last Chauhan ruler of Ajmere and Delhi, defeated and put to death by Muhammad Ghori (1193), i. 120, iv. 191; defeated Parmal Deo (1183), iii. 154; lived at Chanár, iii. 346; built wall round Delhi, iv. 190; built fort of Lonl, viii. 190.
 Prithwi Singh, called in the Maráthás, and by their help became ruler of Garhákota, v. 13.
 Pritzler, General, took Purandhar (1818), xi. 298; stormed Sinharh (1818), xii. 544.
 Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, vi. 426.
 Proddatar, town and *táluk* in Madras, xi. 224.
 Products and Agriculture. *See* Agriculture and Products.
 Promé, District in Lower Burma, xi. 225-235; physical aspects, 225, 226; history, 226-229; population, 229-231; agriculture, 231, 232; manufactures, 232, 233; administration, 234, 235; climate, 235.
 Promé, town in Lower Burma, xi. 235-237.
 Protection to person and property. *See* Administrative section in each District article.

Protestant Missions in India, article 'India,' vi. 259-269; first translation of the Bible into the vernacular, 260; Schwartz, Kiernander, Marshman, Carey, and Ward, 260, 261; opposition of the Company to Christian missionaries, 260; withdrawal of the Company's opposition, 260, 261; Bishopric of Calcutta, 261; statistics of Protestant Missions, 261-264. *Local notices* :—

1. American Missions—(1) Baptist, Maulmain, i. 242; Assam, i. 359; Bassein, ii. 200, 201; Turá, v. 30, xiii. 384; Goálpára, v. 115, 119; Henzada, v. 389; Kámrúp, vii. 359, 360; among the Karens, viii. 4, 6, 7; Lahore, viii. 408; Mergui, ix. 411; Midnapur, ix. 428, 434; Nellore, x. 273; Nowgong, x. 410, 414; Ongole, x. 424; Paurí, xi. 120; Promé, xi. 235; Rangoon, xi. 481; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 348; Shwe-gyin, xii. 431-434; Sibságar, xii. 464; Taung-ngu, xiii. 226; Tavoy, xiii. 233; Vizagapatam, xiii. 491. (2) Methodist, Bahraich, i. 435. (3) Methodist Episcopalian, Bijnaur, ii. 434; Budáun, iii. 123, 124; Lahore, viii. 408; Moradábad, ix. 508. (4) Lutheran, Guntur, viii. 234; Rájámahendri, xi. 382. (5) Presbyterian, Dehra, iv. 168, 176; Fatehgarh, iv. 421; Jálándhar, vii. 92; Jehlam, vii. 171; Kúlu, viii. 340; Ludhiána, viii. 526; Máinpuri, ix. 213; Rurki, xii. 119; Saháranpur, xii. 119; Siálkot, xii. 444; Subáthu, xii. 495, xiii. 85. (6) Unspecified, Ahmádnagar, i. 101; Ambála, i. 225; North Arcot, i. 315; Lucknow, viii. 527; Madura, ix. 126, 131, 135; Ránpet, xi. 509; Sambhal, xii. 187; Sonai, xiii. 57.

2. Australian Baptist Mission at Farídpur, iv. 401, 407.

3. Baptist Missions, Benares, ii. 267; Borsad, iii. 90; Chhagan Gobra, iii. 394; Cuttack, iv. 69; Dacca, iv. 83; Entallí, iv. 354; Karnúl, viii. 37; Madras Presidency, ix. 23, 24, city, ix. 116; Monghyr, ix. 484; Serampur, xii. 318; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 393. *See also* American and Australian.

4. Basel Mission, Anandápur, i. 272; Dhárwár, iv. 260, 266; Guledgarh, v. 197; Káiti, vii. 310; South Kánara, vii. 379, 382; Malabar, ix. 228; Mangalore, ix. 314; Merkárá, ix. 414; Pálghát, x. 543.

5. Calvinistic Mission. *See* Welsh.

6. Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Indore, vii. 8.

7. Church of England Mission,

Benares, ii. 267; Bulandshahr, iii. 141; Calicut, iii. 268; Cannanore, iii. 276; Darrang, iv. 145; Lohárdagá, viii. 481; Lucknow, viii. 517; Nárowál, x. 214; Tanjore, xiii. 186; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 393.

8. Church of Scotland Mission, North Arcot, i. 315; Dárljilling, iv. 139; Madras, ix. 116; Siálkot, xii. 445; Wazirábád, xiii. 535.

9. Church Missionary Society, Agarpára, i. 57; Batála (college), ii. 216; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 225-227; Edwardesábád, iv. 339; Ellore, iv. 352; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 284; Kángra, vii. 430; Masulipatam, viii. 234, ix. 354; Kotáyam, viii. 310; Krishnagar in Nadiyá, viii. 317, x. 134; Lahore, viii. 408; Madras Presidency, ix. 24, 25, city, ix. 116; Míhrpur, ix. 436; Monghyr, ix. 484; Múltán, x. 12; Palámkottá, x. 535; Pesháwar, ix. 151, 156; Santál Parganá, xii. 230; Shujábád, xii. 426; Sikandra (orphanage), xii. 481; Thákurpukur, xii. 246; Tinneveli, xiii. 304; Travancore, xiii. 352; Trichúr, xiii. 365; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 393.

10. Chutiá Nágpur Mission, Lohárdagá, viii. 481.

11. Danish Lutheran Missions, North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 322.

12. Episcopalian Missions. *See* American Methodist, Church of England, Church Missionary Society, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

13. Evangelical Missions, Coimbatore, iv. 16; Gopálganj, v. 161.

14. Free Church Mission (Scotch), Chengalpat, iii. 389; Chhindwára, iii. 403; Jalná, vii. 107; Kalná, vii. 340; Nágpur, x. 174; Nellore, x. 265, 273; Pachambá, x. 521.

15. German Lutheran Missions, Calicut, iii. 268; Cannanore, iii. 276; Chamarlakota, iii. 328; Chaprá, iii. 370, xii. 254; Lohárdagá, viii. 481; Madras, ix. 116; Manbhúm, ix. 282; Nellore, x. 264; Sadras, xii. 94; Ságur, xii. 104; Salem, xii. 165; Singhbhúm, xii. 536; Tanjore, xiii. 185; Tranquebar (printing press), xiii. 341; Trichinopoli, xiii. 365.

16. Irish Presbyterian Mission, Rájkot, xi. 389.

17. Leipzig Mission, Coimbatore, iv. 16.

18. London Mission, Atúr, i. 383; Bellary, ii. 249; Benares, ii. 267; Coimbatore, iv. 16; Erniál, iv. 356; Chikballapur in Kolár, viii. 278; Madras, ix. 116; Mírzápur, ix. 462;

- Mysore, x. 112; Nágarkoil, x. 158; Salem, xii. 165; Travancore, xiii. 352; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 393; Vizagapatam, xiii. 491.
19. Lutheran Missions. *See* American, Basel, Danish, German, and Leipzig Missions.
20. Moravian Mission, Kailang, vii. 296; Kye-lang, viii. 390, 391.
21. Presbyterian Missions. *See* American, Canadian, Irish, Scotch, and United Presbyterian Missions; also Allahábád (printing press), i. 193; and Rawál Pindi, xii. 37, which are unspecified.
22. Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore, viii. 408.
23. Santál Home Mission, the Santál Parganás, xii. 230.
24. Scotch Presbyterian Missions. *See* Church of Scotland and Free Church.
25. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Assam, i. 359; Báruipur, ii. 177; Delhi, iv. 185; Henzada, v. 389, 390; Jammalamadúgú, vii. 129; Kanandagúdi, vii. 368; Karnál, viii. 23; Kháti, viii. 167; Madras, ix. 24, 25; Pattukottai, xi. 118; Rádhápuram, xi. 344; Rámnád, xi. 451; Rúrkí, xii. 86; Singhbhum, xii. 536; Tanjore, xiii. 186; Tinneveli, xiii. 304; Trichinopoli, xiii. 365; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 393.
26. United Presbyterian Mission, Ajmere, i. 130.
27. Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Sylhet, i. 359; Nong Saulia, near Cherra Punjl, iii. 392, 393; Khási and Jaintia Hills, viii. 179; Máw-phláng, ix. 343; Shellá, xii. 378.
28. Wesleyan Mission, Madras, ix. 116; Mannargudi, ix. 338; Mysore, x. 112; Negapatam, x. 258; Rangpur, xi. 494; Sadras, xii. 94; Tanjore, xiii. 186; Trichinopoli, xiii. 365; Túngkúr, xiii. 377, 382.
29. Zenána Mission, Lahore, viii. 408; Nadiyá, x. 134; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 393.
30. Unspecified Missions, Akola, i. 147; Alleppi, i. 200; Hoshiárpur, v. 457; Muthialpád and Nandiál in Karnúl, viii. 37; Pálakollu, x. 534.
- Prother, Col., took Lohgarh (1818), viii. 488; and Mahád, ix. 154.
- Provinces of British India, Ajmere-Merwára, i. 117-131; Assam, i. 341-374; Behar, ii. 223-227; Bengal, ii. 269-323; Bombay, iii. 34-73; Lower Burma, iii. 167-209; Upper (formerly Independent) Burma, iii. 209-229; Central Provinces, iii. 297-323; Coorg, iv. 28-42; Gujarát, v. 179; Berar (Haidarábád Assigned Districts), v. 258-274; Madras, ix. 1-102; N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, x. 354-404; Orissa, x. 426-468; Oudh, x. 479-510; Punjab, xi. 243-293; Rájputána, xi. 395-424; Sind, xii. 502-525.
- Provincial administration, 'Regulation' and 'Non-Regulation' territory, District officers and their duties, article 'India,' vi. 434-437.
- Prussian and Embden East India Companies (1750 and 1753), Dutch and English jealousy of, and their downfall, vi. 374-376.
- Ptolemy, the Greek geographer, quoted or referred to, on Amber, i. 228; the Andaman Islands, i. 283; Andhra, i. 287; Arcot, i. 308; Banavási, ii. 45, xii. 400; Bassein, ii. 194; his 'Golden Chersonese,' the delta of the Irawadi, iii. 172, 220; Calimere Point, iii. 270; Pushkalavati, iii. 373; Chaul, iii. 376; Chola, iii. 455; Dípálpur, iv. 304; Dravida, iv. 316; Ghorbandar, v. 74, 75; the Himalaya Mountains, v. 401; the Jehlam, vii. 165; Kaládgi, vii. 315; Kálinjar, vii. 331; the Savars, vii. 401; Karúr, viii. 51; Káyál, viii. 107, 286; Kolába, viii. 262; the Konkan, viii. 290; the Kori, viii. 298; Kotár, viii. 309; the Pándyan kingdom, ix. 122, xi. 42; Máhárashtra, ix. 166; the Maldive Islands, ix. 250; Masúra, ix. 357; Mro-haung, ix. 523; Múltán, x. 3; Muttra, x. 43; the Narbadá, x. 207; Nevti, x. 292; Nosári, x. 405; Oudh, x. 484; Paithán, x. 530; Surat, xiii. 120; the Sutlej, xiii. 141; Uraiyúr (Trichinopoli), xiii. 364.
- Public Works expenditure, article 'India,' vi. 469, 470. *See* also Means of communication, Railway systems, Roads, Canals, etc.
- Pubna. *See* Pabná.
- Pudukottái, Native State in Madras, xi. 237, 238.
- Pudukottái, chief town of State in Madras, xi. 238.
- Pukhra, town in Oudh, xi. 239.
- Puláli. *See* Paláli.
- Pulgáon, railway station in Central Provinces, xi. 239.
- Puliangudi, town in Madras, xi. 239.
- Pulians, wild aboriginal tribe in Madras, article 'India,' vi. 55. *Local notices*—Anaimúdi, i. 268; Anamalai Hills, i. 271; Coimbatore, iv. 17; Palni Mountains, xi. 18.
- Pulicat, town in Madras, earliest Dutch settlement in India, xi. 239, 240.
- Púlikonda, village in Madras, xi. 240.

- Púlivendala, town and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 240.
- Pullampet, town and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 240, 241.
- Pulney. *See* Palni.
- Pulses, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 489. *Local notices*—Mount Abú, i. 7; Agra, i. 64; Ahmadábád, i. 90; Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Akalkot, i. 137; Akola, i. 143, 144; Allgarh, i. 175; Allahábád, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amráoti, i. 247; Amritsar, i. 259; North Arcot, i. 316; South Arcot, i. 323; Assam, i. 362; Aundh, i. 384; Azamgarh, i. 398; Bákarganj, i. 445; Bálásinor, i. 460; Ballia, ii. 21; Bámrá, ii. 42; Banda, ii. 50; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bánkura, ii. 83; Bannu, ii. 94; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bareilly, ii. 142; Basti, ii. 211; Belgaum, ii. 235; Bellary, ii. 245; Benares, ii. 258; Bengal, ii. 271; Betúl, ii. 331; Bhandará, ii. 364; Birbhúm, iii. 5; Bográ, iii. 29; Bombay, iii. 53; Bonáí, iii. 86; Borásambar, iii. 89; Broach, iii. 107; Budáun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 156, 157; Buldána, iii. 146; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Búndi, iii. 159; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 236; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Central India, iii. 291; Champáran, iii. 341; Chándá, iii. 352; Chandrapur, iii. 365; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Chitaldrúg, iii. 425; Chittagong, iii. 439; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Cutch, iv. 61; Cuttack, iv. 71; Dacca, iv. 85; Daphla Hills, iv. 119; Dárjiling, iv. 134; Delhi, iv. 183; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 224; Dhár, iv. 246; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dhárwár, iv. 263; Dinájpur, iv. 294; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Etáwah, iv. 374; Faizábád, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 403; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Firozpur, iv. 443; Gáo Hills, v. 30; Gayá, v. 49; Gházipur, v. 67; Godávari, v. 127; Gonda, v. 152; Goona, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gujrát, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 210, 211; Gurgáon, v. 220; Gwalior, v. 228; Hamírpur, v. 302; Hazáribagh, v. 375; Hissár, v. 430; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Húglí, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jaláun, vii. 98; Jamkhandi, vii. 127; Jath, vii. 148; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jessor, vii. 187; Jhábuá, vii. 195; Jhang, vii. 210; Jhánsi, vii. 223; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Junágarh, vii. 262; Kaira, vii. 303; Kaládgi, vii. 317; Kámrúp, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 380; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnál, viii. 24; Karnúl, viii. 37; Karond, viii. 46; Kashmír, viii. 72; Kathi, viii. 87; Khairágárh, viii. 130; Khairpur, viii. 136; Khándesh, viii. 156; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Kheri, viii. 193; Khulná, viii. 207; Kistna, viii. 230; Kohát, viii. 247; Kolábirá, viii. 271; Kolár, viii. 276; Kondká, viii. 288; Koreá, viii. 297; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Kúlu, viii. 342; Kumáun, viii. 354; Kurundwád, viii. 376; Lahore, viii. 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Lálitpur, viii. 452, 453; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdagá, viii. 483; Lucknow, viii. 497; Ludhiána, viii. 522; Madras Presidency, ix. 30, 87, 88; Madura, 128, 129; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Máinpurí, ix. 208; Makrái, ix. 215; Malabar, ix. 229; Maldah, ix. 244; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánbhúm, ix. 283; Manipur, ix. 331; Mánpur, ix. 339; Mánsa, ix. 340; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Midnapur, ix. 429; Miráj, ix. 440; Mirzápur, ix. 458; Montgomery, ix. 498; Moradábád, ix. 509; Mudhol, ix. 527; Múltán, x. 7; Murshidábád, x. 26, 29; Muttra, x. 48; Muzaffargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore, x. 100; Nadiyá, x. 135, 136; Násik, x. 232; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nepál, x. 277; Noákháíl, x. 347; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411; Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 501; Pabna, x. 515; Pálanpur, x. 537; Panch Maháls, xi. 32; Parátgarh, xi. 71; Patná District, xi. 101, State, xi. 115; Pesháwar, xi. 153; Phaltán, xi. 164; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Poona, xi. 207; Porbandar, xi. 215; Punjab, xi. 278; Puri, xi. 306; Raigarh, xi. 362; Raipur, xi. 373; Raírákhol, xi. 378; Rájputána, xi. 418; Rájsháhi, xi. 433; Rámdrug, xi. 441; Ratnágiri, xii. 8; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 29; Rohtak, xii. 73; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Salem, xii. 160; Sángli, xii. 218; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 255; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Sátára, xii. 281; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sávatwári, xii. 296; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sháhjánpur, xii. 349; Sháhpur, xii. 365; Shikárpur, xii. 393; Sholápur, xii. 415; Siálkot, xii. 446; Simla, xii. 493; Sind, xii. 520; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Sirsá, xiii. 16; Sitápur, xiii. 34; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Sultánpur, xiii. 100; Sunth, xiii. 114; Supa, xiii. 116; Surat, xii. 126; Sylhet, xiii. 152; Tanjore, xiii. 188; Taráí, xiii. 209; Thána, xiii. 255; Tinne-

- velli, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Tûmkûr, xiii. 378; Twenty-four Parganâs, xiii. 394, 395; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Wainâd, xiii. 510; Wâo, xiii. 519; Wûn, xiii. 543.
- Pulu, creek in Lower Burma, xi. 241.
- Pumice stone, found in Aden, i. 15.
- Pûn*, valuable timber tree, found in Bombay, iii. 45; Cochin, iv. 2; Coorg, iv. 32; Western Ghâts, v. 59; Hassan, v. 346; South Kânara, vii. 376; Malabar, ix. 229; Pâdinalknâd, x. 525; Shimoga, xii. 400; Travancore, xiii. 344.
- Puna. *See* Poona.
- Punâdra, petty State in Bombay, xi. 241.
- Punakha, winter capital of Bhutân, xi. 241.
- Punamallu, town and cantonment in Madras, xi. 241, 242.
- Punâsa, town in Central Provinces, xi. 242.
- Pûndri, town in Punjab, xi. 242.
- Pundûr, tract in Punjab, xi. 242.
- Punganûr, town and estate in Madras, xi. 242, 243.
- Punjab, Province under Lieut.-Governor, xi. 243-293; physical aspects, 244-259; mountain systems, 247-250; the Sulaimâns, 247; the Aravallis, 247; the Himâlayan system, 247-249; the Western Himâlayas, 248; the Mid-Himâlayas, 248; the Outer Himâlayas, 248, 249; the hills of Simla and Hazâra, 249; the Siwâliks, 249; the Salt Range and Peshâwar Hills, 249, 250; the River system, 250-252; the Jumna, 251; the Indus, 251; the Sutlej, 251; the Chenâb, 251; the Beas and Râvi, 252; the Jehlâm, 252; the Punjab Plains, 252, 253; the Himâlayan Tract, 253, 254; the Submontane Tract, 254; the Eastern Plains, 255, 256; the Western Plains, 256, 257; natural divisions of Western Plains, 257, 258; the Salt Range Tract, 258; flora and fauna, 259; history, 259-267; the Mutiny, 267-270; form of administration, 270, 271; population, 271-277; the Punjab 'village,' 276; occupations of the people, 277; agriculture, 277-286; forests, 280; canals, 281; land tenures, 281-286; commerce and trade, 286, 287; communications, 287; administration, 288-291; jails and police, 288; revenue and expenditure, 289; military, 290; education, 290; temperature and climate, 291; rainfall, 292; medical aspects, 292, 293.
- Punjab Native States, xi. 293-296; relations with Government, 293; area, population, etc., 294; religion, 295; race, 295; chiefs who are minors, 295.
- Punnah. *See* Panna.
- Pun-na-riep. *See* Pon-na-riep.
- Punniar. *See* Panniar.
- Pûnpûn, river of Bengal, xi. 296.
- Pûr, town in Râjputâna, xi. 296.
- Puraiyâr, town in Madras, xi. 296.
- Purânâs, The, their place in Indian literature, vi. 216, 217.
- Purandhar, Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 296, 297.
- Purandhar, historic hill fort in Bombay, xi. 297, 298.
- Purânigudâm, village in Assam, xi. 299.
- Purârâ, chieftship in Central Provinces, xi. 299.
- Purchas, quoted, on the population of Bengal, ii. 270; of Noâkhâll, x. 341; on Pegu, xi. 126, 127; on Sandwîp Island in 1620, xii. 210; on Sâtgaon, xii. 286.
- Purî, District in Orissa, xi. 299-309; physical aspects, 299-301; history, 301-303; population, 303-305; material condition of the people, 305; agriculture, 306, 307; natural calamities, 307; manufactures, 308; administration, 308, 309; temperature, 309.
- Purî, Sub-division in Orissa, xi. 309, 310.
- Purî, sacred town in Orissa, xi. 310-320. *See also* Jagannâth and Orissa.
- Purla Kimedi. *See* Parla Kimedi and Kimedi.
- Purna, river of Berâr, xi. 320.
- Purnabhabâ, river of Bengal, xi. 320, 321.
- Purnaiya, Diwân of Mysore, founded Closepet (1800), iii. 471; his administration of Mysore (1799-1810), x. 95; called Papanalli, Srinivasapur, after his son, xiii. 79; granted *jâgir* of Yelandur by the British (1807), xiii. 552.
- Purngarh, port in Bombay, xi. 321.
- Purniah, District in Bengal, xi. 321-331; physical aspects, 321-323; rivers, 322, 323; wild animals, 323; history, 323, 324; population, 324-326; religion, 325, 326; urban and rural population, 326; agriculture, 326, 327; natural calamities, 327, 328; manufactures, 328; means of communication, 329; administration, 329, 330; medical aspects, 330, 331.
- Purniah, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 331.
- Purniah, town in Bengal, xi. 331, 332.
- Purûliâ, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 332.
- Purushottapur, town in Madras, xi. 332, 333.
- Purwâ, town, *tahsil*, and *parganâ* in Oudh, 333.
- Pûs, river of Berâr, xi. 334.
- Pûsâ, Government village and tobacco farm in Bengal, xi. 334.

Pusád, town and *tdluk* in Berár, xi. 334, 335.
 Pusesávli, town in Bombay, xi. 335.
 Pushkar, sacred town and lake in Rájputána, xi. 335.
 Pushpa-giri, mountain peak in S. India, xi. 335.
 Puterá. *See* Pitihra.
 Puthanapuram, *tdluk* in Travancore, xi. 336.
 Putúr, town in Madras, xi. 336.
 Pú-zun-daung, river in Lower Burma, xi. 336.
 Pwo, one of the chief tribes of the Karens, viii. 3; in Upper Burma, iii. 213.
 Pya-ma-law, one of the mouths of the Irawadi, xi. 336.
 Pya-pun, township in Lower Burma, xi. 336.
 Pya-pun, village and creek in Lower Burma, xi. 337.
 Pyaw-bhway, village in Lower Burma, xi. 337.
Pyin-gado, valuable timber tree, found in Akyab, i. 150; Amherst, i. 234; Bassein, ii. 193; Lower Burma, iii. 204; Hanthawadi, v. 313; Henzada, v. 384; Hlaing, v. 435; Hpaung-lin, v. 466; on the Hpyu river, v. 466; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 385; Pa-daung, x. 523; Prome, xi. 226; Rangoon, xi. 473; Sandoway, xii. 199; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Taung-ngu, xiii. 221; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Thayet-myo, xiii. 279.
 Pykára, river in Madras, xi. 337.
 Pyouk-seit, town in Lower Burma, xi. 337.
 Pyrard, quoted, on the ladies of Goa, v. 102; shipwrecked on the Maldivé Islands (1602), his 'adventures,' xi. 249.
 Pyu. *See* Hpyu.
 Pyun-wa, creek in Lower Burma, xi. 337.

Q

Quarries, Agra, i. 65; AhmaJábád, i. 84; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 119; Allahábád, i. 186; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 327; Bachiredipálem, i. 406; Banda, ii. 47; Bangalore, ii. 59; Bánkúrá, ii. 79; Bhandará, ii. 361; Bhartpur, ii. 372; Bhatálá, ii. 376; Bikaner, ii. 439; Biláspur, ii. 452; Bombay Presidency, iii. 44; Budaun, iii. 117; Chandausi, iii. 357; Chitta Pahár, iii. 453; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Cutch, iv. 60; Dánta, iv. 118; Dholpur, iv. 273; Dowlaisvaram, iv. 315; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Edar, iv. 337; Ganjám, v. 2;

Garhbori, v. 14; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Godávári, v. 123; Guledgarh, v. 197; Gwalior, v. 227; Haidarábád State, v. 241; Hassan, v. 346; Hoshangábád, v. 443; Hoshiarpur, v. 452; Jabalpur, vii. 35; JáfaraJábád, vii. 39; Jaintia Hills, vii. 49; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalpaiguri, vii. 109; Jambulgháta, vii. 121; Janjirá, vii. 140; Jehlam, vii. 174; Jhang, vii. 206; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Kadaba, vii. 278; Kángra, vii. 413; Karauli, vii. 471; Karnúl, viii. 35, 41; Khairágarh, viii. 129; Bhusáwal, viii. 151; Khási Hills, viii. 171; Kolár, viii. 273; Kolhápur, viii. 281; Kurwái, viii. 378; Langrin, viii. 460; Western Málwá, ix. 268; Monghyr, ix. 480; Abháipur, ix. 487; Muttra, x. 45; Mysore, x. 92; Nellore, x. 261; Nilgiri Hills, x. 325; N.-W. Provinces, x. 396; Partágarh, xi. 76; Patála, xi. 87; Patná District, xi. 94; Pírpáinti, xi. 187; Porbandar, xi. 215; Rájputána, xi. 402; Sambalpur, xii. 179; Sandoway, xii. 200; Santál Parganá, xii. 234; Sávantwári, xii. 296; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Shiurájpur, xii. 409; Sirmur, xii. 554; Tümkür, xiii. 376; Wardhá, xiii. 524.
 Quartz, found in the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Aravalli Hills, i. 307, 308; Belgaum, ii. 231; Bhandará, ii. 360; Dhárwár, iv. 258; Dubrájpur, iv. 318; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Hassan, v. 346; the Hindu Kush, v. 417; Hoshangábád, v. 442; Jabalpur, vii. 30; Jhánsi, vii. 216; Jodhpur, vii. 236; Kaira, vii. 300; South Kánara, vii. 375; Madras, ix. 4, 5; Madura, ix. 121; Mattod, ix. 366; Mysore State, x. 91, 92, District, x. 114; Nellore, x. 272; Palní Mountains, xi. 17; Rájágríha Hills, xi. 380; Rewá, xii. 45; Sandoway, xii. 200; Sandúr, xii. 206, 207; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Sirsi, xiii. 21; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Udaipur, xiii. 401.
 Quetta, district of Balúchistán under British administration, xi. 337, 338.
 Quetta, town and cantonment in Balúchistán, xi. 338.
 Quilandi, town in Madras, xi. 338, 339.
 Quilon, *tdluk* in Travancore, xi. 339.
 Quilon, town and historic port in Travancore, xi. 339, 340.
 Quinine. *See* Cinchona.

R

Raban, Captain, commanded expedition against the Lusháis (1861), xiii. 315.
 Rabhás, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351; Darrang, iv. 145; Gáro Hills, v.

- 28; Goálpára, v. 115; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Lakhimpur, viii. 431.
- Rabkavi, town in Bombay, xi. 340.
- Rákbob, village with gold mine in Chutiá Nágpur, xi. 340.
- Rabnábád, estuary in Gangetic delta, xi. 340, 341.
- Rabnábád, islands in Gangetic delta, xi. 341.
- Rabupura, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 341.
- Race-courses, Bangalore, ii. 66; Cawnpur, iii. 289; Gayá, v. 53; Jamálpur, vii. 119; Mirzápur, ix. 462; Moradábád, ix. 513; Pesháwar, xi. 161; Sonpur, xiii. 63.
- Race origin of caste modified by 'occupation' and 'locality,' article 'India,' vi. 192, 193.
- Radaur, town in Punjab, xi. 341.
- Ráadhanpur, Native State in Bombay, xi. 341-343.
- Ráadhanpur, chief town of Native State in Bombay, xi. 343.
- Rádhápuram, town in Madras, xi. 344.
- Rae Bareli. *See* Rái Bareli.
- Raegarh. *See* Ráigarh.
- Raeka. *See* Ráika.
- Raekot. *See* Ráikot.
- Raesen. *See* Raisin.
- Raft Festival, The, at Murshidábád, x. 35.
- Ragauli, hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 344.
- Raghuba, claimant to the Peshwáship in Baroda, ii. 162; favourite residence Kopárgaon, viii. 293; action with Trimbak Rao at Pandharpur (1774), xi. 37.
- Raghubar Dáyal, contractor for the taxes of Bahraich (1846-47), ruined that District, i. 429.
- Raghugarh, chief township in Central India, xi. 344.
- Raghugarh, town in Central India, xi. 345.
- Raghnandan, hill range in Assam, xi. 345.
- Raghnánáthapuram, town in Madras, xi. 345.
- Raghnánáthpur, hill in Bengal, xi. 345.
- Rágh. *See* Millets.
- Rahá, village in Assam, xi. 345.
- Ráhatgarh, town in Central Provinces, xi. 345, 346.
- Rahímatpur, town in Bombay, xi. 346.
- Rahímnagar Pandiáwán, town in Oudh, xi. 346.
- Rahman-Garh, hill in Mysore, xi. 347.
- Ráhon, town in Punjab, xi. 347.
- Rahtor Rájputs, the dominant clan in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123; Malláni, ix. 261; Rájputána, xi. 409, 410.
- Rahúri, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 347, 348.
- Rái, port in Bombay, xi. 348.
- Rái Bareli, Division or Commissionership in Oudh, xi. 348-351.
- Rái Bareli, District in Oudh, xi. 351-359; changes of jurisdiction, 351, 352; physical aspects, 352, 353; population, 353, 354; agriculture, 354-357; natural calamities, 356; land tenures, 357; means of communication, 357; administration, 357, 358; medical aspects, 358, 359.
- Rái Bareli, *tahsil* in Oudh, xi. 359.
- Rái Bareli, town in Oudh, xi. 359, 360.
- Ráichúr, town and fort in the Deccan, xi. 360.
- Ráidhak, river of N. Bengal, xi. 361.
- Ráidrúg, Sub-division of Madras, xi. 361.
- Ráidrúg, town and historic hill fort in Madras, xi. 361, 362.
- Raids by hill tribes, by the Abars, i. 1, 2; on Agror, i. 78; by the Akas, i. 135, 136; by the Angámí Nágás into Assam, i. 345; into Bannu, ii. 92; Bhágalpur, ii. 345; by the Bhutiás, ii. 417; into Bírbbhúm, iii. 2, 3; into Cachar, iii. 232; by the Lusháís into the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; by the Daphlas, iv. 120; into Darrang, iv. 144; into Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 212; by the Gáros, v. 27; into Hill Tipperah, v. 397; by the Jaintias, vii. 47; by the Khamtís into Lakhimpur, viii. 429; by the Lusháís, viii. 530, 531; into Maimansingh, ix. 193; of the Nágás, x. 144-146; on the Salwín Hill Tracts, xii. 176; of the Singphos, xii. 542; into Sylhet, xiii. 146; of the Lusháís into Tipperah, xiii. 314; on the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 442-445.
- Ráiganj, town in Bengal, xi. 362.
- Ráigarh, Native State in Central Provinces, xi. 362, 363.
- Ráigarh, chief town of State in Central Provinces, xi. 363.
- Ráigarh, historic hill fort in Bombay, xi. 363, 364; enthronement of Sivaji as an independent monarch at (1674), article 'India,' vi. 319, xi. 364.
- Ráigarh, town in Oudh, xi. 364.
- Raika, petty State in Bombay, xi. 364.
- Raikes, Mr., quoted, on the exactions of the Talpur Mírs in Thar and Párkár, xiii. 264.
- Ráikot, town in Punjab, xi. 364, 365.
- Railway system of India, inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie, article 'India,' vi. 545; extended by Lord Mayo, 545, 546; the eight guaranteed trunk lines, 546, 547; State and 'Assisted' railways, 547, 548; railways in Native States, 548, 549; statistics of traffic

- and capital invested, 549, 550. *See* also Means of Communication section in each Provincial and District article; and especially Agra, i. 65, 66; Allah-
 abad, i. 192; Ambala, i. 222; Am-
 ritsar, i. 261; Arkonam, i. 331; Ban-
 galore, ii. 64, 70; Bardwan, ii. 132;
 Baroda, ii. 166; Behar, ii. 224;
 Bengal, ii. 313, 314; Bhaunagar, ii.
 380; Bhopal, ii. 405; Bhusawal, ii.
 411; Bombay, iii. 61, 64; Calcutta,
 iii. 267; Cawnpur, iii. 292; Central
 Provinces, iii. 320; Coimbatore, iv.
 20; Darjiling, iv. 138; Delhi, iv. 184,
 196; Dhárwar, iv. 264; Firozpur, iv.
 445; Ghazipur, v. 69; Goa, v. 94;
 Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarabad, v. 248;
 Berar, v. 271; Hugli, v. 496; Indore,
 vii. 3, 4; Jabalpur, vii. 35; Jaipur,
 vii. 54; Jehlam, vii. 175; Jessor, vii.
 189; Karachi, vii. 449; Kathiawar,
 viii. 94, 95; Lahore, viii. 411, 418;
 Lucknow, viii. 516; Madras Presi-
 dency, ix. 60, city, ix. 115; Mirzapur,
 ix. 459; Multan, x. 8; Mysore, x.
 107, 108; N.-W. Provinces, x. 396,
 397; Oudh, x. 507; Patna, xi. 102;
 Peshawar, xi. 155; Poona, xi. 208;
 Punjab, xi. 287; Rangoon, xi. 480;
 Rawal Pindi, xii. 33; Saharanpur, xii.
 122; Shahjahanpur, xii. 352; Sialkot,
 xii. 448; Sind, xii. 523; Tanjore, xiii.
 191; Thana, xiii. 256, 257; Tinne-
 velli, xiii. 308, 309; Trichinopoly, xiii.
 361; Tuticorin, xiii. 386; Twenty-four
 Parganas, xiii. 397. *See* also Bridges.
 Railway works, Bhusawal, ii. 411; Igat-
 puri, v. 506; Jamalpur, vii. 119;
 Lucknow, viii. 516.
 Raimangal, estuary of the Gangetic delta,
 xi. 365.
 Raimatla. *See* Matla.
 Raina, village in Bengal, xi. 365.
 Rainfall, Himalayan, article 'India,' vi.
 7; Western Ghats, 38; statistics of
 rainfall for 435 Indian stations, 649,
 650. *See* also Meteorological statistics.
 Raingarh, hill fort in Punjab, xi. 365,
 366.
 Raipur, District in Central Provinces, xi.
 366-376; physical aspects, 366-368;
 history, 368-370; population, 370-373;
 agriculture, 373, 374; trade, 374, 375;
 administration, 375; medical aspects,
 375, 376.
 Raipur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xi.
 376.
 Raipur, town and cantonment in Central
 Provinces, xi. 376-378.
 Raipur, *tahsil* in Oudh, xi. 378.
 Rairakhol, petty State in Central Pro-
 vinces, xi. 378, 379.
 Rairi, hill fort in Bombay, xi. 379.
 Rai Sankli, petty State in Kathiawar, xi.
 380.
 Raisin, fort in Central India, xi. 380.
 Rai Singh, brother of the Raja of Jodh-
 pur, conquered Edar (1729), recovered
 it (1753), and ruled till 1766, iv.
 237.
 Rai Singh, Sikh conqueror, rebuilt Jagá-
 dhri (1783) and made it a manufactur-
 ing town, vii. 40.
 Rajaborari, State forest in Central Pro-
 vinces, xi. 380.
 Rajagriha, hill range in Bengal, xi. 380.
 Rajagriha, Buddhist ruins in Bengal, xi.
 380, 381.
 Rajahmundry. *See* Rajamahendri.
 Raja Jang, town in Bengal, xi. 381.
 Rajakularaman, town in Madras, xi. 381,
 382.
 Rajamahendri, *tahsil* in Madras, xi. 382.
 Rajamahendri, historic town in Madras,
 xi. 382, 383.
 Rajanpur, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi.
 383, 384.
 Rajapalaiyam, town in Madras, xi. 384.
 Rajapur, Sub-division in Bombay, xi.
 384.
 Rajapur, ancient town in Bombay, xi.
 384, 385.
 Rajapur, commercial town in N.-W. Pro-
 vinces, xi. 385, 386.
 Raja Ram, king of Vijayanagar, defeated
 by the kings of Bijapur, Golconda, and
 Ahmadnagar (1564) at Talikot, i. 108,
 ii. 424.
 Raja Sahib, besieged Clive in Arcot
 (1751), i. 309, 310.
 Raja Sansi, town in Punjab, xi. 386.
 Rajauli, town in Bengal, xi. 386.
 Rajbhars. *See* Bhars.
 Rajbansis. *See* Kochs.
 Rajendra Lakshmi, ruled Nepal as regent
 for her son (1775-86), x. 285, 286.
 Rajendra Singh, Raja of Jaintia, deposed
 (1815) for sacrificing British subjects,
 vii. 46, 47.
 Rajgarh, State in Central India, xi. 386,
 387.
 Rajgarh, petty State in Central India,
 xi. 387.
 Rajgarh, *pargana* in Central Provinces,
 xi. 387.
 Rajgarh, fort in Punjab, xi. 387.
 Rajgarh, town in Rajputana, xi. 387.
 Rajghat, fort in N.-W. Provinces, xi.
 387.
 Rajgir. *See* Rajagriha.
 Rajim, town in Central Provinces, xi.
 388.
 Rajkot, State in Kathiawar, xi. 388,
 389.
 Rajkot, chief town of State in Kathiawar,
 xi. 389.

- Rájmahál, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 389, 390.
- Rájmahál, historic town in Bengal, xi. 390.
- Rájmahál Hills, range in Bengal, xi. 390.
- Rajnagar, town in Rájputána, xi. 391.
- Rájnagar. *See* Nagar.
- Rajnáid*, The, a history of the Rájás of Hill Tipperah, the oldest Bengali poem extant, v. 396.
- Rajoli, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 391.
- Rájpore, petty State in Káthiáwár, xi. 391.
- Rájipla, State in Bombay, xi. 391-393.
- Rájipla, old capital of State in Bombay, xi. 393.
- Rájpur, petty State in Káthiáwár, xi. 393.
- Rájpur, petty State in Bombay, xi. 393.
- Rájpur, town in Bengal, xi. 393, 394.
- Rájpura, petty State in Káthiáwár, xi. 394.
- Rájpur Ali, State in Central India, xi. 394, 395.
- Rájputána, group of Native States, xi. 395-424; area and population, 395; physical aspects, 396-403; rivers and water system, 399, 400; hill ranges, 400; geology, 400-402; forests, 402; history, 403-407; population, 407-417; religious sects, 416; agriculture, 417-420; land tenures, 418-420; industrial occupations, 420, 421; climate and hygiene, 421-424.
- Rájputána literature and sacred poetry, vi. 344.
- Rájputs, their reputed Scythian origin, article 'India,' vi. 180; number of Rájput castes in modern India, 194; distribution of Rájputs in the 12th century A.D., 276, 277; Rájput revolts against the Slave kings, 280; against the Khiljí dynasty, 282; against the Tughlak dynasty, 284; conciliation of Rájputs by Akbar, 293; revolt against Jahangir, 301; against Aurangzeb, 309, 310. *Local notices* of Rájputs and Kshattriyas, where specially numerous or otherwise important, Ahmadábád, i. 85, 86; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 122; Aligarh, i. 172; Allahábád, i. 189; Alwar, i. 203; Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 19, 20; Banda, ii. 50; Bengal, ii. 296; Bombay, iii. 51; Broach, iii. 104; Búdáun, iii. 121; Bulandshahr, iii. 135; Cawnpur, iii. 283; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 316; Champáran, iii. 338; Cuddapah, iv. 50; Cutch, iv. 61; Dehra Dún, iv. 173; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Etah, iv. 361; Etáwah, iv. 373; Faizábád, iv. 383; Farukhábad, iv. 412; Fatehpur, iv. 425; Firozpur, iv. 440, 442; Gayá, v. 46; Gonda, v. 150; Gujránwála, v. 183; Gujrat, v. 191, 192; Gwalior, v. 229; Hamírpur, v. 301; Hardoi, v. 325; Hazáribágh, v. 373; Hissár, v. 429; Hoshiárpur, v. 454; Jaipur, vii. 53; Jaisalmer, vii. 67; Jalandhar, vii. 87; Jaláun, vii. 97; Jehlam, vii. 170; Jhang, vii. 207-209; Jhánsi, vii. 222; Jodhpur, vii. 237; Kaira, vii. 302; Kángra, vii. 418; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnál, viii. 23; Khairpur, viii. 135; Khándesh, viii. 154; Kumáun, viii. 353; Lohárdagá, viii. 481; Lucknow, viii. 493, 494; Ludhiána, viii. 521; Madras, ix. 19; Máinpur, ix. 205; Malláni, ix. 261; Málwá, ix. 269; Meerut, ix. 387; Múltán, x. 6; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; Muzaffarpur, x. 79; Orissa, x. 435; Oudh, x. 495; Purniah, xi. 325; Rái Bareli, xi. 354; Ráipur, xi. 372; Rájputána, xi. 409, 410; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 26; Rohtak, xii. 71, 72; Saháranpur, xii. 118; Sárán, xii. 253; Sháhábád, xii. 327; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 347; Siálkot, xii. 444; Sirohi, xiii. 4; Sirsá, xiii. 13, 14; Sitápur, xiii. 30-32; Sultánpur, xiii. 98; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 266; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Unao, xiii. 440.
- Rájsháhi, Division or Commissionership in Bengal, xi. 424-427.
- Rájsháhi, District in Bengal, xi. 427-439; physical aspects, 427-429; wild animals, 429; history, 429-431; population, 431-433; agriculture, 433-435; condition of the peasants, 434; manufactures, etc., 435-437; administration 437, 438; medical aspects, 438.
- Rájsháhi, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 439.
- Ráj Singh, of Mewár, his war with Aurangzeb, died from his wounds (1681), xiii. 405.
- Rakabden, village in Rájputána, xi. 439.
- Rakaings, aboriginal tribe. *See* Chaungthas.
- Raldang, mountain in the Himálayas, Punjab, xi. 439.
- Ralli Brothers, Messrs., have important agency at Godná, v. 136.
- Ráma, the hero of the Sanskrit epic, the *Rámáyana*, vi. 123, 124.
- Rámachandrapuram, *tdluk* in Madras, xi. 439, 440.
- Rámallakota, *tdluk* in Madras, xi. 440.
- Rámanáda-puram. *See* Rámnád.
- Rámanand, Vishnuite religious reformer (1300-1400), his low-caste disciples, vi. 218; his doctrines, x. 442.

- Rámandrúg. *See* Rámanmalai.
 Rámanka, petty State in Káthiáwár, xi. 440.
 Rámanmalai, hill sanitarium in Madras, 440.
 Rámánuja, Vishnuite religious reformer (1150), article 'India,' vi. 217. *Local notices*—Mentions the sacred *banian* tree of Allahábád, i. 196; lived at Melukote, ix. 404; granted the island of Seringapatam, xii. 319; born at Sríperambúdúr, his philosophy, xiii. 79, 80; died at Srírangam, xiii. 80.
 Ramás, petty State in Bombay, xi. 441.
 Rámaswámi Mudaliyár, restored the bridges across the Káveri to Sivasa-mudram (1824), xiii. 42.
 Rámdýana, the Sanskrit epic relating to the Aryan advance into Southern India, vi. 121, 122; the story of Ráma, his exile together with his wife Sitá; the war with the aboriginal king of Ceylon, and triumphant return, 123, 124.
 Rámbha, village in Madras, xi. 441.
 Rámbráí, petty State in Khási Hills, xi. 441.
 Rámchandra, king of Deogarh, his wars with Alá-ud-dín Khiljí (1294-1306), iv. 159.
 Rám Dás, fourth Sikh *guru* (1574-81), founded Amritsar, i. 256.
 Rámdás, town in Punjab, xi. 441.
 Rámdrúg, State in Bombay, xi. 441, 442.
 Rámdrúg, chief town of State in Bombay, xi. 442.
 Rámeswaram, island and temple in south of Madras, xi. 442-445.
 Rámeswaran, town in Madras, xi. 445.
 Rámangá, Eastern, river in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 445.
 Rámangá, Western, river in N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, xi. 446, 447.
 Rámgarh, coal-field in Bengal, xi. 446.
 Rámgarh, hill with ruins in Chutiá Ná-gpur, xi. 446, 447.
 Rámgarh, Sub-division in Central Provinces, xi. 447.
 Rámgarh, town in Central Provinces, xi. 447, 448.
 Rámgarh, hill fort in Bengal, xi. 448.
 Rámgarh, estate in Central India, xi. 448.
 Rámgarh, town in Rájputána, xi. 448.
 Rámghát, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 449.
 Rámgirl, hill in Mysore, xi. 449.
 Rámia Bihár, village in Oudh, xi. 449.
 Ramisseram. *See* Rámeswaram.
 Rámkaíl, fair in Bengal, xi. 449.
 Rámkot, *parganá* in Oudh, xi. 450.
 Rammán, river in N. Bengal, xi. 450.
 Rám Mohan Rái, theistic religious re-former and prose religious writer, vi. 353.
 Rámnád, estate in Madras, xi. 450, 451.
 Rámnád, town in Madras, xi. 451.
 Rámnagar, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 451.
 Rámnagar, town in Punjab, xi. 452.
 Rámnagar, village in Bengal, xi. 452.
 Rámnagar, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xi. 453.
 Rámnagar, ancient town in Central Provinces, xi. 453.
 Rampá, hill tract in Madras, xi. 453-455.
 Rámpáíl, town in Central Provinces, xi. 455.
 Rámparda, petty State in Káthiáwár, xi. 455.
 Rám Prasád Sen, court poet of Nadiyá in the 18th century, vi. 352.
 Rámpur, Native State in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 455-459; physical aspects, 455; history, 455-460; population, 457; agriculture, 457, 458; trade, 458; administration, 458; medical aspects, 459.
 Rámpur, capital of State in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 459.
 Rámpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 459, 460.
 Rámpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 460.
 Rámpur, town in Bashahr State, Punjab, xi. 460.
 Rámpur, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 460, 461.
 Rámpur, *parganá* in Oudh, xi. 461.
 Rámpurá, town in Rájputána, xi. 461.
 Rámpurá, petty State in Bombay, x. 461.
 Rámpurá, Jain temples in Rájputána, xi. 461, 462.
 Rámpur Bealeah, town in Bengal, xi. 462.
 Rámpur Hát, Sub-division and town in Bengal, xi. 462, 463.
 Rámpur Khánpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 463.
 Rámpur Mathura, town in Oudh, xi. 463.
 Rám Rái, heretical Sikh *guru*, founded Dehra, where his temple still stands, iv. 168, 170, 171.
 Ramrí, island and township in Lower Burma, xi. 463.
 Ramrí, town in Lower Burma, xi. 463, 464.
 Rám Saneht, *takstí* in Oudh, xi. 464.
 Ramsay, Alex., first judge of Surat (1800), xiii. 124.
 Ramsay, Hon. Sir Henry, his clearances

- in the *bhābar*, viii. 348; Chief Commissioner of Kumāun (1856-83), viii. 351; his rule there, viii. 352.
- Rām Smaran Pāl, founded the Kartābhajā sect in Nadiyā, x. 133.
- Rāmtāl, lake near Dārjiling, Bengal, xi. 465.
- Rāmtek, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xi. 465.
- Rāmtek, ancient town in Central Provinces, xi. 465-467.
- Rāmu, village in Bengal, xi. 467.
- Ránághát, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 467.
- Ránásam, State in Bombay, xi. 467, 468.
- Ran Bahádur Sháh, Rájá of Nepál (1765-1805), his reign, cruelty, and assassination, x. 286, 287.
- Ránci, town in Bengal, xi. 468.
- Ränder, historic town in Bombay, xi. 468, 469.
- Rándhia, petty State in Káthiáwár, xi. 469.
- Raneh, town in Central Provinces, xi. 469.
- Randhír Singh, Rájá of Bhartpur, died 1823, his cenotaph at Gobardhán, v. 121.
- Ran-dullá Khán of Bijápur, took Dodbállápur (1638), iv. 311; and Sira, xii. 546.
- Rangámagiri, village in Assam, xi. 471.
- Rángamáti, ancient town in Bengal, xi. 469, 470.
- Rángamáti, administrative station in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal, xi. 470.
- Rángamáti, village in Assam, xi. 470.
- Rángánadi, river in Assam, xi. 470, 471.
- Ránga Ráo, his defence of Bobbili against Bussy, xiii. 485.
- Rangaswámi, hill peak in Madras, xi. 471.
- Rángi, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 471.
- Rangia, village in Assam, xi. 471.
- Rángir, village in Central Provinces, xi. 471.
- Rangoon, District in Lower Burma, xi. 471-481; physical aspects, 472; history, 473-476; population, 476, 477; antiquities, 477; agriculture, 477, 478; natural calamities, 478, 479; manufactures, etc., 479; revenue, 480; administration, 480, 481; climate, 481.
- Rangoon city, capital of Lower Burma, xi. 481-488; history, 481-483; description, 483, 484; population, 484, 485; commerce, 485-488.
- Rangoon River, in Lower Burma, xi. 488.
- Rangpur, District in Bengal, xi. 488-501; physical aspects, 488-490; forest products, 489; wild animals, 489; history, 490-492; population, 492-496; religion, 493, 494; material condition of people, 495; agriculture, 496-498; manufactures, etc., 498, 499; administration, 499, 500; medical aspects, 500.
- Rangpur, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 501.
- Rangpur, ruins in Assam, xi. 501, 502.
- Rangujl, Maráthá leader, built fort at Borsad (1741), which was taken by the Gáekwár (1748), iii. 90.
- Rangún. *See* Rangoon.
- Ránia, town in Punjab, xi. 502.
- Ránibennúr, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 502, 503.
- Ránigám, petty State in Káthiáwár, xi. 503.
- Rániganj, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 503.
- Rániganj, coal-field in Bengal, xi. 503-506.
- Rániganj, town in Bengal, xi. 506.
- Ránigat, ancient fortress on Punjab frontier (Aornos of Alexander?), xi. 506.
- Ráníkhét, military sanitarium in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 506, 507.
- Ráni-núr, rock cave in Orissa, xi. 507, 508.
- Ránipet, military town in Madras, xi. 508, 509.
- Ránipur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 509.
- Ránipur, town in Bombay, xi. 509.
- Ranjit, Great, river of N. Bengal, xi. 509.
- Ranjit, Little, river of N. Bengal, xi. 509, 510.
- Ranjit Singh, the founder of the Sikh kingdom, article 'India,' vi. 410, 411.
- Local notices*—Declined to let British army cross the Punjab (1838), i. 49; demanded tribute from the cis-Sutlej States (1808), checked by treaty (1809), i. 216; took Amritsar (1802), i. 257; held Attock from 1803 till his death, i. 382; restored the Shálimár Gardens at Bághbanpur, i. 416; in the Bannu valley, ii. 91; covered temple at Benares with gold-leaf, ii. 266; conquered southern part of Dera Gházi Khán (1819), iv. 212; conquered cis-Indus part of Dera Ismáil Khán (1821), iv. 221; had his winter residence at Dinánagar, iv. 299; seized Farídkot, which he had to surrender (1809), iv. 393; built Govindgarh fortress, v. 174; colonized the district of Gujránwála, v. 181, 182; born at Gujránwála, which was his head-quarters till he

- took Lahore, v. 187; conquered Sâhib Singh of Gujrât (1798), and deposed him (1810), v. 190; conquered greater part of Gurdâspur (1809-16), v. 208; took Hariipur (1813), v. 340; conquered Hazâra (1818-26), v. 361; Hoshiârpur (1815-18), v. 453; and the Jâlandhar Doâb (1811), vii. 85, 86; gave gilt roof to the temple of Jawâlamukhi, vii. 162; conquered Jehlam District (1810), vii. 169; and Jhang (1803-10), vii. 208; was ceded Kâman by Gen. Perron (1782), vii. 351; his operations in Kângra (1803-09), and conquest of that District (1828), vii. 416, 417; took Kasûr (1807), viii. 84; granted Kohât and Hangu to Sultân Muhammad Khân, viii. 244, 245; exacted tribute from the Râjâ of Kûlu (1809), viii. 338; was granted Lahore by Zemân Shâh (1799), viii. 406; his mausoleum at Lahore, viii. 417; conquered Ludhiâna (1806), viii. 520; his attack on Mâler Kotla (1809) led to the treaty of that year, protecting the cis-Sutlej States, ix. 255; took Mankerâ (1821), ix. 337; took Mûltân (1818), x. 4; stormed Muzaffargarh (1818), x. 65; defeated Azîm Khân at Peshâwar (1823), xi. 149; his reign and history in the Punjab, xi. 265; stormed Râmnagar (1795), xi. 452; annexed Râwal Pindi (1810-14), xii. 24, 25; conquered Shâhpur (1803-16), xii. 362; and Siâlkot (1790-1810), xii. 442, 443; ornamented the temple of Tarn Târân, xiii. 215.
- Ranjit Singh, Mahârâjâ of Bhartpur, his reign and history, and repulse of Lake, ii. 373, 374; rewarded with part of Muttra (1803), which was taken from him (1805), x. 46.
- Ranjûr Singh, defeated by Sir Harry Smith at Aliwal (1846), i. 182.
- Ranodwîp Singh, prime minister of Nepâl (1877-85), murdered (Nov. 1885), x. 290.
- Ranpur, town in Bombay, xi. 510.
- Ranpur, tributary State in Orissa, xi. 510.
- Ranthambhor, hill fort in Râjputâna, xi. 511.
- Râojân, village in Bengal, xi. 511.
- Râo Krishna Râo, founded high school at Sâgar (1828), xii. 109.
- Raper, Mr., quoted, on Hardwâr in 1808, v. 333; on the festival there, v. 334.
- Râpri, historic city in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 511.
- Râpti, river of Oudh and N.-W. Provinces, xi. 511, 512.
- Râpur, town and *tâluk* in Madras, xi. 512.
- Rasâlgarh, hill fort in Bombay, xi. 512, 513.
- Rasâlu, Râjâ of Siâlkot, xii. 441; legend of, xii. 451.
- Râsan, ancient city in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 513.
- Rasauli, town in Oudh, xi. 513.
- Rasdhân, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 513.
- Rashîd-ud-dîn, traveller (1247-1318), his use of the word Bengala, ii. 269; quoted, on Kâyal, viii. 107; Uchh, xii. 400.
- Râsin. *See* Râsan.
- Râsipur, town in Madras, xi. 513.
- Ras Muâri, frontier cape between Sind and Balûchistân, xi. 513, 514.
- Rasrá, town and *tashîl* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 514.
- Râssa, village and prison in Bengal, xi. 515.
- Rastam, village in Sind, xi. 515.
- Rasûlâbâd, village and *tahsîl* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 515.
- Rasûlâbâd, town in Oudh, xi. 515.
- Rasûlâbâd, village in Central Provinces, xi. 516.
- Râsulpur, river of Bengal, xi. 516.
- Râsulpur, town in Oudh, xi. 516.
- Raswâs, town in Central India, xi. 516.
- Ratangarh, town in Râjputâna, xi. 516.
- Ratanmâl, petty State in Central India, xi. 516.
- Ratan Nâth, fourth in spiritual succession from Gorakh Nâth, built great temple of Debi Patân, iv. 164.
- Ratanpur, town in Bombay, xi. 516.
- Ratanpur, ancient town in Central Provinces, xi. 516, 517.
- Ratanpur Dhamanka, petty State in Kâthiâwâr, xi. 517.
- Ratesh, petty State in Punjab, xi. 517.
- Râth, *tahsîl* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 517.
- Râth, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 518.
- Ra-thai-myo. *See* Ya-the-myo.
- Rathborne, Captain, Commissioner of Haidarâbâd (Sind), his report on the *bandh* in the Eastern Nârâ, xiii. 263.
- Ratiâ, town in Punjab, xi. 518.
- Ratlâm, Native State in Central India, xii. 1, 2.
- Ratlâm, chief town of State in Central India, xii. 2.
- Ratna, Rânâ of Mewâr, son of Rânâ Sanga (1530-35), xiii. 404.
- Ratnâgiri, District in Bombay, xii. 2-12; physical aspects, 2-5; forests, 3, 4; wild animals, 4; geology, 5; history, 5, 6; population, 6-8; agriculture, 8-10; land tenures, 9; natural calamities,

- 10; trade, etc., 10, 11; administration, 11; climate, 12.
- Ratnágiri, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 12.
- Ratnágiri, town, port, and fishing centre in Bombay, xii. 12, 13.
- Rata Dero, town and *taluk* in Sind, xii. 13.
- Rats, their ravages in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; Jerruck, vii. 180; Kaládgi, vii. 319; among the Karens, viii. 5; in Kathiáwár, viii. 97; Khándesh, viii. 158; the Laccadive Islands, viii. 394; Lahore, viii. 411; Nága Hills, x. 152; Sholápur, xii. 117.
- Ratsar, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 13.
- Rattihalli, village in Bombay, xii. 14.
- Rattray, Mr., his report on the trade of Patná, quoted, xi. 111-114.
- Rau Karna, town in Oudh, xii. 14.
- Rauk-thwa. *See* Yauk-thwa.
- Raush, Mr., merchant of Goálpára, sent 700 men to help king of Assam against the Moámáriás (1788), v. 114, 120.
- Rautias, aboriginal tribe in Jashpur, vii. 146.
- Ravenshaw, Mr., Commissioner of Orissa, induced Government to reduce rates of irrigation from the Mahánadí (1871), ix. 161; identified Strabo's Eranno-boas with the Son, xiii. 53.
- Ráver, town in Bombay, xii. 14.
- Ráver, village in Central Provinces, xii. 14.
- Rávi, river in Punjab, xii. 14, 15.
- Ravine deer (*chikára*), article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—Found in Ajmere, i. 119; Amritsar, i. 255; Banda, ii. 47; Bannu, ii. 90; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhang, vii. 206; Khándesh, viii. 150; Lahore, viii. 405; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Mallani, ix. 260; Manipur, ix. 325; Montgomery, ix. 495; Pesháwar, xi. 146, 147; Pishín, xi. 188; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 23; Sibi, xii. 454; Sirohi, xiii. 3; Sirsá, xiii. 10.
- Ráwal Pindi, Division or Commissioner-ship in Punjab, xii. 15-18.
- Ráwal Pindi, District in Punjab, xii. 18-35; physical aspects, 18-23; forests, 21, 22; minerals, 22; wild animals, 22, 23; history, 23-25; population, 25-29; religion, 26, 27; material condition of the people, 27-29; agriculture, 29-32; natural calamities, 31, 32; commerce, trade, etc., 32; means of communication, 33; administration, 33, 34; military, 34, 35; medical aspects, 35.
- Ráwal Pindi, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 35, 36.
- Ráwal Pindi, town and cantonment in Punjab, xii. 36-38.
- Rawats, aboriginal tribe in Merwára, ix. 416.
- Rawlinson, Sir Henry, political agent with General Nott in the defence of Kandahár, vii. 393, 394.
- Ráya, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 38, 39.
- Rayachoti, town and *taluk* in Madras, xii. 39.
- Ráyadrug. *See* Ráidrug.
- Ráyagudda, village in Madras, xii. 40.
- Ráyak, village in Assam, xii. 40.
- Ráyakottai, village in Madras, xii. 40.
- Ráyalcheruvu, village in Madras, xii. 40.
- Ráyan, town in Rájputána, xii. 40.
- Ráyapet, suburb of Madras city, xii. 40.
- Ráyavalasa, pass in Madras, xii. 41.
- Raygad. *See* Ráigarh.
- Ráyatwári settlement of the land in Madras, article 'India,' vi. 445, 446; growth of the Madras cultivator into a proprietor, 447; extension of tillage, 447; reduction of average land-tax, 448; description of land tenures in Madras, ix. 44-53.
- Raymond, M., granted Cuddapah in *jidgr* by the Nizám (1795), iv. 49.
- Raynal, Abbé, *History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*, quoted, vi. 374 (foot-note).
- Ra-za-di-rit, king of Pegu, conquered Prome with the king of Taung-ngu (1417), xiii. 222.
- Raziya, Empress of Delhi (1236-39), the only lady who ever occupied that throne, iv. 279, iv. 191.
- Re. *See* Ye.
- Read, Captain, commanded British battery at the capture of Gurramkonda by the Nizám (1791), v. 228; first administrator of the Talághát and Báramahál (1792), and introduced *ráyatwári* settlement (1796-99), xii. 155.
- Read, Lieut., killed at the battle of Mán-grol (1821), monument to, ix. 317.
- Readymoney, Sir Cowasji Jahángir, gave £5000 towards the lunatic asylum at Haidarábád (Sind), v. 288; built hospital at Surat (1864), xiii. 131.
- Reclamation of land. *See* Land reclamation.
- Reconquest of India from the Muhammadans by the Hindus (1707-61), vi. 270.
- Redi, port in Bombay, xii. 41.
- Red saunders root, a valuable dye, found in North Arcot, i. 316; Ballápalí, ii. 18; Madras, ix. 7; Nellore, x. 267; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11.

- Reform of Hindu customs by Akbar, vi. 293.
- 'Regulation' and 'Non-Regulation' Provinces, vi. 435.
- Re-gyl. *See* Ye-gyl.
- Re-gyl Pan-daw. *See* Ye-gyl Pandaw.
- Reh or saline efflorescence. *See* *Usdr* land.
- Rehli, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 41.
- Rehli, historic town in Central Provinces, xii. 42.
- Reinhardt, Walter. *See* Samru.
- Rekapalli, *taluk* in Madras, xii. 42.
- Re-keng. *See* Ye-kin.
- Reland, identified Sopára with Solomon's Ophir, xiii. 65.
- Relangi, town in Madras, xii. 42.
- Religion of the Gonds, iii. 309-311; Daphlas, iv. 119; Farázis, iv. 399; Juangs, vii. 252; Ahams, vii. 357; Kandhs, vii. 404; Karens, viii. 2, 3; Khamtis, viii. 145; Kols, viii. 256, 257; Kotas, viii. 301; Malayáls, ix. 238; Miris, ix. 444, 445, 449; Nágas, x. 149; Kukis, x. 150; Náikdás, x. 177; Bhils, xii. 52; Santáls, xii. 241; in Sirmur, xii. 555; of the Chins, xiii. 281.
- Religion of the Hindus*, by Prof. H. H. Wilson, quoted, vi. 201 (footnote 2); 205 (footnote 1); 206 (footnote 2); 208 (footnote 2); 210 (footnote 2); 213 (footnote 1); 221 (footnote 2); 223 (footnotes 3 and 4); 225 (footnote 5).
- Religions of India*, by Dr. Barth, quoted, vi. 161 (footnote 2).
- Religious classification of the population of British India, article 'India,' vi. Appendix V. 693. *See also* the Population section of each District article.
- Remda, village in Central Provinces, xii. 42.
- Remuná, village in Bengal, xii. 42, 43.
- Renaud, Major, sent by Neill from Allahábád to Cawnpur (1857), joined by Havelock at Khaga, iv. 425.
- Rengan, petty State in Bombay, xii. 43.
- Rengmá, mountains in Nágá Hills, Assam, xii. 43.
- Rengmá Nágas, The, x. 147, 148.
- Rengtipahár, hill range in Assam, xii. 43.
- Reni, town in Rájputána, xii. 43.
- Rennel, Major, geographer, map of Bengal in 1765, article 'India,' vi. 15.
- Local notices*—Quoted, on the Brahmaputra, iii. 96; on the devastation of Chittagong, iii. 436; on the Nadiyá rivers, v. 472; on the Jamuná, vii. 135, viii. 222; on Nevti, x. 292; on the Tistá, xiii. 334, 335.
- Rent Commission of Bengal (1879), and its reforms in the extension of tenant-right and compensation for disturbance, article 'India,' vi. 444, 445.
- Rents of land, Rates of. *See* Agricultural section of each District article.
- Reotá, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 43.
- Reotipur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 43.
- Repalli, town and *taluk* in Madras, xii. 44.
- Report on the Miscellaneous Old Records in the India Office*, by Sir George Birdwood, 358 (footnote 2); 360 (footnote 1); 364 (footnotes 1 and 2); 368 (footnote); 370 (footnote); his discovery of the origin of the name of the 'James and Mary Sands,' vii. 123.
- Repoussé* work, made at Tanjore, xiii. 196.
- Reptiles, article 'India,' vi. 660; poisonous serpents, and deaths from snake-bite, 660. *See also* Madras, ix. 94-96; Snake-bite and wild beasts, Mortality caused by; and Snakes.
- Resalpur, village in Central Provinces, xii. 44.
- Reservoirs. *See* Tanks, Artificial Lakes and Reservoirs.
- Residencies, the most important, architecturally or historically, Haidarábád, v. 253, 254; Indore, vii. 10; Lucknow, viii. 507; Pesháwar, xi. 160.
- Resins, Valuable, found in Bámrá, ii. 41; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuttack, iv. 65; Gánpur, iv. 478; Gayá, v. 44; Haidarábád, v. 245, 246; Henzada, v. 384; South Kanára, vii. 376; Kawardhá, viii. 106; Korá, viii. 297; Lohárdaga, viii. 476; Malabar, ix. 229; Midnapur, ix. 425; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380; Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rewá, xii. 46; Sakti, xii. 148; Sandoway, xii. 199; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 412.
- Re-tsu-daing. *See* Ye-su-daing.
- Revelganj. *See* Godná.
- Revell, Mr., laid the basis of the commercial importance of Godná (1788), where his shrine is still worshipped, v. 136.
- Revenue and expenditure. *See* the Administrative section of each District article, and specially, Afghánistán, i. 47; Assam, i. 370; Balúchistán, ii. 39, 40; Baroda, ii. 166, 167; Bengal, ii. 317-319; Bhartpur, ii. 375; Bhopál, ii. 405; Bikaner, ii. 440; Bombay, iii. 69, 70; Lower Burma, iii. 206; Independent (now Upper) Burma, iii. 216, 217; Central Provinces, iii. 321; Cochin, iv. 8; Coorg, iv. 39; French Possessions, iv. 454; Goa, v. 96; Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarábád, v. 248; Berár, v. 273; Herát, v. 392; Hill

- Tipperah, v. 400; Indore, vii. 7, 8; Jaipur, vii. 57, 58; Jaisalmer, vii. 69; Jhalawár, vii. 200; Jind, vii. 232; Jodhpur, vii. 245; Kandahár, vii. 389; Kapurthala, vii. 443; Karauli, vii. 473; Kárikál, viii. 11; Kashmír, viii. 77, 78; Keunjar, viii. 121; Khairpur, viii. 137; Kolhápur, viii. 284; Kotah, viii. 307; Kuch Behar, viii. 325, 326; Madras, ix. 67-74; Manipur, ix. 332; Mysore, x. 108, 109; Nawánagar, x. 253; Nepál, x. 280; N.-W. Provinces, x. 398, 399; Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 508; Pishín, xi. 191, 192; Pondicherry, xi. 199; Punjab, xi. 289; Rewá, xii. 48; Sind, xii. 523, 524; Tonk, xiii. 338; Travancore, xiii. 351; Udaipur, xiii. 408.
- Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire*, by Mr. E. Thomas, quoted, vi. 271 (footnote); 297 (footnote 2); 299; 301 (footnote 1); 304, 305 (footnote); 311 (footnotes).
- Revenue system of British India, the land-tax, article 'India,' vi. 438-441, 452; salt-duty, 453, 454; excise and opium, 453-455; municipal revenues, 455-457; revenue and expenditure of British India, 455-470.
- Revenue of the Mughal Empire under Akbar, vi. 297; growth of the Mughal revenues (1593-1761), 269.
- Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, by Dr. Barth, quoted, vi. 161 (footnote 2).
- Rewá, Native State in Bundelkhand, xii. 44-47.
- Rewá, chief town of State in Bundelkhand, xii. 47, 48.
- Rewadanda, town and port in Bombay, xii. 48.
- Rewá Kántha, Agency or group of Native States in Bombay, xii. 48-54; physical aspects, 48-50; geology, 49; forests, 49; fauna, 49; history, 50, 51; population, 51-53; Bhils, 51, 52; Kolis, 52, 53; trade, 53; administration, 53.
- Rewári, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 54.
- Rewári, historic town in Punjab, xii. 54-56.
- Rewás, port in Bombay, xii. 56.
- Rhenius, missionary in Tinneveli (1820), xiii. 304.
- Rhinoceros, The, article 'India,' vi. 656. *Local notices*—Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; Assam, i. 349; Bhágalpur, ii. 343; Bhután, ii. 414; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Chittagong, iii. 435; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Dárljling, iv. 131; Darrang, iv. 142; Eastern Dwars, iv. 329; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Goálpárá, v. 112; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himálaya Moun-
- tains, v. 409; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Manipur, ix. 325; Mergui, ix. 407; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Nága Hills, x. 143; Nepál, x. 278; Sibságar, xii. 460; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109, 389; Tavoy, xiii. 209; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thayet-myo, xiii. 279.
- Riah. *See* Raya.
- Rian. *See* Rayan.
- Riangs, aboriginal tribe in Hill Tipperah, v. 399.
- Riasi, fort and town in Kashmír, xii. 56, 57.
- Rice, Cultivation of, in Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 32, 33; in other Provinces of India, its numerous varieties, vi. 485; out-turn, vi. 485, 486; export of, vi. 572; export duty on, vi. 573.
- Local notices*—Cultivated on Mount Abú, i. 7; in Afghánistán, i. 38; Akalkot, i. 137; Akyab, i. 155; Allahábád, i. 189; Ambála, i. 220; Amherst, i. 239; Amritsar, i. 259; Anantápur, i. 277; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 301, 302; North Arcot, i. 316; South Arcot, i. 323; Assam, i. 361, 362; Attigarh, i. 376; Azamgarh, i. 397; Badakshán, i. 407; Bahraich, i. 430; Bákarganj, i. 444, 445; Bálághát, i. 455; Balasor, ii. 7; Ballia, ii. 21; Bámrá, ii. 42; Bánkura, ii. 83; Bárá, ii. 105; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bassein, ii. 197; Bastar, ii. 206; Basti, ii. 211; Bellary, ii. 245; Benares, ii. 258; Bengal, ii. 302, 303; Bhágalpur, ii. 348; Bhandára, ii. 364; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Biláspur, ii. 450; Blú-Gywon, ii. 460; Bírghúm, iii. 5; Bogra, iii. 28, 29; Bombay Presidency, iii. 53, 54; Island, iii. 81; Bonái, iii. 86; Borásambar, iii. 89; Budáun, iii. 120; Búndi, iii. 159; Lower Burma, iii. 189; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 233, 236, 238; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 318; Chamba, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 341; Chándá, iii. 353, 354; Chandrapur, iii. 365; Cheduba, iii. 378; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Chitaldrúg, iii. 425, 426; Chittagong, iii. 439; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450; Cochin, iv. 2, 5; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Coorg, iv. 36; Cuttack, iv. 70, 71; Dacca, iv. 85; Damán, iv. 102; Damoh, iv. 102; Daphla Hills, iv. 119; Darbhanga, iv. 122, 125; Dárljling, iv. 135; Darrang, iv. 146; Dehra Dún, iv. 174; Delhi, iv. 182; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dholpur, iv. 274; Dinápur, iv. 294; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Eastern Dwars,

iv. 333; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Faizábád, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 402, 403; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Gángpur, iv. 478; Ganjám, v. 6; Garhwál, v. 20; Gáro Hills, v. 30; Gayá, v. 49; Gházípur, v. 67; Goa, v. 92, 93; Godpárá, v. 116; Godávári, v. 127; Gonda, v. 151, 152; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gurdaspur, v. 210, 211; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 280; Hanthawadi, v. 315; Hardoi, v. 326; Hassan, v. 346, 347; Hazaribágh, v. 375; Henzada, v. 386, 388; Herát, v. 391; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Hoshiárpur, v. 452, 455; Howrah, v. 463; Huglí, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Delta of the Indus, vii. 13; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jaintia Hills, vii. 49; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jalpáiguri, vii. 112, 113; Janjirá, vii. 139; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jerruck, vii. 181; Jessor, vii. 187; Jhábua, vii. 195; Kadúr, vii. 287; Kámrúp, vii. 354, 362; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 380; Kángra, vii. 424; Kánker, vii. 434; Karáchi, vii. 448; Karanja, vii. 466; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnál, viii. 24; Karnúl, viii. 38; Karond, viii. 46; Kashmír, viii. 72; Kathi, viii. 87; Kawardhá, viii. 106; Khási Hills, viii. 176; Kheri, viii. 193; Khulná, viii. 207; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kistna, viii. 230, 231; Kolába, viii. 267; Kolábirá, viii. 271; Kolár, viii. 276; Kolhápur, viii. 281; Koreá, viii. 297; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Kúlu, viii. 342, 343; Kumáun, viii. 354; Kuram, viii. 369; Kurundwád, viii. 376; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 387; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Laun, viii. 467; Lohárdagá, viii. 482, 483; Lucknow, viii. 497; Madgiri, viii. 539; Madras Presidency, ix. 28, 29, 30, 87, 88; Madura, ix. 128; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Makrái, ix. 215; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Maldah, ix. 240, 244; Mánbhúm, ix. 283; Mandi, ix. 298; Mandlá, ix. 304; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Mergui, ix. 409; Midnapur, ix. 424, 428, 429; Míkír Hills, ix. 436; Min-hla, ix. 439; Mirzápur, ix. 457, 458; Monghyr, ix. 485; Montgomery, ix. 498; Murshidábád, x. 26; Muzaffarpur, x. 77; Mysore State, x. 100, District, x. 119; Nadiyá, x. 135, 136; Nágá Hills, x. 152; Nágari, x. 157; Narsinghpur, x. 221; Nellore, x. 266; Nepál, x. 276, 277; Nimár, x. 333; Noákháíl, x. 340, 347; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411; Okhaldangá, x. 421; Orissa, x. 458,

459; Orissa Tributary States, x. 475, 476; Oudh, x. 501; Pabná, x. 515; Pálanpur, x. 537, 539; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Panch Maháls, xi. 32; Pándu Mehwas, xi. 39; Partábgarh, xi. 71; Patná District, xi. 100, 101, State, xi. 115; Pulhjar, xi. 168; Pilibhít, xi. 175; Porbandar, xi. 215; Promé, xi. 231, 232; Púdúkáttái, xi. 237; Punjab, xi. 278; Puri, xi. 306; Purniah, xi. 326; Rái Bareli, xi. 354; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Ráipur, xi. 373; Rairakhhol, xi. 378; Rájsháhí, xi. 433; Ramrí, xi. 463; Rangoon, xi. 478; Rangpur, xi. 496; Ratnágiri, xii. 2, 9; Sahráranpur, xii. 120; Sakti, xii. 148; Salem, xii. 160; Salsette Island, xii. 169; Salwín Hill Tracts, xii. 174, 175; Sambalpur, xii. 183; Sandoway, xii. 202; Sángli, xii. 218; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 251, 255; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Sátára, xii. 280; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sávántwári, xii. 296; Seoní, xii. 312; Sergada, xii. 318; Sewán, xii. 322; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sháhjáhanpur, xii. 349; Sharakpur, xii. 377; Shikárpur, xii. 393; Shimoga, xii. 403; Shwe-gyin, xii. 432; Siálkot, xii. 446; Sibságar, xii. 466; Sind, xii. 520; Singhbhum, xii. 537; Sinner, xii. 545; Sirsá, xiii. 9; Sítápur, xiii. 34, 35; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Sultánpur, xiii. 100; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Supa, xiii. 116; Surat, xiii. 126; Sylhet, xiii. 151, 152; Tálbehát, xiii. 164; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Taráí, xiii. 209; Taung-ngu, xiii. 224, 225; Tavoy, xiii. 232; Thána, xiii. 255; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 268, 269; Tharawadi, xiii. 273; Thayet-myo, xiii. 283; Thon-gwa, xiii. 291; Tigariá, xiii. 294; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Travancore, xiii. 349; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Tulsipur, xiii. 373; Túm-kúr, xiii. 378; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 394; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 412; Unao, xiii. 427, 432; Virárájendra-pet, xiii. 478; Vizagapatam, xiii. 492; Wainád, xiii. 510; Yedator, xiii. 550.

Rice-husking mills, Steam, Akyah, i. 159; Amherst, i. 241; Bassein, ii. 203; Lower Burma, iii. 197; Chittagong, iii. 441; Rangoon, ix. 484, 488.

Rice, Prices of. See Agricultural section of each District article.

Rice, Centres of trade in, Akyah, i. 158, 159, 160; Amherst, i. 241; Balasor, ii. 9; Bassein, ii. 202, 203; Bexpur, ii. 335; Bráhmánbáriá, iii. 92; Chándkháíl, iii. 358, 359; Chhanchiá Mírganj, iii. 394; Chhanuayá, iii. 394; Chittagong, iii. 445; Churáman, iii.

- 461; Colonelganj, iv. 24; Dacca, iv. 91; Dáudpur, iv. 158; Ghogháro, v. 73; Hilli on the Jamuná, vii. 136; Kasbá, viii. 59; Nawábganj, x. 248, 249; Rangoon, xi. 487, 488; Roha, xii. 60; Sáhíbganj, xii. 135; Sáifganj, xii. 141; Sátkhira, xii. 287; Sherpur (Maimansingh), xii. 382; Táki, xiii. 162; Tanda Bádridán, xiii. 175; Umarpur, xiii. 421; Wa-gay-ma, xiii. 508.
- Richards, Brigadier-General, turned the position of Old Arakan in first Burmese war, i. 153.
- Richards, Colonel, commanded the expedition against the Kols of Singhbhúm (1836-37), xii. 533.
- Richelieu, Cardinal, founded the first French East India Company (1642), iv. 451.
- Richthofen, Baron von, quoted, on the Himálaya Mountains, v. 404.
- Ridgeway, Colonel Sir J. W., commanded the march of the Afghan Boundary Commission through Afghánistán (1884), vii. 275.
- Ridhpur. *See* Ritpur.
- 'Right-hand' and 'left-hand' castes of Madras, article 'India,' vi. 196, 197. *See also* Madras, ix. 21; Madura, ix. 127.
- Rig-Veda, the earliest Sanskrit hymnal, vi. 77, 88; its antiquity, 77, 78; caste and widow burning unknown, 78; the story of the Aryan advance into India, 79; Aryan civilisation in the Veda, 79; the gods of the Veda, 79-81; Vedic conceptions of the Deity, the modern blood-loving gods unknown, 82; Vedic hymns and prayers, 84-86; primitive Aryan form of burial, 84; cremation substituted for burial, 84, 85; Vedic legend of Yama, the king of death, 85; the Vedic farewell to the dead, 85, 86.
- Rikheswar. *See* Lohághát.
- Rintimbur. *See* Ranthambhor.
- Rio Pardo, Count de, repelled inroads from Sávatwári into Goa (1817), deposed (1821), v. 106.
- Rioti. *See* Reoti.
- Riotpur. *See* Reotipur.
- Riots, Bareilly (1871), ii. 147; Broach (1857), iii. 109; Burhánpur (1849), iii. 164; Cuddapah (1832), iv. 50; Dhárwár (1837), iv. 267; Kaira, vii. 308; Mubárakpur (1813, 1842), ix. 525; indigo, in Nadiyá (1860), x. 131; Násik (1843), x. 229; Pabná (1873), x. 513; Pilibhit (1871), xi. 173; Sávda (1852), xii. 295; Sháhábád (1868), xii. 335.
- Ripon, Marquis of, Viceroy of India (1880-84); conclusion of the Afghan war, amendment of criminal procedure, revenue reforms, Education Commission, abolition of custom duties, Bengal Tenancy Bill, vi. 427-429; laid foundation stone of the Merewether pier, Kiámári (1880), viii. 215.
- Ripu, Dwár or submontane tract in Assam, xii. 57.
- Rise of the Maráthá power, article 'India,' vi. 307, 308. *See also* Vol. vi. chapter xii. The Maráthá power, pp. 317-324.
- Rishikund, hot spring in Bengal, xii. 57.
- Risings and insurrections, of Kolls in Broach (1823), iii. 109; of Cacharis at Maibong (1881), iii. 232, ix. 135, 187, 188; of Gandas in South Kánara and Coorg (1837), iv. 31, vii. 378, ix. 313; of Gújars in Dehra Dún (1814), iv. 172; of the Vágher tribes (1859), iv. 327; of the Kandhs (1865), v. 41; of the *samindárs* in Golconda (1845, 1857), v. 145; in Gumsúr (1836), v. 199; of the Rájá of Jáitpur (1842), v. 299; of the Thákur of Hátheras (1817), v. 355; in Hazára, v. 362; of Sikhs in Hoshiárpur (1848), v. 453; of the Jaintias (1860, 1862), vii. 48, 249, viii. 172; in the Jaipur *samindári* (1848, 1850, 1855), vii. 64; of the Sauras (1864-65), vii. 64, xiii. 495; in Kadúr (1831), vii. 284; in Kángra (1848), vii. 417; of the Karens (1857), viii. 5, 6; of the Kandhs in Karond (1882), viii. 47; of the Bhuiyás and Juangs in Keunjhar (1861), viii. 121; of the Khamtis in Lakhimpur (1839), viii. 144, 429, xii. 93; of Surendrá Sá (1860), viii. 169; of the Khásis (1829), viii. 71; in Kithúr (1824, 1829), viii. 238; in Kolhápur (1838), viii. 282; of the Kols in Chutiá Nágpur (1831, 1832), viii. 478; of the Cheros and Khárwárs in Lohárdagá (1832), viii. 479; of the Kukás in Ludhiána (1872), viii. 520; of the Vágher tribes (1867), viii. 532, 533; in Rampa (1879), ix. 14, xi. 454; in Mahí Kántha, ix. 176, 177; of the Bhils in Pol, ix. 177; of the Karens at Myaung-mya, x. 85; of the Faráizis in Nadiyá (1831), x. 134; at Nagar Pákar (1859), x. 158; of the Náikdás in Nárakot (1837, 1858, 1868), x. 227; in Násik (1857), x. 229; in Pálukonda (1822), x. 534; of the Naikdás in the Panch Maháls (1868), xi. 30; in Parlá Kimeri (1819, 1833, 1857), xi. 64, 65; of the *patiks* in Purl (1817), xi. 302, 303; at Putúr (1837), xi. 336; of the Bundelas in Ságur (1842), xii. 102; of the Gújars in Saháranpur (1813, 1814), xii. 117; in the Salwín Hill Tracts (1867), xii. 176; in Sambalpur (1827, 1839, 1863), xii. 180, 181; of the

- Santals (1855, 1856), xii. 228, 238; in Sāwantwāri (1839, 1844), xii. 298; in Shimoga (1830), xii. 401; in Shwegyin, xii. 434; at Sindgi (1824), xii. 526; in Tavoy (1829), xiii. 229; in Thar and Pārkar (1846, 1859), xiii. 264, 265; of the Nāirs in Travancore (1809), xiii. 347; in Vizagapatam (1832, 1848, 1858), xiii. 488; in Wún (1848, 1849), xiii. 540.
- Risod, town in Berār, xii. 57.
- Ritpur, town in Berār, xii. 58.
- River-borne trade, Statistics of. *See* Commerce and trade section of each District article, and specially Assam, i. 367; Bārganj, i. 441, 447; Bannu, ii. 95, 96; Bārak river, ii. 118, 119; Bengal, ii. 310; Bográ, iii. 30, 31; Brahmaputra river, iii. 97, 98; Calcutta, iii. 268, 269; Chāndbāl, iii. 358; Chāndkhāl, iii. 359; Colonelganj, iv. 24; Dacca, iv. 86, 87; Dinājpur, iv. 295, 296; Faridpur, iv. 405; Fāzilka, iv. 436; Ganges river, iv. 469-471; Goālanda, v. 110, 111; Godná, v. 135-137; Gorakhpur, v. 173; Haiātpur, v. 239; Indus river, vii. 16; Irawadi river, vii. 23; Jafarganj, vii. 39; Jalangi river, vii. 92; Jamuná river, vii. 135; Jangipur, vii. 137; Kāmárup, vii. 364; Ketí, viii. 119; Kushtíá, viii. 379; Maldah, ix. 246; Mandalay, ix. 290; Monghyr, ix. 487; Murshidábád, x. 28, 29; Nadiyá, x. 137, 138; Nárānganj, x. 202, 203; Nawābganj, x. 248, 249; Nigriting, x. 300; Nowgong, x. 412, 413; Pabná, x. 517, 518; Patná, xi. 110-114; Ráiganj, xi. 362; Rájsháhí, xi. 436, 437; Rámpur Beauléah, xi. 462; Rangoon, xi. 487, 488; Rangpur, xi. 498, 499; Rasrá, xi. 514; Sáhíbganj, xii. 134, 135; Shámsherganj, xii. 376; Sherpur (Maimansingh), xii. 382; Sirājganj, xii. 548-550; Sonámanganj, xiii. 58; Sukkur, xiii. 93; Sultānganj, xiii. 95; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Swarūpganj, xiii. 142; Sylhet, xiii. 154.
- River communication, vi. 15, 16; 19, 20; 551-553.
- River plains of India, article 'India,' vi. 10-34; the great rivers, Ganges, Jumna, Indus (with Sutlej), and Brahmaputra, 11-20; the different stages in the life of an Indian river, 21-23; the Bengal delta and process of land-making, 23-28; rivers as irrigators and as highways, 28, 29; destructive floods, 29-32; poetry of Indian river names, 32; crops and scenery of the river plains and the Bengal delta, 32-34.
- River systems of Northern India, vi. 10, 11; of Southern India, 37, 38.
- Rivers, The most important in Afghānistān, i. 30-33; in Afghān-Türkistān, i. 54; the Alaknanda, i. 161, 162; Ambika, i. 229; Amrávati, i. 252; Bāghmatí, i. 418; Baitarani, i. 437, 438; Baleswar, ii. 12; in Balúchistān, ii. 35; Banás, ii. 44; Bāngangá, ii. 72; Bārā, ii. 105; Bārak, ii. 118, 119; Bassein, ii. 203, 204; Beas, ii. 221, 222; Bhāgirathí, ii. 353, 354; Bīlin, ii. 458; Brāhmañi, iii. 92; Brahmaputra, iii. 93-98; Burábalang, iii. 161; Burí Dfhing, iii. 166; Burí Gandak, iii. 166; Cauvery, iii. 277-279; Cham-bal, iii. 331, 332; Chandra, iii. 362; Chandragiri, iii. 363, 364; Chenáb, iii. 379, 380; Chhota Bhāgirathí, iii. 404; Chitrá, iii. 432; Coleroon, iv. 22; Cortelliar, iv. 43; Dámodar, iv. 105-107; Dayá, iv. 163; Degh, iv. 167; Devl, iv. 233; Dhádhār, iv. 237, 238; Dhaleswari, iv. 238; Dhal-kisor, iv. 238, 239; Dhámra, iv. 241; Dhaneswari, iv. 244; Dhasán, iv. 267, 268; Dihing, iv. 288; Disoi, iv. 305; Dwarká, iv. 327; Gadádhar, iv. 456; Gamblla, iv. 461, 462; Great Gandak, iv. 462, 463; Ganges, iv. 466-472; Ghaggar, v. 54, 55; Gírwā, v. 86, 87; Godávāri, v. 131-134; Gogra, v. 138-140; Gúmṭi, v. 199, 200; Gundlakamna, v. 202; Gyaing, v. 237; Hab, v. 238; Hajamro, v. 290; Haldi, v. 295; Hari Rúd, v. 340; Haroh, v. 341; Haung-tharaw, v. 357, 358; Hemavati, v. 382; Hindan, v. 414; Hlaing, v. 435, 436; Hpyu, v. 466; Húghl, v. 467-489; Indus, vii. 10-17; Irawadi, vii. 19-23; Jalangi, vii. 92, 93; Jálldhaká, vii. 103; Jamuná (4), vii. 134-136; Jehlam, vii. 165-166; Jumna, vii. 254-256; Kabadak, vii. 265; Kábul, vii. 275-277; Kálá Kúsi, vii. 322; Kalang, vii. 323; Kálí Nadi (2), vii. 327; Kálindri, vii. 328; Kamlá, vii. 352, 353; Kanhán, vii. 431; Kánsbáns, vii. 436, 437; Kapilí, vii. 440, 441; Kapini, vii. 441; Karamnása, vii. 464, 465; Karnaphulí, vii. 30; Kartairi, vii. 49, 50; Kasáí, vii. 57; Kátjuri, vii. 99; Kauriála, vii. 103; Ken, vii. 112; Khairábád, vii. 129; Kirtinása, vii. 221, 222; Kistna, vii. 234-237; Koel (2), vii. 241, 242; Kori, vii. 298; Kú-la-dan, vii. 331, 332; Kulsi, vii. 334; Kumár (2), vii. 345; Kunhár, vii. 365; Kuram, vii. 370; Kusí, vii. 379, 380; Kwa, vii. 382; Kyún-ton, vii. 391; Lakhandáí, vii. 424; Lakhmiá, vii. 440; Lakshmantirtha, vii. 443; Langáí, vii. 460; Langáilyá, vii. 460, 461; Lohit, vii. 488; Madurá, ix. 135; Mahánadl (2),

- ix. 156-164; Mahánandá, ix. 164; Mahi, ix. 173, 174; Maipará, ix. 213; Manás, ix. 276; Mátábhāngá, ix. 358, 359; Mátámuri, ix. 360; Matlá, ix. 365, 366; Ma-tun, ix. 366, 367; Mayu, ix. 379; Meghná, ix. 394, 395; Mohan, ix. 471; Mor, ix. 503; Moyár, ix. 523; Námbar, x. 188; Nandákujá, x. 188; Narbadá, x. 207-210; Na-win, x. 225; Noyil, x. 416; Nún, x. 417; of Orissa, x. 427, 428; Pábar, x. 510, 511; Pak-chan, x. 531; Pálár, x. 541; Pambái, xi. 21; Panár, xi. 25, 26; Páncpárá, xi. 34; Panjánád, xi. 48; Pápaghní, xi. 53; Paravanár, xi. 59; Párbati, xi. 60; Parwán, xi. 78, 79; Pegu, xi. 128, 129; Pench, xi. 132; Penner (2), xi. 133, 134; Periyár, xi. 140; Phálgú, xi. 163; Phení, xi. 166, 167; Piálí, xi. 169; Pin, xi. 181; Poini, xi. 194; Ponáni, xi. 198; Prán-hita, xi. 223; Púnpún, xi. 296; Purna, xi. 320; Purnabhabá, xi. 320, 321; Ráidhák, xi. 361; Rámangá (2), xi. 445, 446; Rangánadi, xi. 470, 471; Ranjít (2), xi. 509, 510; Rápti, xi. 511, 512; Rasúlpur, xi. 516; Rávi, xii. 14, 15; Rúpnráyan, xii. 84; Rushikulya, xii. 87; Sai, xii. 138, 139; Sakri, xii. 148; Sálándi, xii. 149; Salwín, xii. 170-172; Sameswari, xii. 189, 190; Sandoway, xii. 205; Sangu, xii. 220, 221; Sankh, xi. 222, 223; Sanku, xii. 225; Saraswatí (3), xii. 261, 262; Sárda, xii. 263; Sávitri, xii. 295; Sharavatí, xii. 377; Shwe-gyin, xii. 435; Shwe-le, xii. 436; Singimárl, xii. 541; Siprá, xii. 545; Siran, xii. 551; Sit-taung, xiii. 40, 41; Sohán, xiii. 47; Soláni, xiii. 49; Son, xiii. 52-54; Spiti, xiii. 68, 69, 73, 74; Subansiri, xiii. 83, 84; Subarnarekha, xiii. 84, 85; Sukheta, xiii. 90, 91; Sutlej, xiii. 140, 141; Swát, xiii. 142; Támbraparní, xiii. 169-171; Tángan, xiii. 179; Tápti, xiii. 200-205; Tavoy, xiii. 234, 235; Tawá, xiii. 235; Tenasserim, xiii. 240, 241; Tha-le-dan, xiii. 247; Thauk-yegat, xiii. 275, 276; Thauk-yin, xiii. 276; Tiljuga, xiii. 296, 297; Tipái, xiii. 312; Tístá, xiii. 330-334; Títás, xiii. 335; Tons (2), xiii. 338, 339; Tsan-pu, xiii. 371; Tunga, xiii. 382, 383; Tungabhadra, xiii. 383; Ul, xiii. 418; Vaigai, xiii. 460; Vamsadhara, xiii. 462; Varada, xiii. 463; Varáhanadi, xiii. 463, 464; Vedávati, xiii. 465; Vellore, xiii. 467; Waingangá, xiii. 512; Wán, xiii. 516, 517; Wardha, xiii. 530; Yagachi, xiii. 547; Ye, xiii. 549, 550; Yun-za-lin, xiii. 557; Za-mi, xiii. 561.
- River traffic of the Ganges and Gangetic channels, and of the port of Calcutta, article 'India,' vi. 20.
- Riwári. *See* Rewári.
- Roads, old military routes, the 'Grand Trunk Road,' inland route from Bombay, extension of minor roads, vi. 550, 551. *See also* Communications.
- Roberts, Sir Frederick, his march from Kábul to Kandahár and defeat of Ayúb Khán, article 'India,' vi. 427. *Local notices*—Occupied Kábul and punished it for the murder of Cavagnari (1880), i. 52; visited Ghazni (Aug. 1880), v. 72; his battles at Kábul (6th and 8th Oct.), vii. 273, and defence of his camp (23rd Dec. 1880), vii. 274; his march to Kandahár, vii. 396; and victory there (1st Sept. 1881), vii. 397; advanced along the Kuram valley (1878), vii. 369; advanced along the Shútar Gardan pass (1879), xii. 426.
- Roberts, Rev. Hugh, maintains normal school at Cherra Punjl, iii. 393.
- Roberts, P. R., Executive Engineer, gave a special report for the article on the Húglí river, v. 469.
- Robertsganj, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 59.
- Robertson, H. D., defeated the Gújar leader, Rájá Fátma, at Gangoh (1857), iv. 477.
- Robertson, Lieut., *Historical Narrative of Cambay*, quoted, iii. 272.
- Robertson, Mr., Superintendent of the Saidápet Government model farm (1865), xii. 140.
- Robins, Mr., his buildings and improvements on Fort St. George, ix. 107.
- Robinson's *History of Assam*, quoted, on the Ahams, i. 79; his estimate of the population of Nowgong in 1841, x. 408; of Sibsagar, xii. 463.
- Robinson, Sir W. R., acting Governor of Madras (1875), ix. 67.
- Rock Edicts of Asoka, article 'India,' vi. 144, 145 (footnote); 146 and footnote. *See also* Asoka.
- Rockhill, Mr. W. Woodville, *Life of the Buddha, and the Early History of his Order*, derived from Tibetan works, and translated by, quoted, vi. 137 (footnote 2); 138 (footnote 2); 154 (footnote 2); 160 (footnote 2); 176 (footnote 1); 177 (footnotes).
- Rock temples. *See* Cave and rock temples.
- Roe, Sir Thomas, first British Ambassador to India, in the reign of Jahángir (1615), article 'India,' vi. 301; 367. *Local notices*—Obtained leave to establish a factory at Mokha, i. 16; his account of his presentation to the Emperor Jahángir at Ajmere (1615), i. 121; and

- to Prince Parviz at Burhānpur (1614), iii. 163; his description of Khāndesh, viii. 152; his return from Jahāngir to Surat with important privileges (1618), xiii. 121.
- Roha, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 59, 60.
- Rohar, seaport in Cutch, Bombay, xii. 60.
- Rohilkhand, Division or Commissionership in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 60-63.
- Rohilkhand and Bijnaur canal, article 'India,' vi. 533.
- Rohilla war, article 'India,' vi. 390; British victories at East Fatehganj, iv. 419; Mirānpur Katra, ix. 441; Tisúá, xiii. 334.
- Rohillás, The, in Allgarh, i. 170; their capture of Almora (1744), i. 201; in Bareilly, ii. 139; in Bijnaur, ii. 429; defeated the Mughal forces at Dhāmpur (1750), iv. 241; in Farukhábád, iv. 410, 411; defeated at East Fatehganj (1774), iv. 419; at West Fatehganj (1794), iv. 420; in Fatehpur, iv. 424; twice repulsed from Garhwál, v. 18; sacked Jansáth (1737), vii. 142; invaded Kumáun (1744), and were defeated there (1745), viii. 350; defeated at Mirānpur Katra (1774), ix. 441; their conduct at the battle of Pánapat (1761), xi. 45-47; in Pilibhit, xi. 172, 173; their dynasty in Rámpur, xi. 455, 456; in Sháhjahānpur, xii. 345; defeated at Tisúá (1774), xiii. 334.
- Rohisa, village in Káthiáwár, xii. 63.
- Rohisála, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 63.
- Rohna, town in Central Provinces, xii. 63.
- Rohri, Sub-division of Sind, xii. 63-66.
- Rohri, *tdluk* in Sind, xii. 66.
- Rohri, historic town and river-crossing in Sind, xii. 66-68.
- Rohtak, District in Punjab, xii. 68-76; physical aspects, 68, 69; history, 69-71; population, 71, 72; agriculture, 72-74; natural calamities, 74, 75; trade, etc., 75; administration, 75, 76; sanitary, 76.
- Rohtak, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 76, 77.
- Rohtak, ancient town in Punjab, xii. 77.
- Rohtang, pass over Himálayas in Punjab, xii. 77, 78.
- Rohas. *See* Rotas.
- Rohtágarh, ancient hill fort in Bengal, xii. 78.
- Rogham, town in Punjab, xii. 78.
- Rojhi, island and lighthouse in Káthiáwár, xii. 79.
- Rokha Jáis. *See* Yáis.
- Roman Catholics, Distribution of, in India, article 'India,' vi. 257; the Verapoli vicariate, 257; Roman and Syrian Catholic population of India, 257-259; Catholic progress, colleges, and schools, 257-259. *See also* Catholic Missions.
- Roman trade with India (190 A.D.), vi. 234.
- Ron, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 79.
- Ronáhi, town in Oudh, xii. 79.
- Roorkee. *See* Rúrkí.
- Ropes, made at Anantápur, i. 278; Baidyabáti, i. 436; Bellary, ii. 247; Etah, iv. 364; Gayá, v. 50; Hoshiarpur, v. 456; Húglí, v. 496; Jálāndhar, vii. 89; Janjirá, vii. 139; Lohárdagi, viii. 485; Mahárájnagar, ix. 165; Nagina, x. 160; Nellore, x. 269; Padrauna, x. 526; Sátára, xii. 282; Shimoga, xii. 404; Túngúr, xiii. 379; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Wardhá, xiii. 527.
- Rori, town in Punjab, xii. 80.
- Rors, agricultural caste, akin to the Játs, in Karnál, viii. 23.
- Rosaries, Chrysolite, made at Kandahár, i. 39, vii. 391.
- Rose gardens at Patná, xi. 543; Sinháchalam, xii. 543.
- Rose, Gen. Sir Hugh (Lord Strathnairn), his campaign in Central India, article 'India,' vi. 421, 422. *Local notices*—Took Garhákota, v. 13; took Gwalior, v. 233; defeated the mutineers at Kunch, vii. 96; took Jhānsi, vii. 219, 220; defeated mutineers at Kálpi, vii. 342; defeated Rájá of Bhānpur at Barodia Nawánagar, viii. 449; took Rahátgarh, xi. 346; his campaign in Sagar, xii. 103; destroyed fort of Tálbehat, xiii. 164.
- Roshnábád, estate in Bengal, xii. 80.
- Roshra. *See* Rusera.
- Ross, Gen. Sir John, commanded division at the battle of Kandahár (1880), vii. 397.
- Ross, Col., completed Fort St. George, Madras (1787), ix. 107.
- Ross, Lieut., Assistant Political Agent, Simla Hill States, built the first cottage at Simla (1819), xii. 496.
- Ross, Mr., his efforts to check the mutiny at Nágpur, x. 169.
- Rotás, historic hill fort in Punjab, xii. 80.
- Rotágarh. *See* Rohtágarh.
- Rotation of crops, vi. 403.
- Roth's, Professor, 'Indische Medizin, Karaka,' published in the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* for 1872, quoted, vi. 110 (footnote).

- Roughsedge, Major, his restoration of Jeth Singh to Sambalpur (1817), xii. 180; his visit to settle Sargúja (1813), xii. 267; his expedition against the Kols of Singhbhúm (1820), xii. 532.
- Rouk-thwa. *See* Yauk-thwa.
- Rowlatt, Col. E. A., his visit to the Mishmi Hills (1845), ix. 463.
- Roxburgh, his *Coromandel Plants* and *Flora Indica*, referred to, ix. 81.
- Rozí. *See* Rojhi.
- Rubies, found in Badakshán, i. 407; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Chándá, iii. 349; Kistna, viii. 226; Wairágarh, xiii. 513.
- Rudauli, town and *parganah* in Oudh, xii. 80, 81.
- Rudra Himála, mountain peak in Garhwál, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 81.
- Rudra Prayág, temple in Garhwál, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 81.
- Rudrapur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 81.
- Rudrapur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 81.
- Rudra Singh, greatest of the Ahom kings in Assam, i. 344; brought Bráhmaṇ colony into Assam, i. 355.
- Rugs. *See* Blankets.
- Ruined cities. *See* Cities, Ruined.
- Ruins. *See* Antiquarian remains.
- Rukn-ud-dín, Emperor (1236), when Governor of Budáun, built the Jamá Masjid there, iii. 117.
- Rum, manufactured at Aska in Ganjám, v. 7, 8; Rosa in Sháhjahánpur, xii. 353.
- Rumbold, Sir Thomas, Governor of Madras (1778-80), ix. 67; dismissed on account of his dealings with the Rájá of Vizianagram, xiii. 486, 500.
- Rumpah. *See* Rampa.
- Runang, pass in Himálayas, Punjab, xii. 81, 82.
- Run-za-lin. *See* Yun-za-lin.
- Rupál, petty State and town in Bombay, xii. 82.
- Rúpar, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 82, 83.
- Rúpás, town in Rájputána, xii. 83.
- Rúpgarh, fort in Baroda, xii. 83.
- Rúpnagar, town in Udaipur State, Rájputána, xii. 83, 84.
- Rúpnagar, town in Kishangarh State, Rájputána, xii. 84.
- Rúpnaráyan, river of Bengal, xii. 84.
- Rúpnaráyan Canal, in Bengal, xii. 84, 85.
- Rúpnáth, village and temple in Assam, xii. 85.
- Rural population, article 'India,' vi. 46; proportion of urban to rural population, 46; number and population of villages and towns, Appendix II. 690.
- Rúrkha Kalán, town in Punjab, xii. 85.
- Rúrki, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 85.
- Rúrki, town and engineering college in Punjab, xii. 85, 86.
- Rusera, trading town in Bengal, xii. 86, 87.
- Rushikulya, river in Madras, xii. 87.
- Russell, George, Special Commissioner in the Párla Kímédi and Gumsúr campaigns, did much to settle Ganjám, v. 4; acting Governor of Madras (1837), ix. 67; his suggestions for the settlement of Vizagapatam, xiii. 486.
- Russell, Sir Henry, his portrait by Chinnery in the High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251.
- Russell, Mr., designed the Residency at Haidarábád, v. 253.
- Russell, Dr. W. H., quoted on the ruins of Old Goa, v. 108.
- Russellkonda, town in Madras, xii. 87.
- Rústam Khán Talpur, Mír, fled to Imámgarh, but was pursued by Sir C. Napier and surrendered, v. 509.
- Rustam. *See* Rastam.
- Rutlam. *See* Ratlam.
- Rwa-taung. *See* Ywa-taung.
- Rwe. *See* Ywe.
- Rwon-za-leng. *See* Yun-za-lin.
- Rybot, Lieut., had to fight his way through the Singhora pass to relieve Sambalpur (1857), xii. 178.

S

- Saádat Alí Khán, first Nawáb Wazír of Oudh (1732-43), made himself independent (1732), v. 64; made Lucknow his capital, viii. 505, 506; repulsed the Maráthás, x. 367; his reign and history, x. 489; defeated the Maráthás at Sikandarábád (1736), xii. 478.
- Saádat Alí Khán, sixth Nawáb of Oudh (1798-1814), first farmed out the taxes, i. 428; his buildings at Lucknow, including the Dilkusha, viii. 508, 509.
- Saádatganj, town in Oudh, xii. 87.
- Saádat-ullá Khán, first Nawáb of the Karnátik, made Arcot his capital, and is buried there, i. 311, 313.
- Sabarhad, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 87, 88.
- Sabari, river in Madras, xii. 88.
- Sabáthu, cantonment in Punjab. *See* Subáthu.
- Sabay-yon, township in Lower Burma, xii. 88.
- Saldar Alí, murdered by Murtizá Alí at Vellore (1741), xiii. 468.

- Sábhár, village and ruins in Bengal, xii. 88.
- Sabi, river in Punjab. *See* Sahibi.
- Sabuktigin, Governor of Khorásán, and father of Mahmúd of Ghazni, took Pesháwar (978), his invasion of the Punjab, xi. 261.
- Sabzavar, town in Afghánistán, i. 35.
- Sachín, Native State in Bombay, xii. 88-90.
- Sachín, capital of Sachín State, xii. 90.
- Sacred Books of the East*, by Prof. Max Müller, quoted, vi. 161 (footnotes 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8).
- Sacrifice, Human. *See* Human sacrifice.
- Sádábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 90, 91.
- Sádábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 91.
- Sadalgi, town in Bombay, xii. 91, 92.
- Sadáshivgarh, hill fort in Bombay, xii. 92.
- Sádát Masonda, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 92.
- Sádhaurá, town in Punjab, xii. 92, 93.
- Sadiyá, tract in Assam, xii. 93.
- Sadiyá, military outpost and fair in Assam, xii. 93, 94.
- Sadrás, town and old Dutch settlement in Madras, xii. 94.
- Sadri (Large), town in Rájputána, xii. 94, 95.
- Sadri (Small), town in Rájputána, xii. 95.
- Sadr Jahán, Akbar's chancellor, his tomb at Piháni, xi. 170.
- Sadrapur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xii. 95.
- Sadullánagar, *parganá* in Oudh, xii. 95, 96.
- Sadullánagar, village in Oudh, xii. 96.
- Sadullápur, village in Bengal, xii. 96, 97.
- Sadullápur, battle-field in the Punjab, xii. 97.
- Safdar Jang, second Nawáb of Oudh (1743-53), held Allahábád, i. 196; his war with the Rohillás, ii. 139; whom he defeated at Bisauli, iv. 411; conquered Fatehpur, iv. 424; built the Machi Bhawán at Lucknow, viii. 506; his reign in Oudh, x. 489.
- Safdar Jang, Sadozái chief, besieged Kandahár (1842), vii. 393, 394.
- Safed Koh, mountain range forming a portion of the western boundary between British India and Afghánistán, xii. 97-99; article 'India,' vi. 3, 6.
- Safflower, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 574. *Local notices*—Cultivated in Ambála, i. 220; Amritsar, i. 259; Bákarganj, i. 445; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Bombay, iii. 53; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Dacca, iv. 85; Daflápur, iv. 94; Faridpur, iv. 403; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Jahángirábád, vii. 44; Jath, vii. 148; Kaládgi, vii. 318; North Kánara, vii. 372; Kolhápur, viii. 281; Meerut, ix. 387; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sitápur, xiii. 34; Tipperah, xiii. 317.
- Saffrái, river in Assam, xii. 99.
- Saffron, grown or prepared in Cuddapah, iv. 52; Islámábád, vii. 26; Kalsia, vii. 344; Kashmír, viii. 71; Madras, ix. 30, 31; Pámpur, xi. 24.
- Safipur, *tahsil* in Oudh, xii. 99.
- Safipur, *parganá* in Oudh, xii. 99, 100.
- Safipur, town in Oudh, xii. 100.
- Ságar, District in Central Provinces, xii. 100-107; physical aspects, 100, 101; history, 101-103; mutiny, 102, 103; population, 103-105; agriculture, 105, 106; commerce and trade, 106, 107; administration, 107; medical aspects, 107.
- Ságar, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 107, 108.
- Ságar, town and cantonment in Central Provinces, xii. 108, 109.
- Ságar, island at the mouth of the Huglí river, Bengal, xii. 109, 110: celebrated place of pilgrimage, article 'India,' vi. 17, 18.
- Ságar, *taluk* in Mysore, xii. 110, 111.
- Ságar, town in Mysore, xii. 111.
- Ságargarh, hill fort and health resort in Bombay, xii. 111.
- Sage, Gen., commanded at Ságar (1857), and defended the fort there, xii. 103.
- Sagrí, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 111, 112.
- Sáh, local dynasty in Káthiáwár, viii. 90.
- Sáh, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 112, 113.
- Sahár, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 113.
- Saháranpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 113-124; physical aspects, 113-115; wild animals, 115; history, 115-118; population, 118-120; agriculture, 120, 121; natural calamities, 121, 122; commerce and trade, 122; administration, 122, 123; education, 123; medical aspects, 123, 124.
- Saháranpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 124.
- Saháranpur, city in N.-W. Provinces, x. 124, 125.
- Saháryas, aboriginal tribe in Lálitpur, viii. 447, 451, 456.
- Saháspur, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 125.
- Sahásván, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sahisván.
- Sahatwár, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Mahátwár.
- Saháwar, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 125, 126.

- Sahet Mahet, or Srāvasti, Buddhist antiquities and ruins in Oudh, xii. 126-134.
- Sáhibganj, town in Bengal, xii. 134, 135.
- Sáhibganj, civil station of Gayá District, Bengal, xii. 135.
- Sáhibganj, village in Muzaffarpur, Bengal, xii. 135.
- Sáhibganj, village in Rangpur, Bengal, xii. 135.
- Sáhibganj, village in Bardwán, Bengal, xii. 135.
- Sáhibganj, village in Bákarganj, Bengal, xii. 135.
- Sáhibi, hill stream in Punjab, xii. 136.
- Sáhib Singh, chief of Gujrát, his wars with Ranjít Singh, deposed (1810), v. 190.
- Sahispur, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Saháspur.
- Sahiswán, *tahsil* and town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 136.
- Sáhiwál, town in Punjab, xii. 136, 137.
- Sahpau, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 137.
- Sahu, son and nominal successor of Sambhájí, vi. 319, 320.
- Sáhúka, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 137.
- Sahyádrí, mountain range in Bombay, xii. 137, 138.
- Sai, river in Oudh, xii. 138, 139.
- Saidábád, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sayyidábád.
- Saidápet, *tdluk* in Madras, xii. 139, 140.
- Saidápet, town in Madras, xii. 140, 141; Government model farm at, recently closed, article 'India,' vi. 516; agricultural school at, vi. 516.
- Saidnagar, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sayyidnagar.
- Saidpur, *tdluk* in Sind. *See* Sayyidpur.
- Saidpur, town in Bengal. *See* Sayyidpur.
- Saidpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sayyidpur.
- Saidwálá, town in Punjab. *See* Sayyidwálá.
- Sáifganj, town in Bengal, xii. 141.
- Sáifganj Pirwaha, village in Bengal, xii. 141.
- Sailána, Native State in Central India, xii. 141, 142.
- Sailána, chief town of Sailána State, xii. 142.
- Sailors, Native. *See* Cutch, iv. 62; Gogo, v. 137; Ratnágiri, xii. 7.
- Sailu, town in Central Provinces. *See* Selu.
- Sáin, mountain range in Punjab, xii. 142.
- Sáinkherá, town in Central Provinces, xii. 142.
- St. Barbe, Mr., last Resident at Mandalay, withdrawn (1879), iii. 229.
- St. Bartholomew the Apostle, his preachings and alleged conversion of India testified to by Pantænus (190 A.D.) and Hippolytus (220 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 235.
- Saint George, Fort. *See* Madras city.
- St. John, Col. Sir Oliver, his estimate of the population of Pishin, xi. 189.
- St. Thomas the Apostle, the traditionary founder of Christianity in India, vi. 229, 230; the three St. Thomas of India, and the legends connected with each, 230-232; tradition of the Indian King Gondophorus and St. Thomas, 232, 233; Gondophorus an Indo-Scythic Punjab monarch, 233; wide meaning of India in the writings of the Fathers, 233, 234; St. Thomas' work in Persia and Central Asia instead of in India proper, 235; localization of the legend of St. Thomas in North India or Persia, 237; shrine of St. Thomas at Madras, 237; mixed worship at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, 238; St. Thomas' relics at Goa, 238; the St. Thomas Nestorian Christians, a powerful and respected military caste in Southern India, 241; downfall of Nestorianism, 241-243.
- St. Thomas the Apostle of India*, by the Rev. Dr. Kennet, quoted, vi. 233 (footnote 3); 235 (footnote); 237 (footnote 4); 239 (footnote 1).
- Saint Thomas Christians at Quilon, xii. 339, 340.
- Saint Thomas' Mount, town and cantonment in Madras, xii. 142-144.
- Saint Thomé, suburb of Madras, xii. 144.
- St. Xavier, his labours in India, vi. 244, 245. *See* also Xavier.
- Sáipur, town in Oudh. *See* Safipur.
- Sáiri, village in the Simla Hills, xii. 144.
- Saiyáji, Rájá of Devikota, got the English to try to retake his city from the Rájá of Tanjore (1749), iv. 234.
- Sáj* trees, found in Betúl, ii. 329; Borás-ámbur, iii. 89; Chhindwára, iii. 398; Mahágáon, ix. 155; the Melghát, ix. 402; Nimár, x. 328; Patná State, xi. 115; Potegáon, xi. 223; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rámpur (C. P.), xi. 460; Rángi, xi. 471; Rewá, xii. 46; Ságur, xii. 101; Sambalpur, xii. 178; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Sápura, xii. 289; Seonl, xii. 309.
- Sajji*. *See* Carbonate of soda.
- Sak, hill tribe in Arakan, iii. 183.
- Saka, or Scythian era (78 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 181. *See* also Scythic invasions.
- Sakæ, troops in Alexander's army, from whom the Bráhmins are said to be descended, iii. 98.
- Sakala, ruins in Punjab. *See* Sangala.
- Sakaldihá, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 144.

- Sákar Pathár, sanitarium in Bombay, xii. 144, 145.
- Sákás, tribe in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Sakeswar, mountain in Punjab, xii. 145.
- Sakhar, town, Sub-division, and *taluk* in Sind. *See* Sukkur.
- Sakhera, town in Baroda, xii. 145.
- Sakhi-Sarwar, shrine in Punjab, xii. 145, 146; place of pilgrimage, sacred alike to Hindus and Muhammadans, vi. 203, 204.
- Sakit, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 146.
- Sakkampatti, town in Madras, xii. 146.
- Sakkaraikottai, town in Madras, xii. 146.
- Sakleshpur, village in Mysore, xii. 147.
- Sákolí, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 147.
- Sakrand, *taluk* in Sind, xii. 147.
- Sakráypatna, village in Mysore, xii. 147, 148.
- Sakri, river in Bengal, xii. 148.
- Sakse, port and customs division in Bombay. *See* Sankshi.
- Sakta, or Tantrik, sect of Siva-worshippers, article 'India,' vi. 214.
- Sakit, State in Central Provinces, xii. 148.
- Sakuntalá*, famous Sanskrit drama, vi. 126.
- Sakya race customs, vi. 178.
- Sál* trees, found in Ambála, i. 215; Assam, i. 349; Bálághát, i. 453; Balasor, ii. 2; Bámrá, ii. 41; Bánkura, ii. 79; Bardwár, ii. 137; Bengal, ii. 271; Bijnaur, ii. 428; Biláspur, ii. 451; Bod, iii. 23; Bonái, iii. 85; Borásambar, iii. 89; Búndi, iii. 157; Central Provinces, iii. 299; Cháng Bhakár, iii. 366; Chirang Dwar, iii. 422; Cuttack, iv. 65; Dárljling, iv. 129; Denwa, iv. 198; Deorí, iv. 205; Dinájpur, iv. 291; Eastern Dwars, iv. 328, 329; Ganjá, v. 2; Gáro Hills, v. 25; Garumári, v. 33; Gilgáon, v. 77; on Gírwár river, v. 87; Gonda, v. 147; Gorakhpur, v. 164; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Hoshangábád, v. 443; Jálpaiguri, vii. 108, 109; Jashpur, vii. 145; Jirá, vii. 233; Jirang, vii. 233; Kalesar, vii. 324; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Kamtaránála, vii. 366; Kángra, vii. 412; Karauli, vii. 471; Kenda, vii. 113; Khandpará, viii. 160; Kheri, viii. 190; Koreá, viii. 297; Kukra Mailáni, viii. 330; Kulsi, viii. 335; Kumáun, viii. 349; Lakhipur, viii. 440; Laun, viii. 467; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Loísinh, viii. 488; Madhupur, viii. 543, ix. 191; Madras, ix. 85; on the Little Mahánadí, ix. 163; Máikal Hills, ix. 190; Malkangiri, ix. 258; Mánbhúm, ix. 278; Mandlá, ix. 300, 305; Mátaíkhár, ix. 359; Milmillia, ix. 438; Monghyr, ix. 480; Nepál, x. 277; Nibári, x. 294; Nilgiri Hills, x. 305; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380; Nowgong, x. 407; Oudh, x. 482; Pachmarhí, x. 522; Palkherá, xi. 10; Pal Lahára, xi. 13; Pántán, xi. 51; Patná State, xi. 115; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Pratápgarh, xi. 224; Punjab, xi. 280; Puri, xi. 301; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Ráipur, xi. 368; Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rámpur (C. P.), xi. 460; Rangpur, xi. 486; Rewá, xii. 46; Sadullánagar, xii. 95; on the Sálándi river, xii. 149; Sambalpur, xii. 178; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sáoligarh, xii. 247; Sargúja, xii. 267; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 344; Sidlí, xii. 474; Sínehulá Hills, xii. 502; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Sirmur, xii. 553; Siwálik Hills, xiii. 43; Vizagapatam, xiii. 484.
- Salábat Jang, third Nizám (1752-61), ceded the Northern Circars to the French (1752), iii. 469; including Ganjá, v. 3; made Nizám by the French, v. 249; dethroned by his brother Nizám Alí (1761), and killed by him (1763), v. 250; took Karnúl with Bussy (1752), viii. 42.
- Salábat Khán, friend of Sir Arthur Wellesley, under whom he served in 1863, much improved his city of Ellichpur, iv. 346.
- Salámbha, village in Punjab, xii. 148, 149.
- Sal-ammoniac, found in Afghánistán, i. 37; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Karnál, viii. 20, 25.
- Sálándi, river in Bengal, xii. 149.
- Sálár Masáúd Ghází, nephew of Mahmud of Ghazní, invaded Bahraich (1033), defeated and killed there, i. 427; alleged tomb at Bahraich a place of pilgrimage, i. 435; in Bara Banki, ii. 108; took Biána (1004), ii. 418; invaded Budáun (1028), iii. 337; took Deoband, iv. 199; invaded Faizábád (1030), iv. 382; his army destroyed by Sohildeo, Jain king of Gonda, v. 147; defeated the Thatherás at Gopámau, v. 162; occupied Bawán and Isauli, v. 322; defeated and killed Rájá Kans and Kasmandi Kalán (1030), viii. 83; results of his invasion of Lucknow, viii. 494; alleged tomb at Sikandra, xii. 481; his disastrous march through Unao, xiii. 428.
- Sálár Sáhu, brother-in-law of Mahmud of Ghazní, took Satrikh, where is his shrine, xii. 289, 290.
- Saláya, port in Káthiawár, xii. 149, 150.
- Saibái, village in Gwalior, Central India,

- xii. 150; treaty of, article 'India,' vi. 323; 392.
- Sálbaldi, village and springs on the Márú river, xii. 150.
- Sálbet, island off Káthiáwár, xii. 150.
- Sale, Gen. Sir R. H., his defence of Jalálábád, i. 50, vii. 76.
- Salem, District in Madras, xii. 150-165; physical aspects, 151-155; geology, 153; history, 153-155; administrative history, 155-157; tenures, 157, 158; population, 158-160; agriculture, 160-162; natural calamities, 162, 163; industries and trade, 163, 164; communications, 164; administration, 164, 165; medical aspects, 165.
- Salem, *tdluk* in Madras, xii. 165, 166.
- Salem, town in Madras, xii. 166.
- Salem, village in Madras, xii. 166, 167.
- Sáletekri, estate in the Central Provinces, xii. 167.
- Sálm, Prince, Akbar's favourite son and successor as the Emperor Jahángir, article 'India,' vi. 300-302. *See* Jahángir.
- Salimpur, town in Oudh, xii. 167.
- Salimpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 167.
- Sálimpur-Majauli, two adjacent villages in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 167.
- Saline deposits from river plains, article 'India,' vi. 29. *See Usár* plains.
- Saliváhaná, king of S. India, his wars with the Scythians, vi. 181.
- Sáلكhid, suburb of Howrah, xii. 167.
- Sálnadí, river in Bengal. *See* Salandi.
- Sálois or Shálois, agricultural caste in Assam, who claim to be Kayáths, i. 356.
- Salon, *tahsil* in Oudh, xii. 167, 168.
- Salon, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xii. 168.
- Salones. *See* Selungs.
- Sálor Hirapur, village in Central Provinces, xii. 168.
- Salsette, island to the north of Bombay city, xii. 168-170.
- Salt administration, article 'India,' vi. 452; sources of supply and systems of manufacture, 453, 454; the Madras monopoly, 453; equalization of duty, 453, 454; yield of salt duty, 468; the Rájputána salt lakes, and Punjab salt mines, 622, 623.
- Salt manufactured by evaporation, etc. from the sea, salt wells, salt marshes, salt lakes, etc.; at Adrampet, i. 27; Khárágóra in Ahmadábád, i. 87; Akola, i. 141; Akyab, i. 157; Alay Khyang, i. 164; Alay Kywon, i. 164; Alláhábád, i. 192; Anantápúr, i. 274; South Arcot, i. 326; Bákarganj, i. 442; Balasor, ii. 8, 9; Bassein, ii. 198; Bellary, ii. 241; Bengal, ii. 274; Bikaner, ii. 438; Binginapalli, ii. 461; Bombay, iii. 58; Lower Burma, iii. 199; Cachar, iii. 234; Cambay, iii. 272; Chádchat (earth), iii. 324; Chéngalpat, iii. 387; Chilká Lake, iii. 416; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 7; Covelong, iv. 44; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Dhrángadrá, iv. 278; Durgáraya-patnam, iv. 326; Ennore, iv. 354; Farukhnagar, iv. 418; Ganjam, v. 8, 9; Goa, v. 94; Gurgáon, v. 216; Hanthawadi, v. 316; Híjili, v. 394; Jaipur, vii. 52; Janjirá, vii. 139; Jodhpur, vii. 235, 237; Kalingápatam, vii. 330; North Kánara, vii. 373; Sirganda creek, Karáchi (bay salt), vii. 449, xii. 523; Karanja, vii. 466; Karnúl (earth), viii. 41; Káyalpatnam, viii. 108; Khairpur, viii. 136; Kistna, viii. 232; Kolába, viii. 269; Kupili, viii. 367; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 388; Lake Lonár, viii. 489; Madras, ix. 54-57; Madura, ix. 130; Málwán, ix. 273; Manipur, ix. 324; Maulmain, ix. 372; Mogultúr, ix. 470; Naupáda, x. 242; Negapatam, x. 258; Nellore, x. 269; Nizámpatam, x. 338; Orissa, x. 460; Párikud Islands, xi. 63, 64; Puri, xi. 308; Rájputána, xi. 420; Rangoon, xi. 479; Sámbar Lake, xii. 188, 189; Sántalpur (earth), xii. 246; Lake Kachor-Rewas in Shaikháwati, xii. 371; Shwe-gyin, xii. 433; Suria, near Sonápur, xiii. 58; Sultánpur (Gurgáon), xiii. 106; Tavoy, xiii. 233; Thána, xiii. 257; Wadhwan, xiii. 506; Wankaner, xiii. 518; Wáráhi (earth), xiii. 521.
- Salt mines, Chal in Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55; Bahádúr Khel, i. 421; Bannu, ii. 89, 90; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Gumá, v. 198; Háidarábád (Sind), v. 282; Himálaya Mountains, v. 412; Jaitá, vii. 149; Jehlam, vii. 167, 168, 175; Kálabágh, vii. 313; Karrak, viii. 49; Khátak Hills, viii. 180, 181; Kohát, viii. 243; Malgin, ix. 256; Mandi, ix. 298; the Mayo, ix. 377-379; Narri, x. 214; the Salt Range, xii. 171; Wácha in Sháhpur, xii. 360, xiii. 522.
- Salt, Centres of trade in, Adrampet, i. 27; Isakapalli, vii. 21; Kálabágh, vii. 313; Khusháb, viii. 213; Miáni, ix. 421; Nawáshahr, x. 254; Patná, xi. 113; Pind Dádan Khán, xi. 183; Ponáni, xi. 197; Rusera, xii. 87; Sáhíbganj, xii. 135; Sirsá, xiii. 18; Sultánpur, xiii. 106; Turtipár, xiii. 385; Ulá Kándi, xiii. 418.
- Saltpetre, Manufacture of, article 'India,' vi. 623, 624. *Local notices*—Aligarh,

- i. 175; Allahábád, i. 192; Athni, i. 378; Basti, ii. 212; Bellary, ii. 241; Bengal, ii. 309; Bhágalpur, ii. 350; Bulandshahr, iii. 138; Champáran, iii. 343; Chaprá, iii. 370; Digsár, iv. 287; Ellore, iv. 352; Fatehpur, iv. 390; Farukhábad, iv. 415; Gayá, v. 51; Gházipur, v. 69; Gujrát, v. 194; Haidargarh, v. 290; Hissár, v. 431, 432; Hoshiárpur, v. 452; Jais, vii. 65; Jarwál, vii. 145; Kaithal, vii. 310; Kándhla, vii. 399; Khairápur, viii. 136; Kheri, viii. 190; Kistna, viii. 232; Máinpur, ix. 210; Mallánwán, ix. 263; Montgomery, ix. 494; Muzaffarpur, x. 81; Nellore, x. 261; Padrauna, x. 526; Rádhanpur, xi. 342; Ráth, xi. 518; Sárán, xii. 251, 257; Sháhábád, xii. 332; Sholápur, xii. 418; Sirsá, xiii. 18; Stámarhi, xiii. 26; Tambaur, xiii. 169; Taungngu, xiii. 225.
- Salt Range, The, hill system in Punjab, xii. 170-172; geology of, article 'India,' vi. 633.
- Salt-water Lake (or Dhápá), lake in Bengal, xii. 172.
- Salambar, town in Rájputána, xii. 172.
- Sálúr, town, *taluk*, and estate in Madras, xii. 172.
- Salwín, river in Burma, xii. 172-174.
- Salwín Hill Tracts, District in Lower Burma, xii. 174-176; physical aspects, 174, 175; population, 175; agriculture, 175; administration, 176.
- Sama, The, dynasty in Sind, xii. 510.
- Samadhiála, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 176.
- Samadhiála Chabhária, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 176.
- Samadhiála Cháran, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 176, 177.
- Samadhpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 177.
- Sámaguting, hill station in Assam, xii. 177.
- Sámalkot, town in Madras. *See* Chamarlakota.
- Sámarkha, town in Bombay, xii. 177.
- Sáma-Veda, The, article 'India,' vi. 88.
- Sambalpur, District in Central Provinces, xii. 177-185; physical aspects, 177-179; history, 179-181; population, 181-183; agriculture, 183; trade and commerce, 183, 184; administration, 184; medical aspects, 184, 185.
- Sambalpur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 185.
- Sambalpur, town in Central Provinces, xii. 285, 286.
- Sambalpur, Diamonds of, article 'India,' vi. 628.
- Sambhají, son and successor of Sivají, put to death by Aurangzeb, article 'India,' vi. 319. *Local notices*—Plundered Dharangón (1685), iv. 250; ravaged up to the gates of Goa (1683), v. 104; his treaty with Abú Husain, last king of Golconda, v. 256; failed to take Janjirá (1682), vii. 141; repulsed from Sonda (1682), xiii. 60.
- Sambhal, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 186, 187.
- Sambhal, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 187.
- Sámbar, great salt lake in Rájputána, xii. 187-189.
- Sámbar, town in Rájputána, xii. 189.
- Sámbar deer, article 'India,' vi. 657, 658. *Local notices*—Mount Abú, i. 6; Akola, i. 141; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; South Arcot, i. 320; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Biligiri-rangan, ii. 457; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Buldána, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 2; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dárljiling, iv. 131; Mount Delly, iv. 197; Western Gháts, v. 59; Godávári, v. 123; Hassan, v. 346; North Kánara, vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 377; Karauli, vii. 471; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kiggat-nad, viii. 216; Kistna, viii. 226; Kotah, viii. 304; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lohárdágá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 90; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 220; Manipur, ix. 325; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Mysore, x. 115; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Nellore, x. 262; Nilgiri Hills, x. 307; Nimár, x. 328; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Polúr, xi. 197; Poona, xi. 200; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Rewá Kanthá, xii. 49; Salem, xii. 152; Sandúr, xii. 206; Sátára, xii. 277; Sávatwári, xii. 296; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Travancore, xiii. 345; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Sambhudán, the leader of the Cachari rising (1882), killed in it, ix. 188.
- Sambhuganj, village in Bengal, xii. 189.
- Sameswari, river in Assam, xii. 189, 190.
- Sami, town in Bombay. *See* Shami.
- Samla, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 190.
- Sámnagar, town in Bengal. *See* Syamnagar.
- Samod, town in Rájputána, xii. 190.
- Sampají Ghát, pass in Madras, xii. 190.
- Sámpgáon, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 190.
- Sámpgáon, town in Bombay, xii. 191.
- Sámpia, *tahsil* and village in Punjab, xii. 191.

- Samra, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 191.
- Samrála, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 191, 192.
- Samru, Walter Reinhardt, known as, took Agra with Suraj Mall (1764), i. 69; ruled northern part of Meerut (1775-78), ix. 384; his share in the massacre of Patná (1763), xi. 96; granted fief of Sardhána by Najaf Khán (1777), his history, xii. 264.
- Samru, Begam, owned Gurgáon, which lapsed to the British on her death (1836), v. 223; also Jewár, vii. 193; ruled North Meerut (1778-1803) independently, and (1803-36) under British protection, ix. 384; owned *jágír* of Pahásu, x. 528; her will and charities, xi. 96; her capital, Sardhána, her history, xii. 264, 265; had fort at Tappal, xiii. 200.
- Samsa Parvat, peak in Madras, xii. 192.
- Sámthar, Native State in Bundelkhand, xii. 192.
- Sámthar, chief town of Sámthar State, xii. 192.
- Sámulkota, town in Madras. *See* Cham-arlakota.
- Sámúri. *See* Zamorin.
- Samvat and Saka eras (57 and 78 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 181.
- Sanála, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 192.
- Sánand, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 193.
- Sanatoria. *See* Sanitaria.
- Sanavárapeta, town in Madras, xii. 193.
- Sanáwan, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 193, 194.
- Sanáwar, site of the Lawrence Military Asylum, near Simla, Punjab, xii. 194.
- Sánchez, village with Buddhist remains in Central India, xii. 194-196.
- Sanctity of the Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 17, 18.
- Sand, metallic, used for blotting, found in Surat, xiii. 119.
- Sandal-wood trees, found in Atúr, i. 383; Bába Búdan, i. 402; Biligiri-rangan, ii. 457; Bombay, iii. 45; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Ganjáw, v. 2; Western Ghats, v. 59; Hassan, v. 346; Hosúr, v. 460; Jawadí Hills, vii. 162; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kashmír, viii. 71; Kollamalái Hills, viii. 286; Madras, ix. 7; Melagiri Hills, ix. 401; Merkára, ix. 413; Mysore, x. 114; Naltigiri Hills, x. 187; Nanjarápatná, x. 197; Nilgiri Hills, x. 323, 324; Pachamálai Hills, x. 521; Palní Mountains, xi. 19; Salem, xii. 152; Sátára, xii. 277; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Siddhápur, xii. 473; Túm-kúr, xiii. 376. *See* also Oil and Wood-carving.
- San-daw, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 196.
- Sandeman, Captain Sir R. G., his mission to Khelát, ii. 33.
- Sand-hills, their rapid advance on, and destruction of Talkad, xiii. 167, 168.
- Sándi, *parganá* and town in Oudh, xii. 196, 197.
- Sandíla, town, *tahsil*, and *parganá* in Oudh, xii. 197, 198.
- Sandoway, District in Lower Burma, xii. 198-205; physical aspects, 199, 200; geology, 200; history, 200-201; antiquities, 201; population, 201, 202; agriculture, 202, 203; manufactures, 203; administration, 203, 204; climate, 204.
- Sandoway, town in Lower Burma, xii. 205.
- Sandoway, river in Lower Burma, xii. 205.
- Sandoway Myoma, township in Lower Burma, xii. 206.
- Sandrokottos. *See* Chandra Gupta.
- Sandru, pass in Punjab, xii. 206.
- Sandstone found, or quarried, on the Alágur Hills, i. 161; Alwar, i. 203; Amherst, i. 235; Andaman Islands, i. 283; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 298; South Arcot, i. 327; Assam, i. 347; Bándá, ii. 47, 53; Bardwán, ii. 127; Bassein, ii. 193; Bastar, ii. 204; Beddadanol, ii. 223; Belgaum, ii. 231; Bhartpur, ii. 372; Bikaner, ii. 439; Bundelkhand, iii. 151; Central India, iii. 294; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cud-dapah, iv. 48; Damoh, iv. 107, 108; Deccan, iv. 165; Delhi, iv. 178; Dholpur, iv. 273; Ganjáw, v. 2; Goálpára, v. 112; Gujrát, v. 188; Gurgáon, v. 215; Gwalior, v. 227; Háidarábád State, v. 241; Háthpor, v. 353, 354; the Himálaya Mountains, v. 410, 411; the Hindu Kush, v. 417; Hoshangábád, v. 442; Ilol, v. 509; Jaipur, vii. 51, 52; Jaisalmer, vii. 66; Jehlam, vii. 166, 167; Jhálawár, vii. 199; Jodhpur, vii. 236, 246; Káimur, vii. 298; Kaládgi, vii. 315; Kálinjar, vii. 331; Kángra, vii. 413; Karauli, vii. 471; Khairágarh, viii. 129; Khairi-Murat, viii. 132; Khisor Hills, viii. 203; Kohát, viii. 242; Koreá, viii. 297; Kumáun, viii. 349; Madras, ix. 5, 6; Madura, ix. 121; Mahádeo-pahár, ix. 154, 155; Manipur, ix. 324; Mergui Islands, ix. 412; Murree, x. 17; Muttra, x. 45; Mysore, x. 92; Nágari, x. 157; Nágpur, x. 165; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Narsinghpur, x. 217; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Panch Maháls, xi. 29; Pokaran, xi.

- 195; Rabkob, xi. 340; Raipur, xi. 367; Raisin, xi. 380; Rámgarh, xi. 446, 447; Rámtál, xi. 465; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 19; Rewá, xii. 45; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Sagar, xii. 101; Saháranpur, xii. 114, 115; Sálbet Island, xii. 150; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 174; Sambalpur, xii. 179; Sanchi, xii. 194; Santál Parganá, xii. 226; the Sápura Range, xii. 289; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sironchá, xiii. 7; Siwálik Hills, xiii. 43; Tanjore, xiii. 181; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 411; Vindhyan Range, xiii. 475; Wairágarh, xiii. 513; Wún, xiii. 538.
- Sandúr, Native State in Madras, xii. 206-209; physical aspects, 206, 207; history, 207, 208; population, 208; places of interest, 208, 209; revenue, 209.
- Sandúr, range of hills in Madras, xii. 209.
- Sandwíp, island in the Bay of Bengal, xii. 209-213; history, 210; ancient administration, 211; slavery, 211, 212; the cyclone of 1876, 212, 213. *See also Slavery in, article 'India,' vi. 49.*
- Sanga, Ráná of Mewár, commanded the confederated Rájput troops, defeated by Bábar at Khánua (1526), viii. 164; and at Fatehpur Sikri (1527), xi. 404; his reign in Udaipur, xiii. 403, 404.
- Sángakherá, village in Central Provinces, xii. 213.
- Sángala, ruins in Punjab, xii. 213, 214.
- Sangam, village and anicut in Madras, xii. 214, 215.
- Sangameshwar, Sub-division and village in Bombay, xii. 215, 216.
- Sangamner, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 216.
- Sangamner, town in Bombay, xii. 216, 217.
- Sanganer, town in Rájputána, xii. 217.
- Sangarh, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 217.
- Sángarhi, town in Central Provinces, xii. 217.
- Sanghi, town in Punjab, xii. 217, 218.
- Sángli, Native State in Bombay, xii. 218, 219.
- Sángli, chief town of SÁNGli State, xii. 219.
- Sangod, town in Rájputána, xii. 219.
- Sángola, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 219, 220.
- Sángola, town in Bombay, xii. 220.
- Sangrámpur, town in Bengal, xii. 220.
- Sangrá́m Sáh, 48th Gond Rájá of Garhá-Mandlá, conquered Sagar (16th century), iii. 301; and Jabalpur, vii. 31; the extent of his kingdom, ix. 301; ruled over Narsinghpur, x. 218; and Seoni, xii. 309.
- Sangri, one of the Simla Hill States, xii. 220.
- Sangu, Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 220.
- Sangu, river in Bengal, xii. 220, 221.
- Sanitaria and hill stations, Mount Abú, i. 7; Alwaye, i. 207; Amherst, i. 243; Belikeri, ii. 240; Birkul, iii. 12, 13; Chánpur, iii. 361, 362; Cherat, iii. 391, 392; Chikalda, iii. 408; Coonoor, iv. 27, 28; Courtallum, iv. 44; Dalhousie, iv. 97, 98; Dálingkot, iv. 98; Dárjling, iv. 140, 141; Devaraydurga, iv. 232; Dharmasála, iv. 255; Dungagall, iv. 321, 322; Igatpuri, v. 506; Kasauli, viii. 58, 59; Khandála, viii. 147; Kodaikánd, viii. 239, 240; Kotágiri, viii. 303; Kuduremukha, viii. 329; Landaur, viii. 459; Mahábaleshwar, ix. 141-143; Pachmarhi in Mahádeopahár, ix. 155, x. 522; Mátherán, ix. 362-364; Dhar Járo and Danna Towers in Mehar, ix. 396; Murree, x. 19; Mussooree, x. 41, 42; Náini Tál, x. 177, 178; Nandidrug, x. 192; Páwagarh, xi. 122; Púnamalla, xi. 242; Purandhar, xi. 297, 298; Rámanmalai, xi. 440, 441; Ránikhet, xi. 506, 507; Ságargarh, xii. 111; Sákár Pathár, xii. 144, 145; Sakeswar, xii. 145; Samsa Parvat, xii. 192, xiii. 52; Shaikh Budín, xii. 373; Simla, xii. 496-498; Sinharh, xii. 543; Solan, xiii. 49; Subáthu, xiii. 85; Táragarh, xiii. 206; Thandiání, xiii. 259; Utakamand, xiii. 452-454; Wellington, xiii. 536; Yerkád, xiii. 555, 556.
- Saniversante, village in Coorg, xii. 221.
- Sanján, village in Bombay, xii. 221.
- Sanjeli, petty State in Rewá Kántha, xii. 221.
- Sankara, king of Yadava dynasty, taken prisoner by Málik Náib Kafúr at Deogarh and killed, iv. 159.
- Sankara Achárya, Sivaite religious reformer (9th century A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 209, 210. *Local notices*—By birth a Kayásth of Assam, i. 354; his influence in Assam, i. 356; lived some time at Benares, ii. 267; and then at Sringeri in Kadúr (Mysore), vii. 283; his settlement there, xiii. 78.
- Sankaridrúg, village in Madras, xii. 221.
- Sankarkati, village in Bengal, xii. 221, 222.
- Sankarnainárkoil, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xii. 222.
- Sankarpur, town in Central Provinces, xii. 222.
- Sankeswar, town in Bombay, xii. 222.

- Sanketi Bráhmans, their head-quarters at Bettádpur, ii. 327.
- Sankh, river in Bengal, xii. 222, 223.
- Sankhá, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 223.
- Sankhatra, town in Punjab, xii. 223.
- Sankheda, town in Baroda. *See* Sakhera.
- Sankheda Mewás, group of Native States in Rewá Kántha. *See* Sindkher Mewás.
- Sánkhund, spring in Bengal, xii. 223.
- Sánkhya, one of the six *darsanas* or Bráhmanical schools of philosophy, article 'India,' vi. 99.
- Sankisa, village and ruins in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 223, 224.
- Sánkshi, customs division of ports, Bombay, xii. 224.
- Sánkshi, port in Bombay, xii. 224, 225.
- Sankos, river in Bengal, xii. 225.
- Sann, town in Sind, xii. 225.
- Sanosra, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 225.
- Sansar Chand, Rájá of Kángra, failed to take Kamlágarh, vii. 353; his vigorous rule in Kángra, and final submission to the Gurkhás and Ranjít Singh, vii. 416; completed the palace of Sujánpur Tírá, xiii. 89.
- Sansar Dhára, grotto, waterfall, and place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 225.
- Sansias, Muhammadan robber tribe in Budáun, iii. 120; Karnál, viii. 26.
- Sanskrit Grammar*, by Prof. Whitney, vi. 334 (footnote 1).
- Sanskrit grammar and literature, article 'India,' vi. 100-104; 334-336; Pánini's grammar, 100, 101; Sanskrit and Prákrit speech, 101; Sanskrit manuscripts, 101, 102; the Indian alphabet, 102, 103; Sanskrit writings almost entirely verse, 103; prose a forgotten art, 103, 104; Sanskrit dictionaries, 104; evidence as to whether Sanskrit was ever a spoken vernacular, 334-336.
- Sanskrit Texts*, by Dr. John Muir, quoted, vi. 81 (footnote 2); 84 (footnote 3); 94 (footnote); 212 (footnote 4); 334 (footnotes 2 and 3).
- Santál Parganá, The, District in Bengal, xii. 226-236; physical aspects, 226, 227; forests, 227; jungle products, 227; minerals, 227; wild animals, 227; history, 227, 228; population, 228-232; agriculture, 232, 233; natural calamities, 233, 234; commerce and trade, 234; administration, 234-236; medical aspects, 336.
- Santáls, The, aboriginal tribe in Bengal, xii. 236-246; their numbers and distribution, 236, 237; origin, 237, 238; VOL. XIV.
- insurrection of 1854, 238; migratory habits, 238, 239; physiognomy, 239, 240; tribal divisions, 249; village polity, festivals, and religion, 240-242; social customs, 242; music, 242; dances, 242, 243; marriage ceremonies, 243, 244; hunting expeditions, 244, 245; dress, 245; funeral ceremonies, 245, 246. *Local notices*—Numerous in Bámangháti, ii. 40; Bánkura, ii. 78, 81; Bardwán, ii. 129; coal miners, ii. 133; Bhágalpur, ii. 346; Dáman-i-Koh, iv. 104; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Hazáribágh, v. 373; coal miners in the Karharbári coal-field, viii. 9; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Maldah, ix. 243; Mánbhúm, ix. 280; Midnapur, ix. 417; Monghyr, ix. 483; Morbhanj, ix. 516; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; in the Rániganj coal-field, xi. 505; Singhbhúm, xii. 536. *See* also article 'India,' vi. 57; their village government, 57; social ceremonies, 58; religion, 58, 59; the Santáls under British rule, 59; Santál rising (1855), 59, 60.
- Sántalpur-with-Chádchat, Native State in Bombay, xii. 246, 247.
- Santapilly, village and lighthouse in Madras. *See* Chantapilli.
- Santengs. *See* Syntengs.
- Sántipur, town in Bengal, xii. 247.
- Sanudo, Marino, Venetian traveller, mentions Cambay as one of the great ports of India, iii. 274.
- San-ywe, township in Lower Burma, xii. 247.
- Sáoli, town in Central Provinces, xii. 247.
- Sáoligarh, forest in Central Provinces, xii. 247.
- Sáoner, town in Central Provinces, xii. 248.
- Sáonts, aboriginal tribe in Keunjhar, viii. 120.
- Sáorgaon, village in Central Provinces, xii. 248.
- Sapphires, found in Upper Burma, iii. 211.
- Saptagrám, ruined town in Bengal. *See* Sâtgráon.
- Sar, lake in Bengal, xii. 248.
- Sára, *parganá* in Oudh, xii. 248, 249.
- Sárágaj, hill range in Assam, xii. 249.
- Saragúr, village in Mysore, xii. 249.
- Saráhán, town in Bashahr State, Punjab, xii. 249.
- Sarái Aghat, town and ruins in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 249.
- Sarái Akíl, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 249, 250.
- Saráikalá, estate and village in Bengal, xii. 250.
- Sarái Kheta, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 250.

- Sarāi Mir, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 250.
- Sardis* or native inns, remarkable for their fortification or architecture, Chāta, iii. 374; Dāūd-nagar, iv. 158; Jahānābād (N.-W.P.), vii. 44; Nāchan-gāon, x. 127; Nūr Mahāl, x. 418; Peshāwar, xi. 159; Shikārpur (N.-W.P.), xii. 396; Syāmbāzār, xiii. 143.
- Sarāi Sāleh, town in Punjab, xii. 250.
- Sarāi Sidhu, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 250.
- Sarāi Sidhu, town in Punjab, xii. 251.
- Sāran, District in Bengal, xii. 251-259; jurisdiction, xii. 251; physical aspects, 251, 252; population, 252-254; material condition of the people, 254, 255; agriculture, 255, 256; natural calamities, 256, 257; means of communication, trade, etc., 257; administration, 257, 258; medical aspects, 258, 259.
- Sāran, Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Chāpra.
- Sāranda, hill range in Bengal, xii. 259.
- Sāranda, *pir* or group of villages in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xii. 259.
- Sārang, Sultān, chief of the Ghakkars, submitted to Bābar, and was rewarded, xii. 24.
- Sārangarh, Native State in Central Pro-
xii. 259, 260.
- Sārangarh, chief town of Sārangarh State, xii. 260.
- Sarangpur, town in Central India, xii. 260.
- Sarāniyas, aboriginal tribe in Kāmrup, vii. 359.
- Saraogis. *See* Trading castes.
- Saraspur, hill range in Assam, xii. 260, 261.
- Saraswatī, sacred river in N.-W. India, now nearly silted up, xii. 261, 262.
- Saraswatī, silted up river in Bengal, xii. 262.
- Saraswatī, river in Western India, xii. 262.
- Sārathā, port in Orissa, xii. 262, 263.
- Sarath Deogarh, town and Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Deogarh.
- Sarauli, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 263.
- Sarāwaks. *See* Trading castes.
- Sarāyan, river in Oudh, xii. 263.
- Sārda, river in North-Western India and Oudh, xii. 263.
- Sardār Khān, Haidar Ali's general, besieged Tellicherry (1780-82), xiii. 237.
- Sardār Shahr, town in Rājputāna, xii. 263.
- Sardhāna, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 263, 264.
- Sardhāna, town in N.-W. Provinces, former capital of Begam Samru, xii. 264-266.
- Sardines, caught at Karāchi, vii. 451; Ratnāgiri, xii. 12, 13.
- Sareni, *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 266.
- Sarfāraz Khān, Nawāb of Bengal (1739, 1740), ii. 278; defeated by Ali Vardi Khān at Gheriā (1740), v. 73.
- Sarfāraz Khān Kalhora, ruler of Sind (1772-75), caused the Company to withdraw their factory from Tatta, xii. 512.
- Sargent, Dr., consecrated C.M.S. Bishop of Tinneveli (1877), xiii. 304.
- Sargūja, Native State in Chutiā Nāgpur, xii. 266-268; physical aspects, 266, 267; history, 267; population, 267 268; agriculture, 268; administration, 268.
- Sargūr, town in Mysore. *See* Sarāgur.
- Sarh Sālimpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 268.
- Sarila, petty State in Bundelkhand, xii. 268, 269.
- Sariputta, apostle of Buddhism, his ashes found at Sahet Mahet, xii. 127.
- Sāris* or women's robes, manufactured at Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Bardwān, ii. 132; Dabhoi in Baroda, ii. 159; Bombay, iii. 59; Chakrahāri, iii. 326; Dholka, iv. 272; Dhūliā, iv. 282, 283; Garhbori, v. 14; Ghusri, v. 76; Ilkal, v. 509; Janjirā, vii. 139; Maheswar, ix. 173; Margrām, ix. 345; Memāri, ix. 405; Sinnar, xii. 545.
- Sarishpur, hill range in Assam. *See* Saraspur.
- Sarjāpur, village in Mysore, xii. 269.
- Sarju, river in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Gogra.
- Sarkandi, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 269.
- Sarkar Agrahāra Vellalūr, town in Madras, xii. 269.
- Sarmastipur, village in Bengal. *See* Somāstipur.
- Sarmor (or Nāhan), Punjab Hill State. *See* Sirmur.
- Sārmath, Buddhist ruins in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 269, 270.
- Saromannagar, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 270.
- Sarpārā, tribe in Balūchistān, ii. 29.
- Sārsa, town in Bombay, xii. 270.
- Sarsaganj, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 270, 271.
- Sarsaparilla, grown at Dindigal, iv. 301.
- Sarsāwa, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 271.
- Sarsuti, river in N.-W. India. *See* Saraswatī.

- Sartorius, Lutheran missionary in S. India, ix. 25.
- Sáru, hill in Bengal, xii. 271.
- Sarvasiddhi, *tdluk* in Madras, xii. 271.
- Sarvepalli, town in Madras, xii. 271.
- Sarwán, village in Oudh, xii. 271, 272.
- Sarwár, town in Rájputána, xii. 272.
- Sarwár Khán, Nawáb of Tánk, his administrative power, had to submit to the Sikhs, xiii. 196, 197.
- Sarya, indigo factory in Bengal, xii. 272, 273.
- Sásni, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 273.
- Sásserám, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 273.
- Sastri, Hon. Seshia, supplied materials for article on Travancore, xiii. 340-355.
- Sasu, river in Assam. *See* Sesa.
- Saswar, town in Bombay, xii. 274.
- Sata, channel of the Indus in Sind, xii. 274.
- Sátána, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 274, 275.
- Sátánones, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 275.
- Satanwári, fort in Central India, xii. 275.
- Sátára, District in Bombay, xii. 275-284; physical aspects, 275-277; history, 277, 278; population, 278, 279; agriculture, 280, 281; irrigation, 281; natural calamities, 281, 282; commerce and manufactures, 282, 283; means of communication, 283; administration, 283, 284; medical aspects, 284.
- Sátára, Native State, lapsed to the British for want of heirs (1849), article 'India,' vi. 415.
- Sátára, town in Bombay, xii. 284, 285.
- Sátára Jágirs, The, group of Native States in Bombay, xii. 285, 286.
- Satásgarh, ruin in Bengal. *See* Panduah.
- Sátgaón, ruined town and former mercantile capital of Bengal, xii. 286.
- Sathamba, petty State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay, xii. 286.
- Sáthan, town in Oudh, xii. 286.
- Satlí, or widow-burning, unknown in the Rig-Veda, article 'India,' vi. 78; abolition of, by Lord W. Bentinck, vi. 405.
- Sátkhirá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 287.
- Satlaj, one of the five rivers of the Punjab. *See* Sutlej.
- Satlásna, Native State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay, xii. 287.
- Satnámís, reformed Vishnuite sect in the Central Provinces, article 'India,' vi. 223. *Local notices*—Central Provinces, iii. 312, 313; Chhatisgarh, iii. 396; their founder born at Daryábád, iv. 451; Raipur, xi. 371.
- Satodar Wáori, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 267.
- Sátpáti, port in Bombay, xii. 287, 288.
- Sátapura, range of mountains in Bombay and Central India, xii. 288, 289; article 'India,' vi. 35.
- Sátapura, forest in Central Provinces, xii. 289.
- Satrikh, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xii. 289.
- Satrunjaya, sacred hill in Káthiáwár. *See* Pálitána.
- Sattanapalli, *tdluk* in Madras, xii. 290.
- Sattankulam, town in Madras, xii. 290.
- Sátúr, village and *tdluk* in Madras, xii. 290.
- Satyamangálam, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xii. 290, 291.
- Sauda, town and Sub-division in Bombay. *See* Sávida.
- Saugor, District, Sub-division, and town in Central Provinces. *See* Ságar.
- Saugor, island at the mouth of the Húglí. *See* Ságar.
- Saundatti, town in Bombay, xii. 291.
- Saunders, Thomas, Governor of Madras at Fort St. David (1750-52) and at Madras (1752-55), ix. 67.
- Saunders, Trelawny, on the source of the Sutlej, quoted, xiii. 140.
- Saunt Jot, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 291.
- Sauras. *See* Savars.
- Sauráth, village and fair in Bengal, xii. 291, 292.
- Sausar, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 292.
- Sáváli, town in Baroda, xii. 292.
- Savanúr, Native State in Bombay, xii. 292, 293.
- Savanúr, chief town of Savanúr State, xii. 293.
- Savandrúg, hill fort in Mysore, xii. 293, 294.
- Savari, river in Madras. *See* Sabari.
- Savars or Sauras, aboriginal race, especially numerous in Barambá, ii. 121; Barunbuntá Hills, ii. 178; Cuttack, iv. 69; Ganjám, v. 5; Keunjhar, viii. 120; Khandpára, viii. 160; Kharsal, viii. 168; Madras Presidency, ix. 21; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; Pal Lohára, xi. 13; Parla Kímédi, xi. 64; Raipur, xi. 371; Sambalpur, xii. 182; Vizagapatam, xiii. 491.
- Sávida, Sub-division of Bombay, xii. 294.
- Sávida, town in Bombay, xii. 294, 295.
- Sávitri, river in Bombay, xii. 295.
- Sáwan Mall of Múltán, received Dera Gházi Khán in farm from Ranjit Singh (1832), iv. 312; tried to keep order, ix. 496; ruled Múltán (1829-44), x.

- 5; encouraged indigo planting there, x. 7; his cenotaph, x. 12.
- Sāwantwāri, Native State in Bombay, xii. 295-299; physical aspects, crops, etc., 296; population, 296, 297; manufactures, 297; means of communication, 297; trade, 297; history, 297-299.
- Sāwantwāri, chief town of Sāwantwāri State. *See* Wāri.
- Sawar, town in Rājputāna, xii. 299.
- Saw mills (steam), Amherst, i. 241; Lower Burma, iii. 197; Dala, iv. 97; Howrah, v. 465; Yellāpur, vii. 373, xiii. 553; Rangoon, xi. 484; Ratnāgiri, xii. 11.
- Sāyāna, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Siyāna.
- Sāyila, Native State in Kāthiāwār, xii. 299.
- Sāyila, chief town of Sāyila State, xii. 299.
- Sayyidābād, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sādābād.
- Sayyid Ahmad, leader of the Wahābī movement in India, visited Patnā (1820), xi. 99.
- Sayyid dynasty, The (1414-50), article 'India,' vi. 286.
- Sayyid Husāin, murdered at Tārāgarh (1210), i. 120; to whose shrine Akbar went in procession on the birth of a son, i. 121.
- Sayyidnagar, decayed town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 299.
- Sayyidpur, town in Bengal, xii. 300.
- Sayyidpur, *tahsil*, village, and ruins in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 300.
- Sayyidpur, *taluk* in Sind, xii. 300, 301.
- Sayyids, Muhammadan class of importance, in Afghānistān, i. 40; Bombay Presidency, iii. 52; Broach, iii. 103; Gujrat, v. 192; Gurgāon, v. 218; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 276; Hazāra, v. 364; Jalāli, vii. 79; Jānsath, vii. 142; Jācha, vii. 143; Muzaffargarh, x. 60; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; Peshāwar, xi. 151; Pishin, xi. 189; Punjab, xi. 273; Sind, xii. 518.
- Sayyid Sarāwān, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 301.
- Sayyid Shāh, Haidar Ali's general, surrendered Gurrāmkonda to Trimbak Rāo (1771), v. 224.
- Sayyidwala, village in Punjab, xii. 301.
- Scarcities. *See* Famines.
- Scarves (*lungis*), made at Bahāwalpur, i. 422; Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 228; Dodderi, iv. 311; Gujranwāla, v. 187; Hoshiārpur, v. 456; Rahon in Jālandhar, vii. 89; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Khushāb, viii. 213, xii. 366; Kohāt, viii. 248; Ludhiāna, viii. 526; Peshāwar, xi. 154, 155; Tatta, xiii. 218.
- Scents. *See* Perfumes.
- Schiller, Ferdinand, his proposals with regard to Port Canning, xi. 218.
- Schmid, missionary in Tinneveli (1820), xiii. 304.
- Schools. *See* Educational paragraph of the administrative section of each District article.
- Schools, Normal. *See* Normal schools.
- School of agriculture, Guindy, v. 178.
- Schools of art, the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, at Bombay, iii. 60, 71, 81; Government at Calcutta, iii. 259; at Jaipur, vii. 60; Lahore, viii. 412; Madras, ix. 116; Rājkot, xi. 389.
- Schools of industry, at Lahore, viii. 413; Madras, ix. 116; Ratnāgiri, xii. 11.
- Schools, Sanskrit. *See* *Tols*.
- Schultze, Lutheran missionary in S. India, ix. 25.
- Schwartz, Protestant missionary in S. India, article 'India,' vi. 260. *Local notices*—His labours in Madras, ix. 25; buried in St. Mary's Church, Madras, ix. 107; founded mission in Tanjore (1778), xiii. 185; at first in Tinneveli (1770), xiii. 303.
- Schwarz, Ritter von, his report on the iron of the Central Provinces, iii. 300.
- Scotch missions. *See* Protestant missions.
- Scott, Col., defeated the Peshwā at Pardakaura (1818), xi. 35, xiii. 540.
- Scott, Mr., first British Political Agent in the Khāsi Hills, introduced potato-growing (1830), viii. 121.
- Scott-Waring, Mr. Edward, *History of the Marāṭhas*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 317 (footnote 1).
- Scully, Dr., on the Karakoram Pass, quoted, vii. 464.
- Sculpture, Greek and Indian types of, vi. 171; 608, 609.
- Scythian invasions and inroads (126 B.C. to 544 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. chap. vii. pp. 174-190. Aryan and Turanian invasions from Central Asia, 174; Scythic movements towards India, 174, 175; Kanishka's fourth Buddhist Council (40 A.D.), 175; pre-Buddhist Scythic influences, 175; Buddha a Sakya (? Scythian), 176, 177; early Tibetan traditions, 177, 178; Sakya race customs, 178; Scythic Buddhism in India, 178, 179; Scythic elements in the Indian population—the Jāts and Rājputs, 179, 180; Indian struggle against the Scythians, 180-182; Vikramāditya's achievements, 181; Sen, Gupta, and Vallabhī dynasties, 182, 183; the pre-Aryan element in ancient India, 183; ancient pre-Aryan kingdoms, 184-189; the Takshaks of Rāwal Pindi, 184, 185; the Nāgās, 185, 186;

- the Ghakkars of Ráwal Pindi, 186; the Bhars of Oudh and the N.-W. Provinces, 187; Koch kingdom of Northern Bengal, 187, 188; the Ahams of Assam, 188; Bundelas, 188; Gonds, Ahirs, and Bhils of Central India, 189; pre-Aryan aboriginal tribes of Lower Bengal and Southern India, 189; Scythic and Nágá influences on Hinduism, and on the religion and domestic life of modern India, 189, 190.
- Sea-borne trade of British India, article 'India,' vi. 559-581; the great sea-ports, 559, 560; early European, Portuguese, Dutch, and English traders, 560, 561; advancement of English trade, 561, 562; Indian trade (1878-85), 563, 564; staples of foreign sea-borne import and export trade, 561-581. *See also* Commerce and trade. *Local notices*—Aden, i. 18, 19; Adrampet, i. 27; Akryab, i. 160; Alleppi, i. 200; Anjanwel, i. 290; Balasor, ii. 9; Bassein, ii. 202; Bengal, ii. 312-314; Beypur, ii. 335; Bhaunagar, ii. 380; Bimlipatam, ii. 461; Bilimora, ii. 457, 458; Bombay Presidency, iii. 65, city, iii. 81; Broach, iii. 114; Bulsar, iii. 149; Calcutta, iii. 262-267; Calicut, iii. 268; Cannanore, iii. 275; Chittagong, iii. 445; Coconada, iii. 472; Cochin, iv. 11; Coringa, iv. 42, 43; False Point, iv. 391; Ghorbandar, v. 74; Gopálpur, v. 162; Harnai, v. 340; Honáwar, v. 440; Jaitápur, vii. 71; Kalingápatam, vii. 330; Kalyán, vii. 346; Karáchi District, vii. 449; Karáchi port, vii. 456; Kárwár, viii. 56; Ketil, viii. 119; Kúmpita, viii. 361; Madras Presidency, ix. 63, 64, city, ix. 112; Mangalore, ix. 313, 314; Masulipatam, ix. 353; Maulmain, ix. 372; Mora, ix. 504; Bedi, x. 254; Negapatam, x. 258, 259; Orissa, x. 460; Pen, xi. 132; Porbandar, xi. 216; Rangoon, xi. 486, 487; Ratnágiri, xii. 11, 13; Sankshi ports, xii. 224; Surat, xiii. 128, 134; Tankári, xiii. 198; Tavoy, xiii. 232, 233; Tellicherry, xiii. 237; Thána, xiii. 259; Trombay, xiii. 370; Tuticorin, xiii. 385, 386; Vengurla, xiii. 470; Vizagapatam, xiii. 498; Viziadrug, xiii. 499.
- Sealing-wax, made at Sirá, xii. 546; Túmkúr, xiii. 479.
- Sealkote, District, *tahsil*, and town in Punjab. *See* Siálkot.
- Seaside watering places, Birkul, iii. 12, 13; Chánpur, iii. 361, 362; Ennore, iv. 354.
- Seaton, Sir Thomas, defeated the Etah mutineers at Gangiri (Dec. 1857), iv. 360; and another band in Farukhabád (April 1858), iv. 411.
- Seberi, river in Madras. *See* Sabari.
- Secret orgies in Siva-worship, vi. 215.
- Secretariats of the Government of India, and of the Provincial governments, vi. 437, 438.
- Secretary of State's India Council in London, vi. 431.
- Secular literature of the Hindus, article 'India,' vi. 118-128. *See also* chap. xiii., 'The Indian Vernaculars and their Literature,' 325-355.
- Sect and national classification of the population, article 'India,' vi. Appendix X. 703. *See also* the Population section of each District article.
- Secunderábád, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sikandarábád.
- Secunderábád, British military cantonment in Haidarábád State, xii. 301-303.
- Seebaugor, District, Sub-division, and town in Assam. *See* Sibságar.
- Segauli, town and cantonment in Bengal, xii. 303; treaty of, the termination of the Gúrkha war (1815), article 'India,' vi. 400.
- Seghúr (Sígúr) Ghát, pass in Madras, xii. 303.
- Sehi, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 303, 304.
- Sehorá, village in Central Provinces, xii. 304.
- Shore, town and cantonment in Bhopál State, Central India, xii. 304.
- Sehwán, Sub-division in Sind, xii. 304, 305.
- Sehwán, town and *taluk* in Sind, xii. 305.
- Sejakkpur, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 306.
- Selam, District and town in Madras. *See* Salem.
- Selections from the Despatches of the Duke of Wellington*, by Sidney J. Owen, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 317 (footnote 1).
- Selections from the Despatches of the Marquis Wellesley*, by Sidney J. Owen, quoted, vi. 317 (footnote 1).
- Selere, river in Mádras. *See* Siller.
- Seleukos, Alexander's successor to his conquests in Bactria and the Punjab (312-306 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 166, 167; cession of the Punjab to Chandra Gupta, 167; Megasthenes' embassy to Chandra Gupta's court at Pataliputra (the modern Patná), 167, 168; his war with Chandra Gupta, x. 362.
- Selu, town in Central Provinces, xii. 307.
- Selungs, aboriginal tribe of fishermen, etc., in Mergui, ix. 409; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Sullivan's Island, xiii. 95.
- Semá Nágás, The, x. 147.
- Sena dynasty, The, of Suráshtra (70 B.C.-235 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 182.

- Shendamangalam, town in Madras. *See* Sendamangalam.
- Sendgarsa, table-land in Bengal, xii. 307.
- Sendúrjana, town in Berár, xii. 307.
- Sengars, a tribe, originally Bráhmans, now Rájputs, in Jaláun, where they plundered in 1857, vii. 97.
- Senháti, town in Bengal, xii. 307.
- Senna, grown, equal to Egyptian, in Dindigal, iv. 301.
- Sentapilli, village and lighthouse in Madras. *See* Chantapilli.
- Seodasheo Bháo, Maráthá general, so offended Suraj Mall of Bhartpur before the battle of Pánpát (1761) that he left the army, ii. 373.
- Seodivadar, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 307.
- Seonáth, river in Central Provinces, xii. 307, 308.
- Seondará, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 308.
- Seonhra, town in Bundelkhand. *See* Seorha.
- Seoní, District in Central Provinces, xii. 308-314; physical aspects, 308, 309; history, 309-311; population, 311, 312; agriculture, 312, 313; commerce and trade, 313; administration, 313; medical aspects, 313, 314.
- Seoní, town and *tahsil* in Seoní District, Central Provinces, xii. 314, 315.
- Seoní, town and *tahsil* in Hoshangábád District, Central Provinces, xii. 315, 316.
- Seoníband, artificial lake in Central Provinces, xii. 316.
- Seopur, town in Central India, xii. 316.
- Seoráj, tract of country in Kángra District, Punjab, xii. 316.
- Seorha, town in Bundelkhand, xii. 316.
- Seorí Náráyan, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 316, 317.
- Seo Singh, Rájá of Edar (1753-91), lost half his State to the Peshwá, and had to pay tribute for the other half to the Gákwar, iv. 338.
- Seota, town in Oudh, xii. 317.
- Seopy mutiny. *See* Mutiny.
- Sera, ancient name for the southern Division of Dravida. *See* Chera.
- Serájgunge, town and Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Siráiganj.
- Serampur, Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 317.
- Serampur or Fredriksnagar, settlement of the Danish East India Company (1616), acquired by the English by purchase (1845), article 'India,' vi. 372; Baptist Mission at, founded by Carey, Marshman, and Ward, 260; xii. 318.
- Serfdom in India, vi. 49.
- Sergada, estate in Madras, xii. 318.
- Seringapatam, the old capital of Mysore, xii. 318-320; history, 318, 319; general description, 320; capture of, and death of Tipu Sultán, article 'India,' vi. 396, 397.
- Seringham, town and temple in Madras. *See* Srirangam.
- Serpentine rock, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 283; Assam, i. 347; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Henzada, v. 384; Jambulghátá, vii. 121; Mysore, x. 91; Nagári, x. 157.
- Serpent-worship, its influence on Hinduism, article 'India,' vi. 185, 186; serpent ornamentation in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Christianity, 202, 203. *Local notices*—Bara Banki, ii. 107; Bhúj, ii. 408; Central Provinces, iii. 310; Híremagalúr, x. 423; Talsána, xii. 169.
- Sesa, river in Assam, xii. 320.
- Sesháchalam, hill range in Madras, xii. 321.
- Sesodia Rájputs, one of the leading clans of Rájputs, xi. 409, 410; in Udaipur, xiii. 402.
- Seths, money-lenders and bankers. *See* Trading castes.
- Seton, Daniel, last Lieut.-Governor of Surat up to 1800, monument to, in Bombay Cathedral, xiii. 123.
- Settipattadai, town in Madras, xii. 321.
- Settúr, town in Madras, xii. 321.
- Seven Pagodas, town in Madras. *See* Mahábalipur.
- Severi, river in Madras. *See* Sabari.
- Sewán, Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 321, 322.
- Sewán, town in Bengal. *See* Alíganj Sewán.
- Sewán, town in Punjab, xii. 322.
- Sewáni, town in Punjab, xii. 322.
- Sex, Population classified according to. *See* Population section of each Provincial and District article.
- Shabkadar, town and fort in Punjab, xii. 322.
- Shagreen, made at Nawánagar, x. 252.
- Sháhábád, District in Bengal, xii. 322-333; physical aspects, 323, 324; minerals, 324; wild animals, 324, 325; the Son Canals, 325, 326; population, 326, 327; urban and rural population, 327, 328; antiquities, 328; defence of Arrah (1857), 328, 329; agriculture, 329-331; natural calamities, 331; commerce and trade, 331, 332; administration, 332; education, 333; medical aspects, 333.
- Sháhábád, *tahsil* in Oudh, xii. 333, 334.
- Sháhábád, *parganá* in Oudh, xii. 334.
- Sháhábád, town in Oudh, xii. 335, 336.
- Sháhábád, town in Punjab, xii. 336, 337.

- Sháhábád, town in Rámpur State, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 337.
- Sháhábád, town in Kashmír, xii. 337.
- Sháhábázár, town in Bombay, xii. 337.
- Sháh Abbas, of Persia, his siege of Farráh, i. 35.
- Sháháb-ud-dín Ghorí. *See* Muhammad of Ghor.
- Sháháda, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 337.
- Sháháda, town in Bombay, xii. 337, 338.
- Sháh Alam, Emperor, received Allahábád from the English (1765), and returned it (1771), i. 187; invaded Bengal, ii. 255; confirmed grant of *jágír* of Chengalpat to the Company (1763), iii. 382; restored by the Maráthas to Delhi (1771), and remained subject to them till Lake took Delhi (1803), iii. 193.
- Sháhamat All, administered Ratlám State, xii. 1.
- Sháhápúr, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 338.
- Sháhápúr, town in Sángli State, Bombay, xii. 338.
- Sháhára, town in Central Provinces, xii. 338, 339.
- Sháhbandar, Sub-division in Sind, xii. 339.
- Sháhbandar, *tdluk* in Sind, xii. 339, 340.
- Sháhbandar, town in Sind, xii. 340.
- Sháhábznagar, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 340.
- Sháhábápur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 340.
- Sháhádápur, *tdluk* in Upper Sind Frontier, Sind, xii. 340, 341.
- Sháhádápur, town and *tdluk* in Haidarábád District, Sind, xii. 341.
- Sháhdara, village, with mausoleums, in Punjab, xii. 341.
- Sháhdara, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 341, 342.
- Sháh Dheri, village and ruins in Punjab. *See* Deri Sháhan.
- Sháhganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 342.
- Sháhganj, town in Oudh, xii. 342.
- Sháhgarh, town in Central Provinces, xii. 342.
- Sháhi, canal in Punjab, xii. 342.
- Sháhiwal, town in Punjab. *See* Sahiwal.
- Sháh Jahán, fifth Mughal Emperor of India (1628-58), article 'India,' vi. 302-305; chief events of his reign, 302 (footnote); loss of Kandahár (1653), 303; Deccan conquests, 303, 304; TáJ Mahal and other architectural works, 304; revenues, 304 (footnote 3); deposed by his rebellious son, Prince Aurangzeb, 305; magnificence of his court, 305. *Local notices*—Proclaimed Emperor at Agra (1628), lived there (1632-37), where he built the TáJ Mahal and Jamá Masjíd, and spent his last days there after his deposition, i. 69; overthrew kingdom of Ahmadnagar, i. 108; took Bardwán (1624), ii. 127; Governor of Bengal (1622-25), ii. 278; reconquered Berár (1630), iii. 144; built the walls, palace, and Jamá Masjíd of Delhi, iv. 186, 187, 188; which he called Sháh-jahánábád, iv. 193; built palace at Gwalior, v. 236; established Muhammadan colonies in Hardoi, v. 323; because refused refuge by the Portuguese Governor of Huglí, when in rebellion against his father, had that city stormed (1629), v. 499, 500; his buildings at Lahore, viii. 416; appointed special governor to stamp out idolatry in Muttra, x. 64; built Jamá Masjíd at Tatta, because that city sheltered him when a fugitive from his father, xiii. 219; as prince, commanded the army which caused the Ráná Umra of Mewár to submit, xiii. 405; found an asylum at Udaipur till his accession, xiii. 410.
- Sháhjahánpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 342-355; physical aspects, 343, 344; wild animals, 344; history, 344-346; mutiny, 345, 346; population, 346-348; material condition of the people, 348, 349; agriculture, 349, 350; land tenures, rent, etc., 350, 351; natural calamities, 351, 352; commerce and trade, 352, 353; administration, 353, 354; medical aspects, 354, 355.
- Sháhjahánpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 355.
- Sháhjahánpur, city in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 355-357.
- Sháhjahánpur, town in Gwalior State, xii. 357.
- Sháh Jalál, Muhammadan *sháhr*, who accompanied the army which invaded Sylhet, xiii. 146; his tomb a place of worship, xiii. 157.
- Sháhjí Bhonslá, founder of the Maráthá power (1634), article 'India,' vi. 317. *Local notices*—Had his capital at Bangalore, ii. 60; an officer of the king of Bijápur, ii. 424; commanded the Bijápur division at the capture of Gingi (1638), v. 83; overran Koláha (1632), viii. 263; received Kolár in fief (1639), which he bequeathed to Venkojí, viii. 274; his career, xi. 203, 204; had Poona granted to him (1637), xi. 212; Sira part of his *jágír*, xii. 546; ruled over Túmkúr, xiii. 376.
- Sháh-ki-dheri, village and ruins in Punjab. *See* Deri Sháhan.

- Sháhlímar, gardens in Punjab. *See* Shálámár.
- Sháhnawáz Khán, took refuge in Chaitpet (1750), iii. 325.
- Sháh Nawáz Khán, Nawáb of Tánk, restored by Edwardes (1846), xiii. 197.
- Sháhpur, District in Punjab, xii. 357-367; physical aspects, 357-359; forest conservancy, 360; minerals, 360, 361; wild animals, 361; history, 361-363; population, 363-365; agriculture, 365, 366; commerce and trade, 366; administration, 366, 367; medical aspects, 367.
- Sháhpur, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 367, 368.
- Sháhpur, town in Sháhpur District, Punjab, xii. 368.
- Sháhpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 368.
- Sháhpur, town in Gurdáspur District, Punjab, xii. 368.
- Sháhpur, village in Ságur District, Central Provinces, xii. 368.
- Sháhpur, village in Nimár District, Central Provinces, xii. 368.
- Sháhpur, hill range in Central Provinces, xii. 368, 369.
- Sháhpur, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 369.
- Sháhpura, Native State in Rájputána, xii. 369, 370.
- Sháhpura, capital of Sháhpura State, xii. 370.
- Sháhpurá, town in Central Provinces, xii. 370.
- Sháhpuri, island in Chittagong District, Bengal, xii. 370.
- Sháhr Sultán, town in Punjab, xii. 370, 371.
- Sháh Shujá, installed by the British as Amír of Kábul (1839), article 'India,' vi. 407. *Local notices*—Elphinstone's mission to, i. 49; his restoration and reign, i. 50, 51; failed to take Kandahár (1834), but crowned there after British help (1839), vii. 392; his family settled at Ludhiána, viii. 521; when in exile, lived at Ráwal Pindi, xii. 36; invaded Shikárpur (1833), xii. 391; defeated the Talpur Mírs at Sukkur (1833), xiii. 94.
- Sháh Taryab, general of the Muhammadans, who invaded Damoh (10th century), where his descendants still live, iv. 108.
- Sháhzádpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 371.
- Shaikhawati, province in Jaipur State, Rájputána, xii. 371-373.
- Shaikh Budín, hill and sanitarium in Punjab, xii. 373.
- Shaikhpurá, town in Bengal, xii. 373.
- Shaikhs. *See* Muhammadans, and Population section in the Districts in which Muhammadans are numerous.
- Sháistá Khán, nephew of Núr Jahán, punished the king of Arakan for the murder of Sultán Shujá, i. 152; Nawáb of Bengal (1664-75, 1680-89), ii. 278; conquered Chittagong (1664, 1665), iii. 436; his buildings at Dacca, iv. 81; confiscated factory at Kásimbázár with other factories in Bengal (1686), viii. 80; defeated the Portuguese pirates of Noákháíl, x. 342, 343; occupied Poona (1663), but was defeated there by Sivají, xi. 212; conquered Sandwíp Island (1665), xii. 210.
- Shakargarh, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 373.
- Shakargarh, town and fort in Punjab. *See* Shabkadar
- Shakespear, Major, fought his way through the Singhora Pass to relieve Sambalpur (1857), xii. 178.
- Shálámár, gardens, near Lahore, in the Punjab, xii. 374.
- Sháíl, hill in Punjab, xii. 374.
- Shalvari, town in Bombay, xii. 374.
- Sham Dás, mutineer leader (1857), whose village was destroyed by the Rájá of Farídkot, iv. 393.
- Shami, town in Rádhanpur State, Bombay, xii. 374.
- Shámli, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 374, 375.
- Shámli, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 375.
- Shámsábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 375.
- Shamsha, river in Mysore, xii. 375, 376.
- Shamsher Bahádúr, son of Alí Bahádúr of Bundelkhand, defeated by Colonel Powell, and deposed, iii. 156.
- Shámsherganj, village in Assam, xii. 376.
- Shams-ud-dín Altamsh. *See* Altamsh.
- Shams-ud-dín, Governor of Bengal, overran Noákháíl (1353), x. 341.
- Shánáns, toddy-drawers, generally demon-worshippers, in Madras Presidency, ix. 20; Tinneveli, xiii. 302.
- Shandus, aboriginal tribe in Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 300; Lower Burma, iii. 183, 184; their raids on the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448, 450.
- Shank or conch shells, found in and exported from Tinneveli, xiii. 308.
- Shanor, petty State in Rewá Kántha, xii. 376.
- Shans, in Amherst, i. 238, 242; Bassein, ii. 196; Lower Burma, iii. 182; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Henzada, v. 386; Prome, xi. 230; Rangoon, xi. 476, 477; Salwín Hill Tracts, xii. 175;

- Shwe-gyin, xii. 431; Taung-ngu, xiii. 224; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Shan-zu, near Twan-te, xiii. 386.
- Shápur, petty State in Káthiáwár. *See* Sháhpur.
- Sharabhoji, last Maráthá Rájá of Tanjore, ceded it to the Company (1799), xiii. 182; and died (1832), xiii. 183.
- Sháradánadi, river in Madras, xii. 376.
- Shárakpur, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 376.
- Shárakpur, town in Punjab, xii. 376, 377.
- Sharavati, river in S. India, xii. 377.
- Sharif Khán, Governor of Ellichpur (1741-52), deposed by the Nizám for pretending to equality, iv. 346.
- Sharkey, Mrs., maintained mission school for girls at Masulipatam for 31 years, ix. 355.
- Sharki Dynasty of Jaunpur, History of, vii. 152, x. 364, 365.
- Sharks' fins, exported from Chittagong, iii. 434.
- Sharretalai, town and *táluk* in Travancore, xii. 377.
- Shatal, pass in Punjab, xii. 377.
- Shaw, R. B., Resident at Mandalay, where he died (1879), iii. 229; quoted, on the Karakoram Pass, xii. 464.
- Shawl-edging, made at Gujránwála, v. 187; Kilá Sobha Singh, viii. 217; Narowál, x. 214; Siálkot, xii. 447, 448.
- Shawls, article 'India,' vi. 112; 603; an Indian jewelled shawl, vi. 604.
- Local notices*—Shawls made at Amritsar, i. 265; Benares, ii. 266; Delhi, iv. 197; Dera Nának, iv. 229; Fatehgarh, iv. 421; Gujrát, v. 197; Islámábád, vii. 26; Jalálpur, vii. 80; Kángra, vii. 426; Kashmír, viii. 73; Kistáwar, viii. 215; Lucknow, viii. 516; Ludhiána, viii. 523, 526; Núrpur, x. 419; Pathánekot, xi. 86; Punjab, xi. 287; Rámpur, xi. 460, xii. 494.
- Shawl-wool trade, at Leh, viii. 469.
- Sheep, article 'India,' vi. 521, 522.
- Local notices*—Afghánistán, i. 39; Chándá, iii. 353; Chitaldrúg, iii. 426; Garhwál, v. 21, 22; Húnsúr, v. 502; Jaisalmer, vii. 69; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Kolár, viii. 276; Ladákh, viii. 397; Madras, ix. 8, 9; Malvalli, ix. 266; Mandya, ix. 311; Nepál, x. 277, 278; Purniah, xi. 322; Rájputána, xi. 418; Saífganj, xii. 141; Sirmur, xii. 555; Túm-kúr, xiii. 379; Udaipur, xiii. 402.
- Sheep as beasts of burden in the Himálayas, article 'India,' vi. 10.
- Sheep, Wild, *uridd*, jungle sheep, etc., article 'India,' vi. 657. *Local notices*—Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bannu, ii. 90; Chamba, iii. 329; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Coorg, iv. 32; Gilghit, v. 78; Hassan, v. 346; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Hindu Kush, v. 419; Karáchi, vii. 445; Ladákh, viii. 397; Palmi Mountains, xi. 17; Pesháwar, xi. 147; Pishin, xi. 188; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 23; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shimoga, xii. 400.
- Shegáon, town in Berár, xii. 377, 378.
- Shekháwatí, province in Rájputána. *See* Shaikháwatí.
- Shekh Budín, sanitarium in Punjab. *See* Shaikh Budín.
- Shekohpura, ancient town in Punjab, xii. 378.
- Shellá, petty State in the Khási Hills, xii. 378.
- Shell-carving, at Dacca, iv. 16; Sylhet, xiii. 157.
- Shell-fish, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Faridpur, iv. 396; Madras Presidency, ix. 102; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; the Sundarbans, xiii. 389.
- Shell-lac, manufactured at Bírghúm, iii. 9; Lohárdagá, viii. 484; Mirzápur, ix. 462.
- Shell-lime. *See* Lime.
- Shendamangalam, xii. 378.
- Shendúrjana, town in Berár. *See* Senuúrjana.
- Shendurni, town in Bombay, xii. 378, 379.
- Sheng-dha-wai, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Shin-da-we.
- Sheng-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Shin-maw.
- Sheng-mút-tí, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Shin-mút-tí.
- Shenkotta, town and *táluk* in Travancore, xii. 379.
- Shegáon, town and Sub-division in Bombay. *See* Shivgáon.
- Sheopur, town in Gwalior State. *See* Seopur.
- Shepherd, Major, checked the advance of Amir Khán on Irich (1804), vii. 24.
- Sher, river in Central Provinces, xii. 379.
- Sheraingil, *táluk* in Travancore, xii. 379.
- Sher Ali, port in Bombay. *See* Shirálí.
- Sher Ali Khán, Amír of Afghánistán, interview with Lord Mayo at Ambála, i. 51; died in exile (1879), i. 52; his capture of Kandahár (1865), and recapture (1868), vii. 395.
- Shergarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 380.
- Shergarh, ruined village in Bengal, xii. 380.
- Shergháti, town in Bengal, xii. 380.
- Sherkot, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 380.

- Shermádevi, town in Madras, xii. 381.
- Sher Muhammad Khán, Nawáb of Chica-
cole, in Vizagapatam (1652), iii. 21;
ruled over Ganjam, v. 3.
- Sher Muhammad Khán, Nawáb of Dera
Ismáil Khán, lost part of his territory
to the Sikhs (1821), and the rest (1836),
iv. 221.
- Sheroda, State in Káthiáwár. *See* Shi-
roda.
- Sherpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii.
381.
- Sherpur, town in Bográ District, Bengal,
xii. 381.
- Sherpur, town in Maimansingh District,
Bengal, xii. 381, 382.
- Sherpur, town and Sub-division in Bom-
bay. *See* Shirpur.
- Sherring's, Rev. M. A., *Hindu Tribes and
Castes*, vi. 193 (footnote 1); 194 (foot-
notes 2, 3, and 4); 195 (footnote 2);
221 (footnote 4).
- Sher Sháh, Afghán Emperor of Delhi
(1540-45), killed while storming the
fortress of Kálinjar, article 'India,' vi.
291. *Local notices*—Defeated Hum-
áyún at Chausá (1539), iii. 378; took
Delhi (1540), and built fortress of Sa-
limgarh, iv. 193; attempted to settle
Etáwah, iv. 371; sacked Gaur (1537),
v. 36; took Gwalior (1543), v. 236;
killed at Kálinjar, vii. 332; defeated
Humáyún at Kanauj (1540), vii. 386;
took Raisin (1543), xi. 380; took
Rohtágarh (1539), xii. 78; built fort
of Rotás (1540), xii. 80; his mausoleum
at Sáserám, xii. 273; terminus of his
Great Trunk Road at Sonárgaon, xiii.
59.
- Sher Sháh, village in the Punjab, xii.
382.
- Sher Singh, Sikh general, defeated Say-
yid Ahmad at Derband (1827), iv.
229; defeated at Gujrát (1849), v.
190; repaired the Khanwah Canal
(1843), viii. 165; commander-in-chief
in second Sikh war, xi. 266; action at
Rámnagar, xi. 452; laid down arms at
Ráwal Pindi (1849), xii. 36, 37; action
at Sadullápur, xii. 97.
- Shervaráyar Malai. *See* Shevaroy Hills.
- Shetrunja (Satrunjaya), place of pilgrim-
age. *See* Pálitána.
- Shevaroy, hill range in Madras, xii. 382-
385.
- Shiah Posh. *See* Káfirs.
- Shiahs, one of the great Muhammadan
sects. *See* Muhammadans, the Popu-
lation section of each District article,
and especially Faizábád, iv. 383;
Jaunpur, vii. 154; Lucknow District,
viii. 496, 497, city, v. 515.
- Shiár, pass in Punjab, xii. 385.
- Shibi, village in Mysore, xii. 385.
- Shidhpur, town in Baroda. *See* Sidhpur.
- Shi-gun, village in Lower Burma, xii.
385.
- Shikáris or Daphers, Muhammadan class
in Haidarábád (Sind), v. 277.
- Shikárpur, District in Sind, xii. 385-394;
physical aspects, 385, 386; history,
386-392; population, 392, 393; agri-
culture, 393; natural calamities, 393;
commerce and trade, 393; administra-
tion, 393, 394; medical aspects, 394.
- Shikárpur, *tdluk* in Sind, xii. 394.
- Shikárpur, town in Sind, xii. 394-396.
- Shikárpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii.
396.
- Shikárpur, *tdluk* in Mysore, xii. 396.
- Shikárpur, village in Mysore, xii. 396,
397.
- Shikohábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces,
xii. 397.
- Shikohábád, town in N.-W. Provinces,
xii. 397, 398.
- Shillong, hill station and administrative
head-quarters of Assam, xii. 398, 399.
- Shillong, mountain range in Assam, xii.
399.
- Shimoga, District in Mysore, xii. 399-
406; physical aspects, 399, 400; his-
tory, 400, 401; population, 401-403;
agriculture, 403, 404; manufactures
and trade, 404; administration, 404,
405; medical aspects, 405, 406.
- Shimoga, town and *tdluk* in Mysore, xii.
406.
- Shimshupa, river in Mysore. *See* Sham-
sha.
- Shin-da-we, pagoda in Lower Burma,
xii. 406.
- Shingnapur, town in Bombay, xii. 406,
407.
- Shin-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii.
407.
- Shin-mút-tí, pagoda in Lower Burma,
xii. 407.
- Shins, tribe in Gilghit, v. 78, 80, 81;
the Hindu Kush, v. 417, 418.
- Ship-building in Balasor, ii. 4; Chitta-
gong, iii. 441; Coringa, iv. 32;
Damán, iv. 102; Maulmain, ix. 372;
Rangoon, xi. 485, 486.
- Shiron, town in Baroda, xii. 407.
- Shirálí, port in Bombay, xii. 407.
- Shiroda, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii.
407.
- Shirol, town in Bombay, xii. 407.
- Shirpur, Sub-division in Bombay, xii.
407, 408.
- Shirpur, town in Bombay, xii. 408.
- Shisham trees, found in Alláhábád, i.
190; Assam, i. 349; Azamgarh, i.
393; Bannu, ii. 89; Bareilly, ii. 138;
Betúl, ii. 329; Bhakkar, ii. 358;

- Bijnaur, ii. 428; Bombay Presidency, iii. 44; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Damán, iv. 102; Eastern Dwars, iv. 329; Jashpur, vii. 145; Kánga, vii. 412; Karor, viii. 48; Kheri, viii. 190; the Konkán, viii. 292; Kulsi, viii. 335; Lahore, viii. 404; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Mánpuri, ix. 202; Mehar, ix. 396; Monghyr, ix. 480; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Nepal, x. 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380; Oudh, x. 482; Pesháwar, xi. 146; Punjab, xi. 280; Purl, xi. 301; Rái Bareli, xi. 353; Ratnágiri, xii. 3; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 21; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Sháhpur, xii. 360; Sind, xii. 506; Singhbhúm, xii. 521; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 439.
- Shiurájpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 408, 409.
- Shiurájpur, town in Cawnpur District, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 409.
- Shiurájpur, village in Alláhábád District, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 409.
- Shiurájpur, village in Fatehpur District, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 409.
- Shivagangá, town and estate in Madras. *See* Sivagangá.
- Shivagangá, hill in Mysore. *See* Sivagangá.
- Shivbara, petty Bhíl State in Bombay. *See* Dang States.
- Shivgaón, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 409, 410.
- Shivgaón, town in Bombay, xii. 410.
- Shivner, hill fort in Bombay, xii. 410, 411.
- Shiyali, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xii. 411.
- Sholágarh, town in Bengal, xii. 411.
- Sholangipuram, town in Madras. *See* Sholinghar.
- Sholápur, District in Bombay, xii. 411-420; physical aspects, 411, 412; history, 412, 413; population, 413, 414; agriculture, 414, 415; irrigation, 415, 416; forests, 416; natural calamities, 416, 417; trade, communications, etc., 417, 418; administration, 418, 419; medical aspects, 419, 420.
- Sholápur, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 420.
- Sholápur, town in Bombay, xii. 420-422.
- Sholawandán, town in Madras, xii. 422.
- Sholinghar, town in Madras, xii. 422, 423.
- Shorápur, formerly a tributary State of the Nizám, now a part of his dominions, xii. 423, 424.
- Shore, Sir John, Governor-General of India, Lord Teignmouth (1793-98), article 'India,' vi. 394. *Local notices*—Framed the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, ii. 279; refused to interfere in the war between the Nizám and the Maráthás, v. 251; his description of his life as Political Agent at Murshidábád (1771-73), x. 37.
- Shorkot, ancient town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 424.
- Shortt, Dr., quoted, on the Kotas, viii. 301; on the Nílgiiri hill tribes, x. 310-312; on the Nílgiiri cromlechs, x. 323.
- Shrankají Náráyan Sachiv, took Sinhgárh (1706), xii. 544.
- Shrávan-belgola, village with statue of Gomateswara in Mysore, xii. 424, 425.
- Shrigonda, town and Sub-division in Bombay. *See* Srígonda.
- Shrines common to different faiths, article 'India,' vi. 203.
- Shrines. *See* Temples and Tombs of Muhammadan saints.
- Shrivardhan, town in Bombay. *See* Srivardhán.
- Shujá, Sultán, son of Sháh Jahán, murdered by the king of Arakan (1661), i. 152; Governor of Bengal (1639-60), ii. 278; granted site of a factory in Bengal to the East India Company (1640), v. 491; rebelled, and was finally defeated by Mír Jumlá (1660), xiii. 166.
- Shujábád, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 425, 426.
- Shujábád, town in Punjab, xii. 426.
- Shujá-ud-daulá, Nawáb of Oudh (1756-80), his wars with the Rohillás, ii. 139, 140; invaded Bengal with Sháh Alam, ii. 255; ceded Cawnpur and Fatehgárh to the East India Company (1765), iii. 291; made Faizábád his capital (1760), iv. 382, 388; conquered Rohilkhand (1774) with British help, iv. 411; defeated the Rohillás at East Fatehganj, iv. 419; surrendered Fatehpur to the Emperor (1765), and bought it back from the British (1774), iv. 424; his reign in Oudh and treaties with the Company, x. 489, 490; his behaviour at the battle of Pánipat (1761), xi. 45, 46; founded Sháhganj, xii. 342.
- Shujá-ud-dín Khán, Nawáb of Bengal (1705-39), ii. 278; conquered Tipperah (1733), xiii. 314.
- Shútar Gardán, pass in Afghánistán, xii. 426.
- Shwe An-daw, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 426.
- Shwe Dagon, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 426-428.
- Shwe-daung, town and township in Lower Burma, xii. 428.
- Shwe-gyin, District in Lower Burma, xii. 428-434; physical aspects, 429, 430; population, 430-432; agriculture, 432,

- 433; manufactures and communications, 433; administration, 433, 434; climate, 434.
- Shwe-gyin, township in Lower Burma, xii. 434, 435.
- Shwe-gyin, town in Lower Burma, xii. 435.
- Shwe-gyin, river in Lower Burma, xii. 435.
- Shwe-laung, township in Lower Burma, xii. 435, 436.
- Shwe-le, river in Lower Burma, xii. 436.
- Shwe-le, township in Lower Burma, xii. 436.
- Shwe-maw-daw, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 436, 437.
- Shwe-myin-din, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 437.
- Shwe-nat-taung, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 437.
- Shwe-nyaung-bin, river in Lower Burma, xii. 437.
- Shwe-san-daw, pagoda in Rangoon District, Lower Burma, xii. 437, 438.
- Shwe-san-daw, pagoda in Promé District, Lower Burma, xii. 438, 439.
- Shwe-theik-lut, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 439.
- Shwe-tsu-taung-byi, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Shwe-myin-din.
- Shwe-tsway-daw, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Shwe An-daw.
- Siál Rájpúts, ruled in Jehlam, vii. 170; in Jhang, vii. 207-209.
- Siáldah, village in Bengal, xii. 439.
- Siálkot, District in Punjab, xii. 439-450; physical aspects, 439-441; history, 441-443; population, 443-445; houses, dress, and manner of life, 445, 446; agriculture, 446, 447; commerce and trade, 447, 448; means of communication, 448; administration, 448, 449; medical aspects, 449, 450.
- Siálkot, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 450.
- Siálkot, town and cantonment in Punjab, xii. 450-452.
- Siáltek, village in Assam, xii. 452, 453.
- Siam, trans-frontier trade with, article 'India,' vi. 589, 590.
- Siána, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Siyána.
- Siárkhawas, gipsy-like people in Balrámpur, ii. 25.
- Siársol, coal-mine in Bengal, xii. 453.
- Sibi, District in Southern Afghánistán, ceded to the British (1881), xii. 453-458; physical aspects, 453-455; agriculture, 455; population, 455, 456; trade, etc., 456, 457; history, 457, 458.
- Sibi, village in Mysore. *See* Shibi.
- Sibpur, suburb of Howrah town, Bengal, xii. 458, 459.
- Sibságar, District in Assam, xii. 459-472; physical aspects, 459, 460; history, 461, 462; population, 463-465; material condition of the people, 465, 466; agriculture, 466, 467; spare land, 467; landless labouring classes, 467, 468; natural calamities, 468; manufactures, 468, 469; commerce and trade, 469; tea cultivation and manufacture, 469; means of communication, 469; administration, 469-471; medical aspects, 471.
- Sibságar, town and Sub-division in Assam, xii. 472.
- Siddhápúr, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 472, 473.
- Siddhápúr, village in Bombay, xii. 473.
- Siddhaur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xii. 473.
- Siddheshwara, peak in Coorg, xii. 473.
- Siddheswar, village in Assam, xii. 474.
- Sidhaut, town and *idluk* in Madras, xii. 474.
- Sidhis, descendants of African slaves in Haidarábád (Sind), v. 277; Janjirá, vii. 139; North Kánara, vii. 371.
- Sidhpur, town in Baroda, xii. 474.
- Sidlaghátá, *idluk* in Mysore, xii. 474, 475.
- Sidlaghátá, town in Mysore, xii. 475.
- Sidli, one of the Eastern Dwárs, Assam, xii. 475.
- Sieges and assaults, in which Asiatics only were engaged, Ajaigarh (1800), i. 112; Ajmere (1791), i. 131; Biána (1004), ii. 418; Borsad (1748), iii. 90; Champáner (1482-94, 1535), iii. 333; Deogiri, now Daulatábád (1294), iv. 259; Gingi (1690-98), v. 83, 84; Golconda (1687), v. 144; Gooty (1776), v. 160; Gurdáspur (1712), v. 214; Hoshangábád (1795, 1802, 1809), v. 443, 444; Janjirá (1682), vii. 141; Kálinjar (1202, 1530, 1534, 1570), vii. 332; Kamlágarh (1840), vii. 353; Kandahár (1737), vii. 392; Mankará (1821), ix. 337; Múltán (1818), x. 4; Parendá (1630, 1633), xi. 62; Páwagarh (1484), xi. 122; Purandhar (1665), xi. 298; Ráhatgarh (1807), xi. 345; Rámnagar (1795), xi. 452; Sambalpur (1797), xii. 179, 180; Sámppaon (1683), xii. 191; Sátára (1599-1606), xii. 274; Seopur (1816), xii. 316; Singaurgarh, xii. 529; Sinhgarh (1665, 1670, 1702), xii. 544; Sohágpur (1803), xiii. 47; Somnáth (1024-26), xiii. 51; Surat (1573), xiii. 120; Udaipur (1769), xiii. 409; Vellore (1676), xiii. 467; Warangal (1309), xiii. 521.
- Sieges and assaults, in which Europeans were engaged, Ahmádábád (1780), i. 95; Ahmadnagar (1803), i. 109; Ajai-

garh (1809), i. 112; Aligarh (1803), i. 170, 171, 178; Ambúr (1768), i. 230; Arcot (1751, 1760), i. 309, 310; Arni (1751, 1782), i. 332; Arrah (1857), i. 333, 334; Asirgarh (1803, 1819), i. 339; Bangalore (1791), ii. 69; Bassein (1739, 1780), ii. 191, 192; Belgaum (1818), ii. 239; Bhartpur (1805, 1827), ii. 374; Bobbili (1756), iii. 21; Broach (1771, 1772), iii. 109; Cawnpur (1857), iii. 282, 283, 291, 292; Chánda (1818), iii. 350; Chengalpat (1752), iii. 389; Chilambaram (1753, 1759, 1781), iii. 412, 413; Coimbatore (1791), iv. 16; Cuddalore (1758, 1783), iv. 46; Delhi (1804), iv. 193, (1857), iv. 194, 195; Dig (1804), iv. 286; Diu (1538, 1545), iv. 307; Gáwilgarh (1803), v. 43; Ghazni (1841, 1842), v. 72; Gingi (1761), v. 83; Gurramkonda (1791, 1792), v. 224, 225; Háthras (1817), v. 355; Hinglájgarh (1804), v. 422; Honáwar (1783, 1784), v. 440; Húglí (1629), v. 491; Jaitak (1814, 1815), vii. 71; Jalálábád (1841, 1842), vii. 76; Jamálábád (1799), vii. 118; Kálinjar (1812), vii. 333; Kálpi (1803), vii. 342; Kalyán (1780-82), vii. 346; Kamóná (1807), vii. 353; Kandahár (1842), vii. 393, 394, (1880), vii. 396; Karúr (1760, 1783, 1790), viii. 52; Káveripuram (1769), viii. 106; Kondapilli (1768), viii. 287; Kondavír (1757), viii. 288; Lahár (1780), viii. 400; Lucknow (1857, 1858), viii. 513-515; Maláun (1815), ix. 237; Málegáon (1818), ix. 254; Mandlá (1818), ix. 303; Mandrák (1857), ix. 309; Mangalore (1783, 1784), ix. 313; Masulipatam (1759), ix. 354; Monierkhál (1871), ix. 491; Múltán (1848, 1849), x. 5; Nalápáni (1814), x. 181; Nandidrúg (1791), x. 192; Nellore (1757), x. 272; Páwargarh (1844), xi. 122; Pegu (1852), xi. 128; Perumakal (1759), xi. 140, 141; Purandhar (1818), xi. 298; Ragauli (1809), xi. 344; Ráhatgarh (1858), xi. 346; Ráigarh (1818), xi. 364; Sásni (1803), xi. 273; Savandrúg (1791), xii. 294; Seringapatam (1792, 1799), xii. 319, 320; Settipadai (1753), xii. 321; Sholápur (1818), xii. 421; Sikhar (1781), xii. 483; Sinharh (1818), xii. 544; Tellicherry (1780-82), xiii. 237; Thána (1774), xiii. 258; Tiágar (1790), xiii. 293; Tiruvannamalai, xiii. 329; Trichinopoly (1749-54), xiii. 356, 357; Vellore (1780-82), xiii. 468; Vizagapatam (1710), xiii. 498; Wandiwash (1752, 1757, 1759, 1760, 1780-83), xiii. 517, 518.

Sigúr Ghát, pass in Madras. See Seghur.

Sihonda, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 475, 476.

Sihor, town in Káthiáwár, xii. 476.

Sihor, town in Bhopál State. See Sehore.

Sihorá, petty State in Rewá Kántha, xii. 476.

Sihorá, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 476.

Sihorá, town in Jabalpur District, Central Provinces, xii. 477.

Sihorá, town in Bhandará District, Central Provinces, xii. 477.

Sijakpur, petty State in Káthiáwár. See Sejakpur.

Sijauli, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 477.

Sijawal, *taluk* in Sind, xii. 477.

Siju, village and coal-mines in Assam, xii. 477.

Sikandarábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 477, 478.

Sikandarábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 478.

Sikandarábád, town and cantonment in Haidarábád State. See Secunderábád.

Sikandar Lodi, Emperor, took Biána (1491), ii. 418; conquered Sambhal (1498), ix. 506; destroyed temples of Muttra, x. 54; took Narwár (1506), x. 227; founded Shikárpur (N.-W. P.), xii. 396; founded Sikandarábád (1498), xii. 478; and Sikandra (1495), xii. 481.

Sikandarpur, *parganá* in Oudh, xii. 478-480.

Sikandarpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 480.

Sikandra, village in Agra District, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 480, 481; tomb of Akbar at, article 'India,' vi. 295.

Sikandra, village in Allahábád District, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 481, 482.

Sikandra Ráo, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 482.

Sikar, town in Rájputána, xii. 482.

Sikhar, town and fort in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 482, 483.

Sikhs, history of the. Nának, the founder of the religious sect, article 'India,' vi. 223; 410; Ranjít Singh, the founder of the kingdom, 410, 411; first Sikh war (1845); battles of Múdkí, Firozsháh, Aliwál, and Sobráon, 411; second Sikh war (1848-49); battles of Chilianwála and Gujrát, 412, 413; annexation of the Punjab and its pacification, 413; loyalty of the Sikhs during the Mutiny of 1857, 419, 420. *Local notices*—Their defeat at Aliwál, i. 182; their *gúrús* and history in Amritsar, i. 256, 257; their attempts to conquer Bannu, ii. 91; the battle of Chilianwála, iii. 414, 415; incursions into Dehra Dún,

- iv. 171; conquered Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 221; conquered Firozpur, iv. 440; the first Sikh war fought in that District, iv. 441; defeated at Firozsháh, iv. 449; conquered Gujránwála, v. 181, 182; and Gujrát, in which second Sikh war was fought, v. 190; conquered Hazára with difficulty, v. 361, 362; and Hoshiárpur, v. 453; their conquest and oppressive rule in the Jálándhar Doáb, vii. 85, 86; conquered Jehlam, vii. 169; defeated the Gurkhás in Kángra, and conquered that District, vii. 416, 417; conquest of Karnál and misgovernment there, viii. 20, 21; conquered Kashmír (1819), viii. 61; stormed Kasúr (1763, 1770), and at last conquered it (1809), viii. 84; in Kúlu, viii. 339; ruled in Lahore, viii. 406; conquered Ludhiána, viii. 520; their attack on Máler Kotla, which ended in the treaty of 1809, ix. 255; their defeat at Múdkí, ix. 528; their invasions, conquest, and rule in Múltán, x. 4, 5; conquest of Muzaffarnagar, x. 69; their history in Patiála, xi. 88-90; invasion and final conquest of Pesháwar, xi. 149; their rise and history in the Punjab, xi. 262-266; the Sikh wars and treaties of Lahore, xi. 265-267; action at Rám Nagar, xi. 452; their history in Ráwal Pindi, xii. 24, 25, where they laid down their arms (1849), xii. 36, 37; action at Sadullápur, xii. 97; their invasions of Saháranpur, xii. 116, 117; defeated by the British at Charáon (1804), xii. 117; in Sháhpur, xii. 362, 363; invasions of Siálkot, xii. 442; partial conquest of Sirsá, xiii. 11; defeat at Sobráon, xiii. 45; invasion of Spiti (1841), xiii. 70. *See also* Ranjít Singh.
- Sikhs, an important section of the population in Ambála, i. 216, 217; Amritsar, i. 257; Bundála, iii. 150; Gujránwála, v. 183; Gujrát, v. 192; Gurdáspur, v. 209; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 278; Jehlam, vii. 170; Karáchi, vii. 447; Lahore, viii. 507; the Punjab, xi. 273, 274; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 26; Sháhpur, xii. 364; Siálkot, xii. 444; Sind, xii. 517, 519; Sirsá, xiii. 13.
- Sikh temples. *See* Temples, Sikh.
- Sikkim, Native State in the Eastern Himálayas, xii. 483-488; physical aspects, 483, 484; history, 484, 485; population, 485, 486; agriculture, land tenures, and revenue system, xii. 486, 487; commerce and trade, 487, 488; climate and medical aspects, 488.
- Sikrol, suburb of Benares city, xii. 448.
- Siládatiya, Buddhist king of Northern India (634 A.D.), vi. 156.
- Silái, river in Bengal, xii. 488.
- Silána, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 448.
- Silánáth, village in Bengal, xii. 488, 489.
- Silanchís, Pathán tribe in Sibi, xii. 456.
- Silang, mountain range and station in Assam. *See* Shillong.
- Silchár, town and cantonment in Assam, xii. 489.
- Silhetí, petty chiefship in the Central Provinces, xii. 489.
- Silk and sericulture, article 'India,' vi. 511-515; the Company's factories, 511, 512; area and out-turn, 512, 513; silk-weaving in Bengal, Burma, and Assam, 602, 603; jungle silks (*tasar*), 513, 514; steam silk factories, 603.
- Silk manufacture, spinning, weaving, etc.: in Adoni, i. 26; Afghánistán, i. 39; Ahmadábád, i. 96; Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Aláhýár-jo-Tando, i. 161; Amráoti, i. 251; Amritsar, i. 265; Anandpur (Bengal), i. 273; South Arcot, i. 326; Assam, i. 367; Attikuppa, i. 381; Bagalkot, i. 413; Baháwalpur, i. 422; Bangalore, ii. 64, 70; Bánkúrá, ii. 85; Bardwán, ii. 132; Batála, ii. 216; Behar, ii. 228; Benares, ii. 266; Bengal, ii. 309; Berhampur (Madras), ii. 324; Bírhmú, iii. 6, 7, 9; Bishnupur, iii. 17; Bográ, iii. 30; Bulsár, iii. 349; Burhánpur, iii. 165; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper Burma, iii. 217; Chándá, iii. 354, 355; Chanráypatna, iii. 369; Chilambaram, iii. 412; Chitaldrúg, iii. 426; Cutch, iv. 62; Darrang, iv. 147, 148; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 218; Deulgaon Rájá, iv. 230; Dhárwár, iv. 264; Dindigál, v. 301; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 334; Ganutiá, v. 10; Goálpará, v. 117; Gudur, v. 178; Guledgarh, v. 197; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 228; Hanthawadi, v. 316; Hassan, v. 349; Húglí, v. 496; Jekal, v. 509; Jehlam, vii. 175; Kaládgi, vii. 319; Kamptí, vii. 354; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kashmír, viii. 74; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Kengeri, viii. 114, 115; Khairpur, viii. 135; Khusháb, viii. 213, xii. 366; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kilá Sobhá Singh, viii. 217; Jaggayapet in Kistna, viii. 232; Kolár, viii. 277; Koratagiri, viii. 296; Kuch Behar, viii. 324; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 387; Lahore, viii. 418; Lakhimpur, viii. 434; Maheswar, ix. 173; Maimansingh, ix. 198; Maldah, ix. 245, 246; Mánbhúm, ix. 284; Mandalay, ix. 290; Margrá, ix. 345; Mau Nátbhanjan, ix. 373; Maureswar, ix. 374; Memári, ix. 405; Midnapur, ix. 430-434; Múltán, x. 13; Murshidábád, x. 28, 29; Nawánagar, x. 235; Nowgong, x. 412; Paithan, x. 530; Pákpattan, x. 533;

- Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Pauní, xi. 120; Phaltán, xi. 164; Poona, xi. 209-213; Porbandar, xi. 215; Prome, xi. 233; Púddúcottái, xi. 237, 238; Punjab, xi. 278; Rájsháhí, xi. 435; Rangoon, xi. 479; Rangpur, xi. 498; Ránibennúr, xi. 503; Rásipur, xi. 513; Sandoway, xii. 203; Sângarhi, xii. 217; Santál Parganá, xii. 234; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sholápur, xii. 418; Shwe-gyin, xii. 433; Siálkot, xii. 448; Sibságar, xii. 468; Sinnár, xii. 545; Sohággpur, xiii. 47; Tanjore, xiii. 191, 196; Tatta, xiii. 218; Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; Thána, xiii. 257; Tunkúr, xiii. 379; Wálájápet, xiii. 515; Yeola, xiii. 555.
- Silkworms, Rearing of: in Assam, i. 367; Bírbbúm, iii. 7-9; Darrang, iv. 147, 148; Gurdáspur, v. 212; Howrah, v. 462; Lakhimpur, viii. 432-435; Nowgong, x. 412; Sibságar, xii. 466, 467. *See also* Mulberries.
- Silk, *Tasar*. *See* *Tasar* silk.
- Sillána, Native State in Central India. *See* Sailána.
- Siller, river in Madras, xii. 489.
- Silondí, town in Central Provinces, xii. 489.
- Silpáta, village and fair in Assam, xii. 490.
- Silt islands in the Brahmaputra, article 'India,' vi. 14, 15; in the estuaries and along the sea-face of Bengal, vi. 24, 25.
- Silva, Bernardo Peres de, native of Goa, made Governor-General of Portuguese India (1835), but overthrown on proposing reforms, v. 106.
- Silveira, Antonio de, defended Diu against Muhammad III. of Gujarát (1538), iv. 307.
- Silver, found in Afghánistán, i. 36; Akráni, i. 148; Bálághát, i. 412; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Upper Burma, iii. 211; grey carbonate of, found in Dhárwar, iv. 258; Garhwál, v. 22; Jaora, vii. 142; Kángra, vii. 413; Lálmái Hills, viii. 458; Madras, ix. 6; Nágá Hills, x. 144; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Nandikanama, x. 193; Santál Parganá, xii. 217.
- Silver work, in Lower Burma, iii. 198; Cutch, iv. 62; Dábha, iv. 76; Dacca, iv. 86; Gopámau (*arsis*), v. 163; Khairpur, viii. 135; Khási Hills, viii. 178; Makhi, ix. 215; Násik, x. 223; Pánpát, xi. 47; Poona, xi. 209; Vizagapatam, xiii. 494, 498. *See also* Gold and Silver.
- Sim, Major, his experiments in deepening the Pámbam Passage (1828), xi. 22.
- Simgá, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 490.
- Simháchalam, temple in Madras. *See* Sinháchalam.
- Simla, District in Punjab, xii. 490-495; physical aspects, 490-492; history, 492; population, 492, 493; agriculture, 493, 494; commerce, communications, etc., 494; administration, 494; educational establishments, 494, 495; medical aspects, 495.
- Simla, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 495.
- Simla, hill station, sanitarium, and summer capital of British India, xii. 496-498.
- Simla Hill States, collection of twenty-three Native States, surrounding the sanitarium of Simla, xii. 498-501; table of area and population, xii. 499.
- Simráon, ruined town in Bengal, xii. 501, 502.
- Simrauta, *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 502.
- Sinawan, *tahsil* in Punjab. *See* Sanawan.
- Sinhal Pahár, mountain spur in Bengal, xii. 502.
- Sinchulá, hill range in Bengal, xii. 502.
- Sinclair, Major, stormed hill fort of Hinglájgarh (1804), v. 422.
- Sind, Province or Commissionership of British India under Governor of Bombay, xii. 502-525; table of area and population, 503; physical aspects, 504-508; trees, 506, 507; fauna, 507; history, 508-516; population, 516-519; cities and towns, 519, 520; agriculture, 520, 521; commerce and communications, 521-523; statistics of wheat trade, 522; administration, 523, 524; education, 524; medical aspects, 524, 525.
- Sindewáhí, town in Central Provinces, xii. 525.
- Sindgi, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 525, 526.
- Sindgi, village in Bombay, xii. 526.
- Sindhia, the family name of the ruler of the Maráthá State of Gwalior in Central India; rise of the family to power, article 'India,' vi. 322; wars with the English, 323.
- Sindhia, Daulat Ráo, Mahárájá of Gwalior (1794-1827), obtained Ahmadnagar (1797), i. 108; ceded Ajmere to the East India Company (1818), i. 122; defeated at Assaye (1803), i. 374; repaired temple of Deoprayág, iv. 205; had to give up Gohád, Gwalior, and Dholpur (1804), but got back two first from Lord Cornwallis (1805), iv. 277; sacked Fatehkheda before Assaye, iv. 422; helped chief of Garhákota against the Rájá of Nágpur, v. 13; his history, v. 230-232; defeated by Jaswant Ráo Holkar (1802), vii. 6; conquered Chanderi (1811-14), viii.

- 448; war declared against him when encamped at Malkápur (1803), ix. 259; took Ráhatgarh (1807), xi. 345; overran Sunth (1819), but persuaded to withdraw, xiii. 115; removed his capital from Ujjain to Gwalior (1810), xiii. 417.
- Sindhia, Jaiáji Ráo, Mahárája of Gwalior (1843-1886), placed in power by the British after the battle of Mahárájpur; his conduct in the Mutiny, v. 233; his banner, v. 234.
- Sindhia, Jhankují, Mahárája of Gwalior (1827-43), the disturbances between him and Baiza Báí, v. 232, 233.
- Sindia, Mahadáji, took Agra (1784), and besieged there (1787) till relieved by De Boigne, i. 70; took Koil (1784), and organized his troops there, i. 170; obtained Broach by treaty of Salbái, iii. 109; took Delhi, and the person of the Emperor (1788), iv. 193; took Dholpur (1782), iv. 276; took Gwalior (1777 and 1782), iv. 277; his history, v. 230; conquered Jodhpur and annexed Ajmere, vii. 241; defeated Rájá of Jodhpur at Merta (1754), ix. 415; defeated with the rest of the Maráthás at Pánapat (1761), xi. 45-47; took Páwagarh (1771), xi. 122; his intervention in Mewár and lands ceded to him, xiii. 405-407; granted away Jáwal (1788), xiii. 549.
- Sindhia, Ranojí, founder of the Sindhia dynasty, his history, v. 230; took Sindkher about 1743, xii. 527.
- Sindhia-pura, petty State in Rewá Kántha, xii. 526.
- Sindhorá, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 526.
- Sindí, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 526.
- Sindis, or inhabitants of Sind, their character, Haidarábád (Sind), v. 276; Sind, xii. 517, 518.
- Sindkher, town in Berár, xii. 526, 527.
- Sindkhera, town in Bombay, xii. 527.
- Sindúr*, or red lead, at Sonwáni, xiii. 64.
- Sindurjana, town in Berár. *See* Sendurjana.
- Sindwa, village and fort in Central India, xii. 527, 528.
- Singa, pass in Punjab, xii. 528.
- Singálílá, hill range in Bengal, xii. 528.
- Singampunári, village in Madras, xii. 528.
- Singánallúr, village in Madras, xii. 528.
- Singanmat, peak in Bengal, xii. 528.
- Singapur, town in Madras, xii. 528.
- Singarapet, pass in Madras. *See* Chennagama.
- Singaurgarh, hill fort in Central Provinces, xii. 528, 529.
- Singh, Sir Digbijai, Rája of Balrámpur, saved Delafosse, and the survivors of Cawnpur massacre (1857), i. 451; sheltered Mr. Wingfield, Commissioner of Gonda, in his fort, and was largely rewarded, x. 149, 150.
- Singha and Sena dynasties of Suráshtra (70 B.C.-235 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 182.
- Singhají, local saint, to whom temples are erected in Hoshangábád and Nimár, and founder of the sect of the Singhapanthis, iii. 316.
- Singhána, town in Rájputána, xii. 529.
- Singhapanthis, sect in the Central Provinces, iii. 316.
- Singhbhúm, District in Bengal, xii. 529-541; physical aspects, 529-531; minerals, 531; forests, jungle products, etc., 531, 532; history, 532-534; population, 534-536; the Hos or Larka Kols, 535; material condition of the people, 536, 537; agriculture, 537, 538; land tenures, 538; natural calamities, 539; commerce and trade, 539; administration, 539, 540; medical aspects, 540, 541.
- Singheswarthán, village with elephant fair in Bengal, xii. 541.
- Singhpur, town in Central Provinces, xii. 541.
- Singhpur, petty State in Bombay, xii. 541.
- Singimárá, village in Assam, xii. 541.
- Singimárá, river in Bengal, xii. 541.
- Singlá, river in Assam, xii. 542.
- Singpho Hills, tract of country on Assam frontier, xii. 542.
- Singphos, aboriginal tribe in Upper Burma, iii. 212; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Singpho Hills, xii. 542.
- Singraulí, tract of land in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 542.
- Singraur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 542, 543.
- Sinháchalam, temple in Madras, xii. 543.
- Sinhgarh, hill fort in Bombay, xii. 543, 544.
- Sinjhauli Sháhzádpur, town in Oudh, xii. 544.
- Sinnar, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 544.
- Sinnar, town in Bombay, xii. 544, 545.
- Siobára, petty Bhíl State in Bombay. *See* Dang States.
- Siohára, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 545.
- Siprá, river in Central India, xii. 545.
- Sira, *tdruk* in Mysore, xii. 545.
- Sira, town in Mysore, xii. 545, 546.
- Siraguppa, town in Madras, xii. 546.
- Sirájanj, Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 546.
- Sirájanj, town in Bengal, xii. 546-550;

- its river trade, 547-549; Jute Company, 549, 550.
- Sirāj-ud-daulā, Nawāb of Bengal (1756-57), article 'India,' vi. 380-382; capture of Calcutta by, the Black Hole, 380, 381; recapture of Calcutta and the battle of Plassey, 381, 382. *Local notices*—His victory at Baldiābārī, ii. 11; in Rohilkhand, ii. 139, 140; took Fort-William (1756), and perpetrated atrocity of the Black Hole at Calcutta, iii. 241; took Kāsimbāzār (1757), viii. 84; his trick on Alī Vardī Khān, x. 36; built the Motījhil palace at Murshidābād, x. 36; his tomb there, x. 36; defeated at Plassey (1757), xi. 194; defeated Shankat Jang, governor of Purniah, at Nawābganj, xi. 324.
- Siran, river in Punjab, xii. 551.
- Sirasgāon, town in Berār, xii. 551.
- Sirāthu, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 551.
- Sirāthu, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 551, 552.
- Sirdhāna, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sardhāna.
- Sirgujā, Native State in Bengal. *See* Sargujā.
- Sirhind, tract of country in Punjab, xii. 552.
- Sirhind Canal, in Punjab, xii. 552; article 'India,' vi. 532. *Local notices*—Ambāla, i. 215; Firozpur, iv. 444; Ludhiāna, viii. 519.
- Sirmur, one of the sub-Himālayan or Hill States in Punjab, xii. 552-556; physical aspects, 553; minerals, 553; 554; history, 554; population, 554, 555; products, dress, and religion, 555; medical aspects, 555, 556.
- Sirohi, Native State in Rājputāna, xiii. 1-7; physical aspects, 1-3; geology, 2; forests, 2, 3; history, 3, 4; population, 4, 5; agriculture, 5; land tenures, 5, 6; natural calamities, 6; education, communications, etc., 6; medical aspects, 6, 7.
- Sirohi, capital of Sirohi State, xiii. 7.
- Sirrol, suburb of Benares. *See* Sikrol.
- Sironchā, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 7.
- Sironj, *parganā* and town in Tonk State, Rājputāna, xiii. 7, 8.
- Sirpur, town in Berār, xiii. 8.
- Sirsā, District in Punjab, xiii. 8-19; physical aspects, 8-11; history, 11, 12; population, 12-14; material condition of the people, 14, 15; occupations, 15, 16; agriculture, 16, 17; natural calamities, 17; commerce and trade, 17, 18; means of communication, 18; administration, 18, 19; medical aspects, 19.
- Sirsā, *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 19, 20.
- Sirsā, town in Punjab, xiii. 20, 21.
- Sirsā, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 21.
- Sirsi, Sub-division in Bombay, xiii. 21.
- Sirsi, town in Bombay, xiii. 21, 22.
- Sirsi, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 22.
- Sirsi, guaranteed chiefship, feudatory to Gwalior, Central India, xiii. 22.
- Sirsi, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 22.
- Sirsundī, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 22.
- Siruguppa, town in Madras. *See* Siraguppa.
- Sirūr, Sub-division in Bombay, xiii. 22, 23.
- Sirūr, town and cantonment in Bombay, xiii. 23.
- Sirutandanallūr, town in Madras, xiii. 23, 24.
- Sirvel, *tāluk* and village in Madras, xiii. 24.
- Sirwis, cultivating class in Jodhpur, vii. 238.
- Sisāng Chandli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xiii. 24.
- Siskal-betta, peak in the Western Ghāts, xiii. 24.
- Sisotār, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 24.
- Sispāra, pass in Madras, xiii. 24.
- Sissaindi, town in Oudh, xiii. 24.
- Sissāna, town in Punjab, xiii. 24.
- Sisā*. *See* *Shisham* trees.
- Siswālī, town in Rājputāna, xiii. 24.
- Sitabāldī, suburb of Nāgpur and battle-field in Central Provinces, xiii. 24.
- Sitākund, peak and sacred hill in Bengal, xiii. 25.
- Sitākund, place of pilgrimage in Bengal, xiii. 25.
- Sitākund, tank in Bengal, xiii. 25.
- Sitālpur, village in Bengal, xiii. 25.
- Sitāmarhī, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 25, 26.
- Sitāmarhī, town in Bengal, xiii. 26.
- Sitāmau, Native State in Central India, xiii. 26.
- Sitāmau, capital of Sitāmau State, xiii. 26, 27.
- Sitāmpetta, pass in Madras, xiii. 27.
- Sitānagar, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 27.
- Sitānagaram, hills in Madras, xiii. 27.
- Sitang, peak in Bengal, xiii. 27.
- Sitāpur, Division or Commissionership in Oudh, xiii. 27-29.
- Sitāpur, District in Oudh, xiii. 29-37; physical aspects, 29, 30; history, 30-33; population, 33, 34; agriculture, 34-36; natural calamities, 36; roads and means of communication, 36; administration, 36, 37; medical aspects, 37.

- Sitápur, *tahsil* in Oudh, xiii. 37, 38.
 Sitápur, *pargand* in Oudh, xiii. 38.
 Sitápur, town and cantonment in Oudh, xiii. 38, 39.
 Sitápur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 39.
 Sítarámpalli, town in Madras. *See* Chatrapur.
 Sítarámpur, abandoned coal-mine in Bengal, xiii. 39.
 Sítarám Ráz, ruled Vizianagram for his brother (1759-84), xiii. 500.
 Sitoung, river of Burma. *See* Sit-taung.
 Sitpur, village in Punjab, xiii. 39.
 Sittar, theistic school of Tamil hymnologists, article 'India,' vi. 332, 333.
 Sit-taung, township in Lower Burma, xiii. 39, 40.
 Sit-taung, town in Lower Burma, xiii. 40.
 Sit-taung, river in Burma, xiii. 40, 41.
 Siva, the Destroyer and Reproducer, the third person in the Hindu triad, article 'India,' vi. 98; his twofold aspects, 211, 212.
 Sivagangá, town and estate in Madras, xiii. 41.
 Sivagangá, hill with temples in Mysore, xiii. 41, 42.
 Sivagiri, town in Madras, xiii. 42.
 Sivaji the Great, the consolidator of the Maráthá power (1627-80), article 'India,' vi. 317-319; his hill forts and guerilla warfare, 318, 319; coined money and enthroned himself, 319. *Local notices*—Overran North Arcot (1676), i. 313; in Bellary, ii. 242; took several forts from the king of Bijápur, ii. 424; his life and policy, iii. 37; a Kunbi by caste, iii. 51; his mother a daughter of Lakji Jádun Ráo, iii. 144; plundered Cuddapah, iv. 48; invaded the Karnátik through the Damalcherri pass (1686), iv. 100; plundered Dhárángón (1674, 1679), iv. 250; overran and partially conquered Dhárwár, iv. 259; failed to take Ghorbandar (1672), v. 75; took Gingi (1677), v. 83; made treaty with Abú Husáin, last king of Golconda (1680), v. 256; plundered town and English factory at Hubli (1673), v. 467; repeatedly failed to take Janjirá, vii. 140; repulsed from Junnar (1670), vii. 264; gave leave to the English to establish a factory at Kalyán (1674), vii. 347; seized Karnála hill fort (1670), viii. 29; exacted ransom from English factory at Kárwár (1665), and spared it (1674), viii. 54; repaired Kolába fort (1662), viii. 262; his rule in Kolába, viii. 263; took Kolhápúr (1659), viii. 281; took Nágothna, x. 161; built fort of Partábgarh (1656), xi. 77; where he murdered Afzúl Khán (1659), xi. 77, 78; defeated Sháista Khán at Poona (1663), xi. 212; had Poona restored to him by Aurangzeb, xii. 212; surrendered Purandhar (1665), but retook it (1670), xi. 298; took Ráiri (1648), which he called Ráigarh, where he was crowned (1674) and died (1680), xi. 363, 364; plundered English factory at Rájápur (1660, 1670), xi. 385; born at Shivner (1627), xii. 410; took Kondhána, which he called Sinhgarh (1647), xii. 543, 544; plundered Surat more than once, xiii. 122; took Vengurla (1660), and burnt it (1664), xiii. 470; his buildings at Viziadrúg, xiii. 499.
 Sivakási, town in Madras, xiii. 42.
 Sivasamudram, island in the Káveri river, xiii. 42, 43.
 Siva-worship, article 'India,' vi. 210-215; twofold aspects of Siva and his wife—their philosophical and their terrible forms, 211, 212; human sacrifice, 212, 213; the Charak-pujá or swinging festival, 213; the thirteen Sivaite sects, 213, 214; gradations of Siva-worship, 214; secret orgies in Siva-worship, 215; Siva and Vishnu compared, 215. *Local notices*—Amrávati, i. 252; South Arcot, i. 322; Bangalore, ii. 62; Benares, ii. 263; Bhuvaneswar, ii. 417, 418; Bombay, iii. 51; Coorg, iv. 34; Cuddapah, iv. 50; Cuttack, iv. 69; Jájpur, vii. 73; Madras, ix. 21, 22; Mandhátá, ix. 293-296; Orissa, x. 434; Purl, xi. 311; Tárakeswar, xiii. 211, 212.
 Siwálík Hills, offshoot of the Himálayas, xiii. 43, 44; geology of, vi. 632, 633.
 Siwán, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 44.
 Siyali, town and *taluk* in Madras. *See* Shiyali.
 Siyána, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 44, 45.
 Skardo, town in Kashmir. *See* Iskardo.
 Skefsrud, Rev. L. O., head of the Santál Home Mission, established nine Santál Christian villages in Assam (1880-83), xii. 230.
 Skinner, Col. James, defeated Amír Khán near Afzalgarh (1803), ii. 430; his estate at Biláspur, ii. 454; built church at Delhi, iv. 188; had estate of 67 villages in Hissár, v. 431; defeated Máhdú Ráo of Málágarh, and took his fort, ix. 235; occupied Sikandar-ábád after the battle of Allágarh, xii. 478.
 Skinner, Thomas, defended his fort at Biláspur during the Mutiny, ii. 454.

- Sladen, Col. E. B., head of expedition to Bharno and Momein (1867), iii. 227, 228.
- Slate, article 'India,' vi. 628. *Local notices*—Found in Alwar, i. 203; Aravalli Hills, i. 307; Bombay, iii. 44; Chamba, iii. 329; Chitaldrúg, iii. 423; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dárjiling, iv. 130; Dhárwár, iv. 258; Kaládgi, vii. 315; Kángra, vii. 413; Khatak Hills, viii. 181; Kúlu, viii. 337; Kumáun, viii. 349; Manipur, ix. 324; Monghyr, ix. 480, 487; Mysore, x. 92; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Nepál, x. 278; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Patiála, xi. 87; Púr, xi. 296; Raipur, xi. 367; Sandúr, xii. 206, 207; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Sirmur, xii. 553, 554; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Udaipur, xiii. 401; Wún, xiii. 538.
- Slave kings, The (1206-90), article 'India,' vi. 278-280; Kutab-ud-dín, 278; Altamsh, the greatest of the Slave kings, 279; the Empress Raziyá, 279; Mughal inroads and Rájput revolts, 279, 280; Balban, his cruelties and royal pensioners, 280.
- Slavery and serfdom, article 'India,' vi. 49.
- Slavery and slave-dealing, in Afghanistán, i. 40; Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55; Balúchistán, ii. 38; Chitrál, iii. 432; Cutch, iv. 62; in the Hindu Kush, v. 419; Káfiristán, vii. 291; among the Karens, viii. 4.
- Sleeman, Col. Sir W. H., quoted, on Bhagwant Singh, an Oudh bandit, i. 384, ii. 109; on the state of Hardoi in 1849, v. 324; captured many *thags* at Hingoli (1833), v. 422; quoted, on the legend of Misrikh, ix. 466, 467; his administration of Narsinghpur, x. 219; Resident at Lucknow, quoted, on state of Oudh (1849, 1850), x. 491-494; on the riots at Sháhábád in 1850, xii. 335, 336.
- Slow progress of Muhammadans in India, Hindu resistance and internal revolts, reconquest of India from the Musalmáns, article 'India,' vi. 269, 270.
- Smag, ancestor of Ráos of Pol, expelled the Kol chief of Edar, which his family held for twelve generations, iv. 337.
- Small-pox, especially prevalent in Ahmadnagar, i. 107; Ambála, i. 224; Anantápur, i. 279; North Arcot, i. 319; Assam, i. 373; Bákarganj, i. 449; Bangalore, ii. 65; Bánkura, ii. 86; Bara Banki, ii. 114; Bassein, ii. 201; Bastar, ii. 207, 208; Bhágalpur, ii. 351; Bhandára, ii. 367; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Biláspur, ii. 453; Bombay Presidency, (iii) 72; Bulandshahr, iii. 140; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Cachar, iii. 239; Champáran, iii. 344; Chándá, iii. 355; Chengalpat, iii. 308; Cochín, iv. 10; Coorg, iv. 42; Cutch, iv. 64; Cuttack, iv. 74; Dacca, iv. 89; Damoh, iv. 113; Darrang, iv. 150; Delhi, iv. 185; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 226; Dinájpur, iv. 297; Ellichpur, iv. 347; Etah, iv. 366; Etáwah, iv. 377; Faizábád, iv. 387; Firozpur, iv. 446; Gayá, v. 52; Goálpára, v. 120; Godávari, v. 130; Gujránwála, v. 186; Gujrát, v. 195; Gurgáon, v. 223; Hardoi, v. 328; Hazára, v. 368; Jaisalmer, vii. 66; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jálándhar, vii. 90; Jhang, vii. 212; Jhanjhána, vii. 214; Jhánsi, vii. 225; Jodhpur, vii. 240; Kámrúp, vii. 365; North Kánara, vii. 374; South Kánara, vii. 384; Karáchi, vii. 460; Karnál, viii. 27; Kashmír, viii. 76; Khási Hills, viii. 180; Kohát, viii. 249; Kolhápur, viii. 285; Laccadive Islands, viii. 396; Lucknow, viii. 501; Madras Presidency, ix. 79, 80, city, ix. 119; Maimansingh, ix. 201; Máinpuri, ix. 211; Malabar, ix. 235; Maldah, ix. 248; Mánbhúm, ix. 286; Mandlá, ix. 307; Meerut, ix. 391; Mergui, ix. 411; Midnapur, ix. 432, 433; Miráj, ix. 440; Montgomery, ix. 501; Muzaffarnagar, x. 76; Nadiyá, x. 140; Nágpur, x. 172; Narsinghpur, x. 223; Nellore, x. 271; Noákhálí, x. 352; N.-W. Provinces, x. 404; Nowgong, x. 415; Orissa, x. 468; Oudh, x. 510; Partábgarh, xi. 74; Patná, xi. 105; Pilibhit, xi. 178; Punjab, xi. 292; Rái Bareli, xi. 359; Raipur, xi. 376; Rájputána, xi. 424; Rájsháhí, xi. 438; Rohtak, xii. 76; Saháranpur, xii. 123; Sambalpur, xii. 186; Sāngli, xii. 218; Santál Parganá, xii. 236; Sāran, xii. 258, 259; Sháhábád, xii. 333; Siálkot, xii. 449; Sibságar, xii. 471; Sind, xii. 525; Singhbhúm, xii. 540; Sirsá, xiii. 19; Sítápur, xiii. 37; Sultánpur, xiii. 103; Surat, xiii. 131; Sylhet, xiii. 156; Tanjore, xiii. 194; Thar and Pákar, xiii. 271; Unao, xiii. 435; Virpur, xiii. 479; Vizagapatam, xiii. 496; Wún, xiii. 546.
- Smárta Bráhmans of Southern India, article 'India,' vi. 209, 210. *See also* Bráhmans.
- Smith, Colonel Baird, *Calcutta Journal of Natural History*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 27.
- Smith, Charles, acting Governor of Madras (1780), ix. 67.
- Smith, Gen. Sir Harry, defeated the Sikhs at Aliwál (1846), i. 182.

- Smith, Colonel Joseph, took Rámnád (1772), xi. 451; Sivagangá (1772), xiii. 41; and Tanjore (1773), xiii. 194; defeated Haidar Ali and the Nizám at Tiruvannámalai (1767), xiii. 329; took Vallam Vadákusetti (1761), xiii. 462.
- Smith, Gen. Sir Lionel, extirpated the pirates of Málwán (1812), ix. 273; fought action with the Peshwá's horse at Pandharpur (1817), xi. 37.
- Smith, Mr., his scheme for improving Fort St. George at Madras (1740), ix. 107.
- Smith, Capt. Stephen, took Gingi (1761), v. 84.
- Smyth, R. Brough, quoted, on the gold-mines of the Wainád, xiii. 511, 512.
- Snake-bite and wild beasts, Mortality from, in Akola, i. 146; Amráoti, i. 250; South Arcot, i. 328; Assam, i. 349; Bangalore, ii. 65; Bhandára, ii. 361; Bombay Presidency, iii. 73; Buldána, iii. 148; Chitaldrúg, iii. 428; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Damoh, iv. 113; Goálpára, v. 112; Hamírpur, v. 305; Hassan, v. 351; Kadúr, vii. 278; Kámrap, vii. 356; South Kánara, vii. 377; Karnúl, viii. 35; Kolár, viii. 278; Lálitpur, viii. 447, 457; Madras Presidency, ix. 80; Mandlá, ix. 301; Mysore District, x. 122; Nadiyá, x. 130; Nellore, x. 262; N.-W. Provinces, x. 404; Nowgong, x. 407-415; Oudh, x. 510; Shimoga, xii. 405, 406; Surat, xiii. 131; Wún, xiii. 546.
- Snakes, Venomous, article 'India,' vi. 660. *Local notices* — Common in Bándá, ii. 47; Bánkura, ii. 79; Bardwán, ii. 127; Bhandára, ii. 361; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Darbhanga, iv. 123; Etáwah, iv. 370; Gwalior, v. 229; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Indore, vii. 2; Jaunpur, vii. 151; Jerruck, vii. 180; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kaira, vii. 300; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnúl, viii. 36; Khairpur, viii. 134; Kheri, viii. 191; Kistna, viii. 226; Kumáun, viii. 350; Madras Presidency, ix. 95, 96; Manipur, ix. 326; Montgomery, ix. 495; Nadiyá, x. 130; Nellore, x. 262; Oudh, x. 483; Punjab, xi. 259; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Sáran, xii. 252; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Sind, xii. 507; Singhbhúm, xii. 532; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 177; Wardhá, xiii. 524.
- Snuff, manufactured at Alipur (Punjab), i. 180; Hazro, v. 381; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Muzaffargarh, x. 63; Pesháwar, xi. 164; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; Sáoner, xii. 248; Sihor, xii. 476.
- Soane, river and canal in Bengal. *See* Son.
- Soap, manufactured at Ahmadábád, i. 87; Ankleswar, i. 293; Bhera, ii. 386; Edar, iv. 337; Kaira, vii. 306; Kángra, vii. 426; Kapadwanj, vii. 439; Maghiána, ix. 140; Monghyr, ix. 487; Moro, ix. 517; Nádaun, x. 128; Naushahro, x. 244; Parántij, xi. 56; Pindigheb, xi. 184; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; Wadhwan, xiii. 506.
- Soapstone, found in Bassein, ii. 194; Chittúr, iii. 454; Henzada, v. 384; Jámbulghátá, vii. 121; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Soapstone articles, ornaments, etc., made at Bánkura, ii. 85; Hamírpur, v. 304; Jámbulghátá, vii. 121; Singhbhúm, xii. 539.
- Sobhápur, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 45.
- Sobnáll, river in Bengal, xiii. 45.
- Sobraón, village and battle-field in Punjab, xiii. 45; battle of, article 'India,' v. 411.
- Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. *See* Protestant missions.
- Sóda Rájputs, in Thar and Párkár, xiii. 466.
- Sodhis, sacred family, descended from Rám Dás, fourth Sikh *gúrá* in Hoshiárpur, v. 454.
- Soentha Kalán, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 45.
- Sohág, Upper, canal in Punjab, xiii. 45, 46.
- Sohágpur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xiii. 46.
- Sohágpur, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 47.
- Sohán, river in Punjab, xiii. 47.
- Soháwal, Native State in Central India, xiii. 47, 48.
- Soháwal, capital of Soháwal State, xiii. 48.
- Sohildeo, Jain king of Gonda, exterminated army of Sayyid Sálár Masáúd, v. 147.
- Sohi-ong, petty State in the Khási Hills, xiii. 48.
- Soh-ráh and Soh-ráh-punjí, petty State and village in the Khási Hills. *See* Cherra and Cherra-Punjí.
- Sohna, town and sulphur spring in Punjab, xiii. 48, 49.
- Sohwal, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 49.
- Soil, Varieties of, in Ahmadábád, i. 88, 89; Aligarh, i. 168; Allahábád, i. 184, 185; Assam, i. 347, 362; Azamgarh, i. 397; Balúchistán, ii. 36;

- Bangalore, ii. 60; Baroda, ii. 158; Basti, ii. 209, 210; Belgaum, ii. 234; Bellary, ii. 245; Bengal, ii. 273; Bográ, iii. 25; Bombay, iii. 40, 41; Broach, iii. 102; Budáun, iii. 120; Chengalpat, iii. 385; Dhárwár, iv. 258; Dinájpur, iv. 290; Haidarábád State, v. 244; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Kolába, viii. 266; Madras, ix. 4, 5, 27; Maimansingh, ix. 191; Násik, x. 231, 232; Poona, xi. 207; Rewá, xii. 46; Sátára, xii. 276; Sháhábád, xii. 330; Sholápur, xii. 414; Tanjore, xiii. 181; Unao, xiii. 431.
- Sojitra, town in Baroda, xiii. 49.
- Solán, cantonment and hill sanitarium in the Punjab, xiii. 49.
- Soláni, river in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 49.
- Solavandán, town in Madras. *See* Sholavandan.
- Soligars, aboriginal tribe in Mysore, x. 99.
- Solomon's Ophir, identified with Sopára, xiii. 65.
- Solyman the Magnificent, took Aden (1588), i. 16.
- Somális, Africans, do all the manual labour at Aden, i. 17.
- Somá-male, mountain in Coorg, xiii. 49.
- Somwarpet, town in Coorg, xiii. 49.
- Somástipur, village in Bengal, xiii. 50.
- Someswari, river in Assam. *See* Sameswari.
- Somná, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 50.
- Somnáth, ancient town in Káthiáwár, xiii. 50, 51; sack of, by Mahmúd of Ghazni (1024), article 'India,' vi. 293, 294; the Somnáth proclamation and recovery of the so-called gates by Lord Ellenborough, vi. 409.
- Somnáthpur, village in Mysore, xiii. 51.
- Sompet, *táluk* and estate in Madras, xiii. 51.
- Sompet, town in Madras, xiii. 51, 52.
- Somsa Parwat, peak in Madras, xiii. 52.
- Son (Soane or Sone), great river of Central India, xiii. 52-54.
- Son Canals, xiii. 54-57; Dehri head-works, 54; the anicut, 54, 55; Western Main, Arrah, and Baxár Canals, 55; Eastern Main and Patná Canals, 56; financial aspects, 56, 57; article 'India,' vi. 534, 535.
- Sonágáon, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 57.
- Sonah, town in Punjab. *See* Sohna.
- Sonái, town in Bombay, xiii. 57.
- Sonái, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 57.
- Sonái, navigable channel in Assam, xiii. 57.
- Sonái, hill stream in Assam, xiii. 57.
- Sonair, town in Central Provinces. *See* Saoner.
- Sonákhan, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 57, 58.
- Sonála, town in Berár, xiii. 58.
- Sonámganj, village and Sub-division in Assam, xiii. 58.
- Sonámukhi, village in Bengal, xiii. 58.
- Sonápur, village in Assam, xiii. 58.
- Sonápur, village in Madras, xiii. 58.
- Sonárgáon, ancient Muhammadan capital of Bengal, xiii. 59.
- Sonbarsá, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 59.
- Sonbarsá, town in Bengal, xiii. 59.
- Sonda, town in Bombay, xiii. 59, 60.
- Sondhias, curious caste in Jhaláwár, vii. 201, 202.
- Sonepat, town and *tahsil* in Punjab. *See* Sonpat.
- Songarh, village and fort in Baroda, xiii. 60.
- Songarh, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 60.
- Songir, town in Bombay, xiii. 60, 61.
- Sonkh, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 61.
- Sonmiáni, town and harbour in Balúchistan, xiii. 61.
- Sonpat, *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 61, 62.
- Sonpat, town in Punjab, xiii. 62, 63.
- Sonpur, village, fair, and racecourse in Bengal, xiii. 63.
- Sonpur, Native State in Central Provinces, xiii. 63, 64.
- Sonpur, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 64.
- Sonpur Binká, town in Sonpur Native State, xiii. 64.
- Sonpur Mandá, village in Sonpur Native State, xiii. 64.
- Sonsári, State in the Central Provinces, xiii. 64.
- Sonwáni, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 64.
- Sooree, town and Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Sári.
- Sopára, ancient town in Bombay, xiii. 65.
- Sopheites, contemporary with Alexander the Great, had his capital at Bhera, ii. 386.
- Sorab, *táluk* in Mysore, xiii. 65.
- Sorab, village in Mysore, xiii. 65, 66.
- Soráon, *tahsil* and village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 66.
- Sorashtra (Sorath), old name of Káthiáwár, xiii. 66.
- Sorath, *prant* or division of Káthiáwár, xiii. 66, 67.
- Soron, town and place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 67.
- Sounth, Native State in Rewá Kántha. *See* Sunth.
- Southey, Capt., Superintendent of Negrais factory, murdered by the Burmese (1759), ii. 195.

- South Kánara, District in Madras. *See* Kánara, South.
- South Maráthá Jágírs, The, group of Native States in Bombay, xiii. 68.
- South-Western Frontier Agency, name formerly given to the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, Bengal, xiii. 68.
- Souza, Sir Miguel de, his report on Ahmadábád, quoted, i. 84.
- Spectacles, made at Vallam Vadákusetti, xiii. 462.
- Spices, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 490, 491. *Local notices*—North Arcot, i. 16; Bengal, ii. 271; Bombay, iii. 53; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Ganjám, v. 6; Godávári, v. 127; Karnúl, viii. 38; Kistna, viii. 230; Lucknow, viii. 498; Madras, ix. 30; Madura, ix. 129; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Salem, xii. 161; Tanjore, xiii. 188; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Vizagapatam, xiii. 493. *See* also Betel-leaf, Chillies, Ginger, Pepper, and Turmeric.
- Spiers, Col., in charge of Sirohi, got leave for the Maháráná of Udaipur to go to the temples of Mount Abu, xiii. 3, 4.
- 'Spirit Fire,' a peculiar phenomenon in Thayet-myo, xiii. 278.
- Spirits manufactured from the *mahud*, arrack, toddy, etc., distilled in South Arcot, i. 326; Aurangábád, i. 386; Badnur, i. 409, 410; Basti, ii. 212; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Ettiapuram, iv. 380; Aska in Ganjám, v. 7, 8; Haidarábád State, v. 247; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 284; Howrah, v. 465; Kadur, vii. 287; Karanja, vii. 466; Kishenganj, viii. 224; Madras, ix. 58, 59; Mirpur Batoro, ix. 451; Mohnar, ix. 476; Mora, ix. 503; Muhamdi, ix. 530; Nepál, x. 284; Nosári, x. 405; Palmaner, xi. 15; Rosa, near Sháhjahánpur, xii. 353; Albion, Sibpur, xii. 458; Siralkoppa, xii. 551; Tando Lukmán, xiii. 177; Thána, xiii. 257; Uran, xiii. 450.
- Spiti, Sub-division in the Punjab, xiii. 68-73; physical aspects, 68, 69; history, 69, 70; population, 70-73; Buddhist monasteries and monks, 70-72; agriculture and commerce, 73; administration, 73.
- Spiti, river in the Punjab, xiii. 73, 74.
- Spotted deer, article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—Mount Abu, i. 6; Basti, ii. 209; Buldána, iii. 143; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Hardoi, v. 322; Karnúl, viii. 35; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kheri, viii. 190; Kistna, viii. 226; Kotah, viii. 304; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 90; Malabar, ix. 220; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Moradábád, ix. 505; Mysore, x. 115; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Násik, x. 228; Nellore, x. 262; Nimár, x. 328; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Raipur, xi. 368; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 344; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Surat, xiii. 120; the Sundarbans, xiii. 389; Wardhá, xiii. 524; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Springs, Hot and Mineral, at Unabdev near Adavad, i. 13; in Amherst, i. 235; on the Attaran, i. 381; on the Bakeswar, i. 449; Banása, ii. 45; Unái in Bánsdá, ii. 99; Bhimbándh, ii. 396; Bhúm Bakeswar, ii. 409; iii. 2; in Bllú-gywon, ii. 460; Bírbbhúm, iii. 2; Cháitanpur, iii. 325; Anonl in Chhindwára, iii. 398; in Chittagong, iii. 435; Gurgáon, v. 216; Hazári-bágh, v. 370; at source of the Indus, vii. 11; Islámábád, vii. 26; Jamnotri, vii. 132; Jawálamukhi, vii. 162; Bhotwa in Jhinjhuwára, vii. 230; Lasundra in Kaira, vii. 300; Kángra, vii. 413; Pír Mangho in Karáchi, vii. 445; in Karnúl, viii. 34; Kashmír, viii. 67; at Sumir in the Khási Hills, viii. 174; Khed, viii. 186; in Kolába, viii. 261; Kúlu, viii. 338, 339; Lakhimpur, viii. 428; the Lakhi Mountains, viii. 424, 425; Magar Taláo, ix. 138, 139; Deorl on the Little Mahánadi, ix. 164; Malniphár, ix. 263; in Mergui, ix. 407; in the Nágá Hills, x. 143, xii. 460; the Nallamalái Hills, x. 186; at Námbar, x. 188; near Godhra in the Panch Maháls, xi. 29; in the Rájágrihá Hills, xi. 93, 380; Ratnágiri, xii. 5; Rishikund, xii. 57; Sálbaldi, xii. 150; Sandoway river, xii. 205; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Talápáni in Sargúja, xii. 267; in Sehván, xii. 304; Sind, xii. 504; Sohna, xiii. 48, 49; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Thayet-myo, xiii. 278; Tríkotá, xiii. 365.
- Srávan Belgola, temples in Mysore. *See* Shrávan-belgola.
- Sravasti, ruins in Oudh. *See* Sahet Mahet.
- Srídhár, Maráthí poet of the 16th century, and compiler of the Maráthí paraphrase of the Sanskrit Puránas, article 'India,' vi. 346.
- Srígonda, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xiii. 74.
- Srígovindpur, town in Punjab, xiii. 74, 75.
- Sríharikot, jungle sea-coast tract in Madras, xiii. 75.
- Sríkákulam, town in Madras. *See* Chicacole.
- Srí Kálastri, town in Madras. *See* Kalahásti.

- Srikānta, mountain peak in Garhwāl, xiii. 75.
- Srikundapuram, village in Madras, xiii. 75.
- Srī Madhopur, town in Rājputāna, xiii. 75.
- Srīmanīa Sadāgar, famous Bengali poem of the 16th century, by Makunda Rām, article 'India,' vi. 351.
- Srinagar, capital of Kashmīr, xiii. 75-77.
- Srinagar, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 77.
- Srinagar, *pargana* in Oudh, xiii. 77.
- Srinagar, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 77-78.
- Srinagar, village in Garhwāl District, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 78.
- Srinagar, decayed town in Hamīrpur District N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 78.
- Srinagar, village in Ballia District, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 78.
- Sringeri, sacred village in Mysore, xiii. 78, 79.
- Srinivaspur, village and *taluk* in Mysore, xiii. 79.
- Sriperambūdūr, town in Madras, xiii. 79-80.
- Srirāmpur, town and Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Serāmpur.
- Srirāngam, town and temple in Madras, xiii. 80-82.
- Srirāngapatnam, town in Mysore. *See* Seringapatam.
- Srī Ranga Rāya, *palegar* of Chengalpat and Chandragiri, granted site of Fort St. George to the East India Company (1639), iii. 382.
- Srirāngavarapukot, town, *taluk*, and estate in Madras, xiii. 82.
- Srī-surjya-pahār, isolated hill in Assam, xiii. 82.
- Srīvaikuntham, town in Madras, xiii. 82.
- Srīvaikuntham, anicut in Madras. *See* Tambraparni river.
- Srivillipatur, town and *taluk* in Madras, xiii. 82, 83.
- Srīwardhān, town in Janjirā State, Bombay, xiii. 83.
- Srughna, ruined town and capital. *See* Sugh.
- Srungavarapukota, town, *taluk*, and estate in Madras. *See* Srīrāngavarapukot.
- Stacey, Col., commanded division at the battle of Kandahār, vii. 394.
- Stalactites, at Ganeswāri, iv. 464; Gup-tasar, v. 205.
- Stamp revenue, article 'India,' vi. 467.
- Stanton, Capt., defeated the Marāthās at Korigaum (1818), viii. 298, 299.
- State railway system, article 'India,' vi. 547, 548. *See* also Railways.
- States, Native. *See* Native States.
- Statistical Survey of Bengal, Completion of, vi. 433.
- Statues, of the Queen at Bombay, iii. 79; Outram at Calcutta, iii. 250; Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, and Rāmānath Tagore at Calcutta, iii. 251; Lord Cornwallis at Ghāzīpur, v. 71; Alfonso de Albuquerque at Goa, v. 109; Munro, Cornwallis, and Neill at Madras, ix. 106; Dupleix at Pondicherry, xi. 199; Gomeswara at Shrāvan-belgola, xii. 425; Jain at Yenūr, xiii. 555.
- Steam cotton mills, Ahmadābād, i. 87, 96; Amrāoti, i. 251; Badnera, i. 409; Bengal, ii. 310; Bhaunagar, ii. 382; Bombay, iii. 60, 61, 81; Cawnpur, iii. 292; Hinganghāt, v. 421; Indore, vii. 4, 9; Jalgaon, vii. 104; in Kaira, vii. 306; in Khāndesh, viii. 157; Kurla, viii. 372; Nariād, x. 212; Nazirā, x. 257; Sholāpur, xii. 418, 421; Surat, xiii. 129; in Thāna, xiii. 257; in Wardhā, xiii. 527.
- Steam mills. *See* Flour, Jute, Rice-husking, Saw-mills, and Steam cotton mills.
- Steatite, found in Karnūl, viii. 24.
- Steel, Mr. Arthur, *Law and Custom of Hindu Castes*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 195 (footnote).
- Stephens, Thomas, the first authentic English traveller in India, and rector of the Jesuit College at Salsette (1579), article 'India,' vi. 363, 364.
- Stevenson, David, *Canal and River Engineering*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 23.
- Stevenson, General, stormed Gāwilgarh (1803), v. 43; occupied Jālna (1803), vii. 106.
- Stewart, *History of Bengal*, quoted, on Tāndān, xiii. 179.
- Stewart, Gen. Sir D. M., visited Ghazni (1880), and fought action at Arzu, v. 73; relieved General Roberts at Kābul (Aug. 1880), vii. 274, 275; took Kandahār (1879), and marched on Kābul (1880), vii. 395.
- Stokes, Mr., his estimate of the population of Shimoga in 1838, xii. 401.
- Stoliczka, Count, on Western Tibet and the geology of the Hīmālayas, v. 410.
- Stolietoff, General, Russian envoy to Kābul (1878), i. 52.
- Stone cutting and carving, Bachiredipālem, i. 406; Bikaner, ii. 442; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Chinot, iii. 418; Dhārangadrā, iv. 278; Dūngarpur, iv. 322; Gayā, v. 50; Gwalior, v. 227; Hāthras, v. 355; Jaipur, vii. 53; Jaisalmer, vii. 69; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Mani Mājra, ix. 322; Nellore, x. 269; Phaltān, xi. 164; Wadhwan, xiii. 506.
- Stone monuments, pre-historic, Anamalāi

- Hills, i. 271; Beypur, ii. 335; Coorg, iv. 35, 36; Deogarh, iv. 202; Mangahpet, ix. 312; Namal, x. 187; Nilgiri Hills, x. 303, 322, 323; Pushpa-giri, xi. 335; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Vinukonda, xii. 476.
- Storms, especially destructive or frequent in Anantápur, i. 277, 278; South Arcot, i. 325; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Godávári, v. 130, 131; Kaira, vii. 304; Kolába, viii. 268; Nellore, x. 268; Orissa, x. 463; Pabná, x. 519; Tanjore, xiii. 194; Thayet-myo, xiii. 277; Yanáon, xiii. 548.
- Storm-waves, Ravages of, in Bákarganj, i. 446; Balasor, ii. 8; Coringa, iv. 43; Daulat Khán, iv. 160; Diamond Harbour, iv. 284; Geonkhálí, v. 54; Hatiá, v. 356; Kistna, viii. 232; Masulipatam, ix. 355-357; in the Meghná, ix. 395; Noákhálí, x. 340, 344, 349, 350; Orissa, x. 463; Sagar Island, xii. 110; Sandwíp Island, xii. 212; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Yanáon, xiii. 548.
- Storms, Dust, called *bagalyds*, frequent in Kolába, viii. 270.
- Strabo, the geographer, his 'Saraostos' probably Suráshtra or Káthiáwár, viii. 90; calls the people of Magadha, Prasii, xi. 107; the question as to the identification of his Mount 'Aornos,' xi. 506; his 'Erannoboas' probably the Son, xiii. 53.
- Strachey, Sir John, Lieut.-Governor of N.-W. Provinces (1874-76), x. 370.
- Strachey, General Richard, calculation of the age of the Bengal delta, article 'India,' vi. 28; quoted, on the geology of the Himálayas, v. 410.
- Straits, Palk's, between S. India and Ceylon, xi. 11, 12.
- Straits Settlements, India's trade with the, article 'India,' vi. 577, 579, 580.
- Stratton, George, Governor of Madras (1776), ix. 67.
- Strawberries, found or grown in Jabalpur, vii. 33; Kágra, vii. 412; Kashmír, viii. 71; Nilgiri Hills, ix. 86; Mysore, x. 103; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383.
- Strettel, Mr., explorer, the European, who has furthest traced the course of the Iravadi, vii. 19.
- 'Strikes' in Indian castes, article 'India,' vi. 198.
- Strover, Captain, first British Agent at Bhamo (1869), iii. 228.
- Stroyan, Mr., murdered at Sultánpur (1857), xiii. 98.
- Strychnine, found in Nellore, x. 268.
- Stuart, Gen. Sir Charles, his operations at Dhái (1857), iv. 248.
- Stuart, Gen. James, failed to re-take Fort St. David from the French (1783) iv. 162; took Pálghát (1790), x. 543.
- Stupas or topes, Buddhist, Remains of, at Gudiwára, v. 177; Jaggayetpet, vii. 42; Mánikiálá, ix. 319, 320. *See also* Buddhist antiquities and Asoka.
- Su, a Tartar tribe, their overthrow of the Greek settlements in Badria, vi. 175.
- Subalgarh, village and ruined fort in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 83.
- Subankhálí, market village in Bengal, xiii. 83.
- Subansiri, river in Assam, xiii. 83, 84.
- Subara, petty Bhil State in Bombay. *See* Dang States.
- Subargum, hill in Bengal, xiii. 84.
- Subarnarekhá, river in Bengal, xiii. 84, 85.
- Subarnarekhá, port in Orissa, xiii. 85.
- Subáthu, cantonment and hill sanitarium in Punjab, xiii. 85.
- Subeha, *pargana* in Oudh, xiii. 85, 86.
- Subeha, town in Oudh, xiii. 86.
- Subrahmanya, hill and fair in Coorg. *See* Pushpagiri.
- Subterranean watercourses, at Bhareng, ii. 370.
- Subuktigin, first Túrkí invader of India (977), article 'India,' vi. 272. *See* Sabuktigin.
- Suchin, State in Bombay. *See* Sachin.
- Sudámánpur, village in Oudh, xiii. 86.
- Sudámra Dhándhulpur, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 86, 87.
- Sudásna, Native State in Mahi Kántha, xiii. 87.
- Sudásna, capital of Sudásna State, xiii. 87.
- Sudhanwan's alleged persecution of the Buddhists, article 'India,' vi. 191 and footnotes.
- Sudharam, head-quarters of Noákhálí District, Bengal, xiii. 87.
- Súdras, the servile caste of ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 90, 91.
- Suez Canal, trade with India *vid*, article 'India,' vi. 564, 565, 581.
- Sufed Koh, mountain range in Afghánistán. *See* Safed Koh.
- Suffren, the Bailli de, his naval battles (1782), iv. 453.
- Sugális, wandering tribe in North Arcot, i. 315; Cuddapah, iv. 51.
- Sugar-cane, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 491. *Local notices*—Afghánistán, i. 38; Agra, i. 64; Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Akalkot, i. 137; Allahábád, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amherst, i. 239; Amjhera, i. 244; Amritsar, i. 260; Anantápur, i. 277; Andaman Islands, i. 286; North Arcot, i. 316; Assam, i. 362; Azamgarh, i.

398; Bákarganj, i. 445; Bálásinor, i. 460; Ballia, ii. 21; Bámra, ii. 42; Bánkura, ii. 83; Bannu, ii. 94; Bántwá, ii. 103; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bareilly, ii. 142; Baroda, ii. 164; Bastar, ii. 206; Bellary, ii. 245; Benares, ii. 258; Bhandára, ii. 364; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Biláspur, ii. 450; Bírbbhúm, iii. 5; Bogra, iii. 29; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Budáun, iii. 120; Búndi, iii. 159; Lower Burma, iii. 189, 190; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 236; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Central India, iii. 295; Champáran, iii. 341; Chándá, iii. 352, 353; Chandrapur, iii. 365; Chhindwára, iii. 401; Chittagong, iii. 439; Cochin, iv. 5; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Cuttack, iv. 71; Dacca, iv. 85; Dánta, iv. 118; Dárljiling, iv. 134; Delhi, iv. 182; Dhar, iv. 246; Dhar-ampur, iv. 249; Dhrol, iv. 279; Dinájpur, iv. 294; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Edar, iv. 337; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwah, iv. 367, 374; Faizábád, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 403; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Gangpur, iv. 478; Ganjáin, v. 6; Gayá, v. 49; Godávri, v. 127, 128; Goona, v. 159; Gujránwalá, v. 184; Gujrát, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Haidarábád (Oudh), v. 289; Hardoi, v. 326; Hassan, v. 349; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Húglí, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jálándhar, vii. 88; Jaunpur, vii. 156; Jessor, vii. 187; Jhábuá, vii. 195; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Junágarh, vii. 262; Kalsiá, vii. 344; Kalwán, vii. 345; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 380; Kángara, vii. 424; Kapúr-thála, vii. 443; Karáchi, vii. 448; Karanja (C. P.), vii. 468; Karnál, viii. 24; Karond, viii. 46; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Kheri, viii. 193, 195; Khulná, viii. 207; Kolábirá, viii. 271; Kolár, viii. 276; Kolhápur, viii. 281; Kumáun, viii. 354; Kunhiár, viii. 365; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 387; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Lálitpur, viii. 453; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Láthi, viii. 467; Ludhiána, viii. 522; Madras, ix. 28, 30; Máhul, ix. 186; Máinpurí, ix. 208; Máler Kotla, ix. 255; Mália, ix. 256; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánbhúm, ix. 283; Mandlá, ix. 304; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Mergui, ix. 409; Midnapur, ix. 429; Miráj, ix. 440; Moradábád, ix. 509; Moroi, ix. 519; Múltán, x. 7, 8; Muzaf-fargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore, x. 100, 102; Nábhá, x. 126; Nadiyá, x. 135; Nagina, x. 159;

Narsinghpur, x. 221; Násik, x. 232; Nepál, x. 276, 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411; Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 501; Pabná, x. 516; Pálanpur Agency, x. 537; Pálanpur, x. 539; Pálitána, xi. 3; Palkhera, xi. 10; Pánápur, xi. 24; Pandariá, xi. 35; Pándu Mehwas, xi. 39; Partábgarh, xi. 71; Pataudi, xi. 85; Patná District, xi. 101, State, xi. 115; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Pilibhít, xi. 175; Punganúr, xi. 243; Punjab, xi. 278; Puri, xi. 306; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Ráipur, xi. 373; Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rájkot, xi. 388; Rájiplá, xi. 392; Ramri, xi. 463; Rangpur, xi. 496; Ratnágiri, xii. 8, 9; Kohna, xii. 63; Rohtak, xii. 73; Sachín, xii. 88; Sadalgi, xii. 92; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Sambalpur, xii. 183; Sandwip Island, xii. 210; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 255; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 343, 349; Sháhpur, xii. 365; Shimoga, xii. 403; Shujábád, xii. 426; Siálkot, xii. 446; Sibságar, xii. 466; Sinnar, xii. 545; Sítápur, xiii. 35; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Sultánpur, xiii. 100; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Supa, xiii. 116; Surat, xiii. 126; Sylhet, xiii. 152; Tará, xiii. 209; Thákurdwára, xiii. 245; Tigariá, xiii. 294; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Unao, xiii. 431, 432; Váyalpád, xiii. 464; Vizagapatam, xiii. 492; Wala, xiii. 514; Wánkáner, xiii. 518; Yelándur, xiii. 552.

Sugar-duties, Abolition of Inland (1836), article 'India,' vi. 562.

Sugar-refining, extracting etc., Ahraura, i. 111; Amherst, i. 241; South Arcot, i. 326; Arwal, i. 336; Aska, i. 340, v. 7, 8; Azamgarh, i. 399; Ballia, ii. 21; Bara Banki, ii. 113; Barágaon, ii. 117; Barwar, ii. 181; Bijnaur, ii. 433; Biriá, iii. 12; Champáran, iii. 343; Chaugachha, iii. 375; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Darbhanga, iv. 126; Etah, iv. 364; Faridpur, iv. 405; Farukhábád, iv. 415; Garhákota, v. 13; Godávri, v. 129; Golá, v. 143; Guthni, v. 225; Hariána, v. 338; Hoshiárpur, v. 456; Jálándhar, vii. 89; Jessor, vii. 186, 188; Káimahrá, vii. 296; Kamalápuram, vii. 349; Karor, viii. 47; Kesabpur, viii. 117; Khajurá, viii. 140; Khulná, viii. 210; Kolár, viii. 277; Kotchandpur, viii. 318; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 387; Lohárgara, viii. 474; Machhreta, viii. 535; Machiwará, viii. 535; Mágurá, ix. 141; Mahárájnagar, ix. 165; Manlar,

- ix. 318; Mergui, ix. 410; Mubarakpur, ix. 525; Muhamdi, ix. 530; Muhammadabad, ix. 531; Mysore, x. 120; Nadiyá, x. 137; Nasriganj, x. 239; Nawábganj, x. 247; Nawádá, x. 250; Oel, x. 421; Padrauna, x. 526; Pálhalli, x. 541, 544; Partábgarh (Oudh), xi. 75; Bisalpur, xi. 176; Pilibhit, xi. 176, 179; Pipraich, xi. 186; Prome, xi. 233; Rámpur, xi. 458; Ramrí, xi. 463; Rásipur, xi. 513; Ratsar, xii. 14; Rehli, xii. 42; Sadalgi, xii. 92; Sakaldiha, xii. 144; Sambhal, xii. 187; Sáran, xii. 257; Senháti, xii. 307; Sháhábád, xii. 332; Sháhahánpur (N.-W. P.), xii. 342; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 353, 357; Shimoga, xii. 404; Sindhorá, xii. 526; Sisotár, xiii. 24; Siwán, xiii. 44; Sukhpura, xiii. 91; Tári Barágáon, xiii. 213; Tilhar, xiii. 296; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 397; Ujháni, xiii. 416; Bank in Utraula, xiii. 456.
- Sugar-trade, Centres of the, Bágpat, i. 419, 420, ix. 389; Basti, ii. 212; Berhampur (Madras), ii. 324; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Chandausi, iii. 357; Cuddalore, iv. 46; Dhanaurá, iv. 243; Garhdiwála, v. 14; Gursarái, v. 225; Háthras, v. 355; Jámkí, vii. 128; Kesabpur, viii. 117; Nárikelbáriá, x. 212; Nawábganj, x. 248; Nawáshahr, x. 254; Núr Mahal, x. 418; Pilibhit, xi. 179; Ráhon, xi. 347; Rámpur Beauléah, xi. 462; Rasrá, xi. 514; Rehli, xii. 42; Rúpar, xii. 83; Saháranpur, xii. 125; Sankhatra, xii. 223; Sátkhirá, xii. 287; Sherkot, xii. 380; Sirájganj, xii. 548; Siralkoppa, xii. 550; Sírásá, xiii. 20; Srígovindpur, xiii. 75; Sultánpur, xiii. 106; Tálá, xiii. 162; Tilhar, xiii. 296.
- Sugh, ancient town in Punjab, xiii. 87, 88.
- Suháwal, State and town in Central India. *See* Soháwal.
- Suigám, Native State in Gujarát, xiii. 88, 89.
- Suigám, chief town of Suigám State, xiii. 89.
- Sujágarh, town in Rájputána, xiii. 89.
- Sujánpur, town in Punjab, xiii. 89.
- Sujánpur Tira, town in Punjab, xiii. 89.
- Sujáwal, *táluk* in Sind, xiii. 90.
- Sujáwal, town in Gwalior State, xiii. 90.
- Sujáyat Khán, Governor of Ellichpur, killed in battle with Raghuji Bhonslá at Bhugáon (1740), iv. 346.
- Sukális. *See* Lambádis.
- Sukesar, mountain in Punjab. *See* Sakeswar.
- Suket, one of the Hill States in Punjab, xiii. 90.
- Suket, mountain range in Punjab. *See* Jalori.
- Suketa, Anglicized form of Sáketa, one of the names of Ajodhya, xiii. 90.
- Sukheta, river in Oudh, xiii. 90, 91.
- Sukhpura, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 91.
- Sukhu-chak, town in Punjab, xiii. 91.
- Sukkur, Sub-division in Sind, xiii. 91, 92.
- Sukkur, *táluk* in Sind, xiii. 92.
- Sukkur, town in Sind, xiii. 92-94.
- Suláimán, Afghán king of Bengal, conquered Orissa (1567, 1568), x. 430; moved his capital from Gaur to Tándán (1564), xiii. 175.
- Suláimán, range of hills marking a portion of the western boundary between British territory and Afghánistán, xiii. 94; article 'India,' vi. 3, 6.
- Sulebháve, town in Bombay, xiii. 94, 95.
- Suleiman (9th century), quoted on the Maldive Islands, ix. 250.
- Sulekere, lake in Mysore, xiii. 95.
- Sullivan, Mr., Collector of Coimbatore, built first English house on the Nilgiri Hills (1821), x. 303.
- Sullivan's Island, in the Mergui archipelago, xiii. 95.
- Sulphur, found in Afghánistán, i. 37; Badakshán, i. 407; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Jehlam, vii. 167; Kohát, viii. 423; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Nepál, x. 278; Lohra in Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Travancore, xiii. 345.
- Sulphur springs. *See* Springs, Hot and Mineral.
- Sultárganj, village in Bengal, xiii. 95.
- Sultánpur, District in Oudh, xiii. 95-103; changes in jurisdiction, 95, 96; physical aspects, 96, 97; history, 97, 98; population, 98, 99; agriculture, 99, 100; land tenures, 100; means of communication, 100, 101; trade and commerce, manufactures, etc., 101, 102; administration, 102; climate, 102, 103; medical aspects, 103.
- Sultánpur, *tahsil* in Oudh, xiii. 103, 104.
- Sultánpur, *parganá* in Oudh, xiii. 104.
- Sultánpur, town in Oudh, xiii. 104, 105.
- Sultánpur, town in Kúlu, Punjab, xiii. 105, 106.
- Sultánpur, village in Gurgáon District, Punjab, xiii. 106.
- Sultánpur, town in Saháranpur District, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 106.
- Sultánpur, village in Ballia District, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 106.
- Sultánpur, town in Kapúthala State, Punjab, xiii. 106.
- Súm, The, a silkworm tree, cultivated in Sibságar, xii. 466, 467.

- Sumdir, river in Assam, xiii. 106.
 Sumerpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 106, 107.
 Sumesar, hill range in Bengal, xiii. 107.
 Sumla, State in Káthiáwár. *See* Samla.
 Sumpter, State in Bundelkhand. *See* Samthar.
 Sunam, town in Punjab, xiii. 107.
 Sunámganj, town in Assam. *See* Sonamganj.
 Sunápur, town in Madras. *See* Sonapur.
 Sunda, town in Madras. *See* Sonda.
 Sundarapándiam, village in Madras, xiii. 107.
 Sundarbans, The, vast tract of forest and swamp, forming the southernmost portion of the Gangetic delta, xiii. 107-114; physical aspects, 108, 109; history, 109, 110; reclamation of the Sundarbans, 110, 111; population, 111; agriculture, 112; natural calamities, 112; trade, 112; the Sundarbans waterways and trade routes, 112, 113; the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, 113, 114.
 Sundarganj, village in Bengal, xiii. 114.
 Sundeeep, island in the Gangetic delta. *See* Sandwíp.
 Sundoor, hills in Madras. *See* Sandúr.
 Sundoor, State in Madras. *See* Sandúr.
Sundri trees, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Bákarganj, i. 441, 444; the Sundarbans, xiii. 108; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 389.
 Sunkam, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 114.
 Sun-spot cycles, article 'India,' vi. 650, 651.
 Sunth, Native State in Rewá Kántha, xiii. 114, 115; physical aspects, 114, 115; population, 115; history, 115.
 Sunth, chief town of Sunth State, xiii. 116.
 Suintikopa, village in Coorg, xiii. 116.
 Sunwars, tribe in the Himalayan Mountains, v. 413.
 Sun-worship, Traces of, among the Santáls, article 'India,' vi. 583.
 Supa, Sub-division in Bombay. *See* Haliyal.
 Supa, village in Bombay, xiii. 116.
 Súpúl, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 116.
 Súpúl, town in Bengal, xiii. 116, 117.
 Surada, town, *idluk*, and estate in Madras, xiii. 117.
 Surágarha, town in Bengal, xiii. 117.
 Suráj Mall, Rájá of Bhartpur and Muttra, took Agra with Samru (1764), i. 69; held Koil (1757-59), i. 170; history of his reign in Bhartpur, ii. 375; seized Dholpur (1761), iv. 276; built palaces at Dig, iv. 286; his mausoleum at Gobardhán, v. 121; history of his reign in Muttra, x. 46; plundered Sháhdara before battle of Pánpát (1761), xii. 341.
 Surájpur, *pargand* in Oudh, xiii. 117.
 Surájpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 117.
 Suráj-ud-daulá. *See* Siráj-ud-daulá.
 Surám, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Soráon.
 Súramangalam, suburb of Salem town, Madras, xiii. 117.
 Surangi, town and estate in Madras, xiii. 117.
 Surat, District in Bombay, xiii. 118-132; physical aspects, 118-120; history, 120-124; population, 124, 125; agriculture, 125-127; natural calamities, 127, 128; commerce and trade, 128, 129; manufactures, 129; administration, 129-131; education, 130, 131; medical aspects, 131.
 Surat, city in Bombay, xiii. 132-136; position and general aspect, 132; population, 132, 133; history, 133, 134; commerce and trade guilds, 134; chief buildings, 134, 135; early European tombs, 135; municipality, 135, 136; English obtain leave to trade at (1612), article 'India,' vi. 366; defeat of the Portuguese fleet at Swally, the port of, by Captain Best (1615), 366; the chief seat of the Company's government in Western India till 1684-87, when it was transferred to Bombay, 370; pillaged by Sivají (1664), 370; treaty of, between Raghnáth Rao and the British, 391.
 Surat Agency, The, small group of Native States in Bombay, xiii. 136.
 Súr Dás, poet of Mathura in the 16th century, and author of the Súrsgár, article 'India,' vi. 345.
 Surendra Sá, his career in Sambalpur, participation in the Mutiny, and final surrender, xii. 180, 181.
 Surgána, petty Bhíl State in Bombay, xii. 136, 137.
 Surharpur, *pargand* in Oudh, xiii. 137.
 Surf, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 137.
 Surf (Sooree), administrative head-quarters of Bírghúm District, Bengal, xiii. 137, 138.
 Surir, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 138.
 Surirpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 138.
 Surjýagarh, hill in Central Provinces, xiii. 138.
 Surjyanagar, capital of Kashmír. *See* Srinagar.
 Surmá, river in S. Assam, xiii. 138.
 Súr Singh, Rájá of Jodhpur, Akbar's general, conquered Gujarát and the Deccan for him, vii. 241.

Súr Singh, town in Punjab, xiii. 138.
 Sursati, river in Punjab. See Saraswati.
 Surul, village in Bírghúm, xiii. 138, 139.
 'Survey' land tenure in Bombay, its simplicity, advantages, and disadvantages, article 'India,' vi. 448, 449.
 Surya Sen, built fort of Gwalior (773 A.D.), v. 236.
 Susang, estate in Bengal, xiii. 139.
Susts or striped cloths, made at New Hála, v. 294; Jerruck, vii. 292; Talá-gang, xiii. 162.
 Súsúmau, town in Oudh, xiii. 139.
 Susunia, hill in Bengal, xiii. 139.
 Satalia, guaranteed Girásia chiefship in Central India, xiii. 139.
 Sutherland, General, broke power of the Hatkars in Básim District, ii. 186.
Sutherland, The Countess of, the largest ship ever built in the Húglí, launched at the Títágarh dockyard, xiii. 335.
 Suthumba, petty State in Mahi Kántha. See Sathamba.
 Sútí, town in Bengal, xiii. 139, 140.
 Sutlej, great river of Punjab and chief tributary of the Indus, xiii. 140, 141; article 'India,' vi. 11.
 Sutna, town and cantonment in Rewá State, Central India, xiii. 141, 142.
 Sútras or sacred Sanskrit traditions, article 'India,' vi. 89.
 Swa, river in Lower Burma, xiii. 142.
 Swally, Defeat of the Portuguese fleet at (1615), article 'India,' vi. 366.
 Swámi Náráyan, religious reformer, followed by many Nágara Bráhmans, now seated at Bísalnagar, iii. 14; born at Chhipia, where his followers have erected a temple to him, iv. 403; died at Gadra (1830), iv. 458; head-quarters of his followers at Wartal, xiii. 533.
 Swarúpganj, town in Bengal, xiii. 142.
 Swát, river in the Punjab, xiii. 142.
 Swatch of No Ground, depression in the Bay of Bengal, off Gangetic delta, xiii. 142, 143.
 Swátis, numerous in Hazára, v. 363, 364; in Kágán, vii. 293.
 Swedish East India Company, article 'India,' vi. 376.
 Swords, made in Bhután, ii. 414; Bombay, iii. 60; Upper Burma, iii. 218; Khairpur, viii. 137; Lashkarpur, viii. 466; Mandalay, ix. 291; Monghyr, ix. 487; Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Rámpur, xi. 459.
 Syámbazár, town in Bengal, xiii. 143.
 Syámnagar, village in Bengal, xiii. 143.
 Syan, tribe of Karens, viii. 1.
 Sydapet, town in Madras. See Saidapet.
 Sylhet, District in Assam, xiii. 143-157; physical aspects, 144, 145; history,

145-147; population, 147-152; immigration and emigration, 150; material condition of the people, 151; agriculture, 152; land tenures, 152, 153; natural calamities, 153; trade and manufactures, 153, 154; tea cultivation, 154; administration, 154-156; medical aspects, 156.
 Sylhet, town and Sub-division in Assam, xiii. 157.
 Symes, Colonel, quoted, on Pegu in 1795, xi. 127, 128; on Rangoon, xi. 482, 483; on the Chins, xiii. 281.
 Synod of Diampier (1599), article 'India,' vi. 241.
 Syntengs or Santengs, aboriginal tribe, their rebellion in Assam (1862), i. 345, 353; in the Jaintia Hills, vii. 48.
 Synthia, town in Bengal, xiii. 157.
 Syriam, township in Lower Burma, xiii. 157, 158.
 Syriam, ancient town in Lower Burma, xiii. 158, 159.
 Syrian Christians in India, their numbers and antiquity, article 'India,' vi. 230; Syrian Catholics in Malabar, 243, 244; Syrian rite reformed, 245; Syrian and Roman Catholic Christians at the present day, 257, 258. *Local notices*—Cochin State, iv. 3, 4, town, iv. 11; Káyenkolam, vii. 108; Kotáyam, vii. 310; Madras Presidency, ix. 25; Malabar, ix. 228; Mávelikara, ix. 375; Sharretalai, xii. 377; Taingapatam, xiii. 160; Travancore, xiii. 348; Vaikom, xiii. 461; Verapoli, xiii. 473.

T

Taálas, aboriginal tribe in Narsinghpur State, Orissa, x. 225.
 Tabin Shwe-tí, ruler of Pegu (1530-50), employed European mercenaries, iii. 175.
 Ta-da, river in Lower Burma. See Taung-nyo.
 Tadiándamol, peak in Coorg, xiii. 159.
 Tádpatrí, *táluk* in Madras, xiii. 159.
 Tádpatrí, town in Madras, xiii. 159, 160.
 Tádri, port in Bombay, xiii. 160.
 Tágas, agriculturists in Bulandshahr, iii. 137; criminal class in Karnál, viii. 26; landowners in Muzaffarnagar, x. 71.
 Tagore, Rámánath, statue of, in the Town Hall, Calcutta, iii. 251.
 Taingapatam, town in Travancore, xiii. 160.
 Tájiks, non-Afghán tribe in Afghánistán, i. 34, 42; in Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55.
 Táj Khán, took Sāngarhí at Bakht Buland's suggestion, xii. 310.

- Táj Mahal, The, article 'India,' vi. 112; 304; article 'Agra,' i. 73-75.
- Tájpur, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 160.
- Tájpur, town in Bengal, xiii. 160, 161.
- Takaji Ráo, Maráthá general, took Vellore (1676), xiii. 467.
- Takhi, the rebel cobbler of Gujarát, occupied Karra (1346), where he was defeated, viii. 48.
- Takht-i-Suláimán, principal peak of the Suláimán Mountains, xiii. 161; article 'India,' vi. 6.
- Takhtpur, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 161.
- Takht Singh, chief of Ahmadnagar, had, when elected Rájá of Jodhpur (1843), to surrender Ahmadnagar to Rájá of Edar (1848), iv. 338; loyal to the British in the Mutiny, vii. 242.
- Táki, town in Bengal, xiii. 161, 162.
- Táki, village in Punjab. *See* Asarúr.
- Takkas, Turanian race, earliest inhabitants of Ráwal Pindi, article 'India,' vi. 164 (footnote 2); their present descendants, vi. 184; owners and cultivators in Chamba State, iii. 329.
- Takshaks, early Scythian tribe in Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 184, 185.
- Takwára, town in Punjab, xiii. 162.
- Tál, mountain pass over the Brahúi Hills from the Punjab into Balúchistán, article 'India,' vi. 6.
- Tálá, town in Bengal, xiii. 162.
- Talágang, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 162.
- Talágáon, town in Berár. *See* Táleágáon.
- Talaings, tribe in Amherst, i. 237, 238; their dynasty in Bassein, ii. 194; ruled at Tha-tún, Pegu, and Martaban, overthrown by Anawrata, Emperor of Pagan, iii. 174; their origin and numbers in Lower Burma, iii. 182, 183; in Upper Burma, iii. 212; Henzada, v. 386; Rangoon, xi. 476, 477; Shwe-gyin, xii. 431; Thon-gwa, xiii. 290.
- Talája, town in Bhaunagar State, Káthiáwar, xiii. 163.
- Talakádu, ancient town in Mysore. *See* Tálkád.
- Tala-Káveri, source of the Káveri (Cauvery) river. *See* Tale-Káveri.
- Talamba, town and ruins in Punjab, xiii. 163.
- Talaparamba, town in Madras. *See* Taliparamba.
- Talbehat, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 164.
- Talc, found in Alwar, i. 203; Assam, i. 347; Ganjám, v. 2; Mohánpur, ix. 474; Mysore District, x. 114; Sáwantwári, xii. 296.
- Tálcher, petty State in Orissa, xiii. 164, 165.
- Tálchandá, canal in Bengal, xiii. 165.
- Talegáon, town in Berár, xiii. 165.
- Talegáon Dábhára, town in Bombay, xiii. 165, 166.
- Talegáon Dhandhera, town in Bombay, xiii. 166.
- Tale-Káveri, source of the Káveri (Cauvery) river, and place of pilgrimage, in Coorg, xiii. 166.
- Tálgaon, town in Oudh, xiii. 166, 167.
- Tálikot, town in Bombay, xiii. 167; battle of, and overthrow of the Vijayanagar kingdom (1565), article 'India,' vi. 288.
- Taliparamba, town in Madras, xiii. 167.
- Talkad, *tdluk* in Mysore. *See* Narsipur.
- Talkad, ancient city in Mysore, xiii. 167, 168.
- Tallacheri, port in Madras. *See* Telli-cherri.
- Taloda, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xiii. 168.
- Tálodhi, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 168.
- Talpur Mírs, The, of Sind, take Shikárpur (1824), xii. 389, 390; their history in Sind, xii. 513-515; overthrow by Sir C. Napier, xii. 515; defeated by Sháh Shúja at Sukkur (1833), xiii. 94; their rule in Thar and Párkár, xiii. 264.
- Talsána, petty State in Káthiáwar, xiii. 168, 169.
- Tálukdárs*, or great landlords of Oudh, article 'India,' vi. 451, 452.
- Tamarasseri, pass in Madras, xiii. 169.
- Tamarinds, grown in Allahábád, i. 190; Belgaum, ii. 231; Biláspur, ii. 445; Broach, iii. 102, 115; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chengalpat, iii. 380, 382; Chhindwára, iii. 398; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Dhaurahra, iv. 269; Elephanta, iv. 341; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Godávári, v. 123; Gwalior, v. 227; Haidarábád, v. 244; Jaunpur, vii. 150; Kanhar-gáon, vii. 432; Kánkánhalli, vii. 433; Karnúl, viii. 35; Kolár, viii. 276; Kwa, viii. 382; on the Lonár Lake, viii. 489; Madras, ix. 30; Nágpur, x. 165; Narsinghpur, x. 217; Nellore, x. 268; Oudh, x. 482; Pendrá, xi. 132; Rampá, xi. 454; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Salem, xii. 152; Shámsábád, xii. 375; Sind, xii. 507, 520; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Surat, xiii. 120; Tavoy, xiii. 232; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440; Wardhá, xiii. 523; Wún, xiii. 546.
- Tambaur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xiii. 169.
- Támberacheri, pass in Madras. *See* Tamarasseri.
- Támbraparni, river in Madras, xiii. 169-171; the Srivaikantham anicut, 170, 171.

- Tamil, the oldest and most influential of the vernacular literatures of Southern India, article 'India,' vi. 330; first cultivation of Tamil by the sage Agastya, 330, 331; Jain cycle of Tamil literature from the 9th to the 13th century, 331; its great Pariah poet and poetess (900 A.D.), 331; the Tamil Rāmāyana, 331; Sivaite and Vishnuite Tamil hymnologies, 332; the Sittar or anti-Brāhmanical Tamil poets of the 17th century, 332; modern Tamil writers, 333; Beschi, the Jesuit priest, 333; recent statistics of Tamil literature, 333.
- Tamlúk, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 171.
- Tamlúk, ancient town in Bengal, xiii. 171-173.
- Támracheri, pass in Madras. *See* Tamarasserí.
- Támrángá, marsh in Assam, xiii. 173.
- Támrapurni, river in Madras. *See* Támbraparní.
- Tánáji Málusra, his feat in taking Sinhgarh (1670), xii. 544.
- Tanakallu, village in Madras, xiii. 173.
- Tanda, town and Sub-division in Sind. *See* Tando Muhammad Khán.
- Tánda, *tahsil* and *parganá* in Oudh, xiii. 174.
- Tánda, town in Oudh, xiii. 174, 175.
- Tánda, town in Punjab, xiii. 175.
- Tánda Bádridán, town in Rámpur State, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 175.
- Tándán, ancient town in Bengal, xiii. 175, 176.
- Tando, town and Sub-division in Sind. *See* Tando Muhammad Khán.
- Tando Adam, town in Sind. *See* Adam-jo-Tando.
- Tando Alahyar, town and *tdluk* in Sind. *See* Alahyar-jo-Tando.
- Tando Bágo, town and *tdluk* in Sind, xiii. 176.
- Tando Ghulám Alí, town in Sind, xiii. 176, 177.
- Tando Lukmán, town in Khairpur State, Sind, xiii. 177.
- Tando Masti Khán, town in Khairpur State, Sind, xiii. 177.
- Tando Muhammad Khán, Sub-division in Sind, xiii. 177, 178; physical aspects, 177; population, 177, 178; crops, 178; trade and manufactures, 178; administration, 178.
- Tando Muhammad Khán, town in Sind, xiii. 178, 179.
- Tangacheri, town in Madras. *See* Tangasserí.
- Tangail, town in Bengal, xiii. 179.
- Tangan, river in Bengal, xiii. 179.
- Tangancherri, town in Madras. *See* Tangasserí.
- Tangasseri, town in Madras, xiii. 179, 180.
- Tanglu, peak in Bengal, xiii. 180.
- Tángrá, town in Bengal. *See* Tándán.
- Tangutúr, town in Madras, xiii. 180.
- Tanjore, District in Madras, xiii. 180-194; physical aspects, 180, 181; history, 181-183; population, 184-186; urban and rural population, 186, 187; agriculture, 187-189; irrigation, 189-191; commerce, trade, and manufactures, 191, 192; administration, 192, 193; education, 193; medical aspects, 193, 194.
- Tanjore, *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 194.
- Tanjore, city in Madras, ancient capital, with temple, fort, and palace, xiii. 194-196.
- Tánk, *tahsil* and estate in Punjab, xiii. 196, 197.
- Tánk, town in Punjab, xiii. 198.
- Tankári, seaport in Bombay, xiii. 198.
- Tanks, artificial lakes and reservoirs, Abhána, i. 3; Abiráman, i. 3; Aden, i. 21-23; in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 118; Allbágh, i. 166; Allúr, i. 201; Alwar, i. 207; Amjhera, i. 244; Amrávati, i. 253; Amroha, i. 266; Anantápur, i. 280; Anantasagáram, i. 280; Appcherla, i. 296; Ashti, i. 338; Auraiya, i. 385; Ayyankere, i. 391; Bába Búdan, i. 403; Bádriánath, i. 411; Bagalkot, i. 413; Baldeva, ii. 11; Balihri, ii. 13; Bangalore, ii. 69; Baniáchang, ii. 74; Barakilá, ii. 120; Baroda, ii. 171; Barwa Sagar, ii. 181; Básim, ii. 188, 189; Batála, ii. 215; Beria, ii. 326; Betmangala, ii. 327; Bhandará, ii. 360; Bhopál, ii. 406; Bihár, ii. 421; Bijápur, ii. 426; Bikaner, ii. 443; Bisalpur, ii. 15; in Bombay Presidency, iii. 44, 56; Bomori, iii. 84; Brindában, iii. 100; Bukkacherla, iii. 129; Bukkapatnam, iii. 129; Calicut, iii. 269; Chándá, iii. 355; Charkhári, iii. 372; Charra, iii. 372; Chaurágarh, iii. 377; Karungali in Chengalpat, iii. 382, 385; Comillah, iv. 25; Cumbum, iv. 57; Damoh, iv. 114; Dankam, iv. 117; Darbhanga, iv. 126; Dasúya, iv. 155; Datia, iv. 157; Debar, iv. 163; Deolia, iv. 204; Derapur, iv. 229; Dewás, iv. 237; Dhaldeghi, iv. 238; Dhámont, iv. 240; Dhárwár, iv. 257, 258; Dholka, iv. 272; Dipálpur, iv. 304; Dohad, iv. 311; Dongartál, iv. 314; Dubrájpur, iv. 318; Kanak Sagar at Dugári, iv. 318; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Gandevi, iv. 463; Gangal, iv. 466; Gangrov, iv. 479; Garhá, v. 12; Garhbori, v. 14; Gaur, v. 38, 40; Gáwilgarh, v. 43; Gobardhán, v. 121;

Godhrá, v. 135; Gohána, v. 141; Gonda, v. 156; Haidarábád, v. 243; Hamirpur, v. 298; Hargám, v. 335; Harnhalli, v. 341; Hasan Abdál, v. 342; Hasilpur, v. 344; Háthras, v. 355; Herát, v. 393; Hindoli, v. 415; Hodál, v. 437, 438; Hlongal, v. 440; Hoskot, v. 459; Ichauli, v. 505; Islámábád, vii. 26; Jabalpur, vii. 37; Jagalúr, vii. 41; Jagdalpur, vii. 41; Jainagar, vii. 46; Jaipur, vii. 60; Jaitpur, vii. 72; Jálma, vii. 107; Jám-busar, vii. 122, 123; Jaswantnagar, vii. 147; Jhalra Pátan, vii. 203, 204; Jhánsi, vii. 216; Jhinjhuwára, vii. 230; Jodhpur, vii. 246; Junoná, vii. 265; Kabrái, vii. 266; Kadaba, vii. 268; Kadi, vii. 280; Kadúr, vii. 282, 286; Káimahrá, vii. 296; Kairana, vii. 308; Kaithál, vii. 309; Kálinjar, vii. 333, 334, 335, 336; Kamalápurani, vii. 349; Kámthi, vii. 367; Kapadwanj, vii. 440; Karanja, vii. 467; Karanja (Berár), vii. 468; Karwí, viii. 57; Kásipur, viii. 82; Katangi, viii. 86; Katra Medniganj, viii. 101; Káveripák, viii. 105; Kelod, viii. 111; Kesariya, viii. 118; Khajjuha, viii. 140; Khámgaon, viii. 143; Khandwá, viii. 162; Khári, viii. 167; Khátmandu, viii. 184; Khem Karm, viii. 188; Khisor Hills, viii. 203; Khurja, viii. 212; Khutáhan, viii. 214; Kolába, viii. 261; Kolár, viii. 272, 276; Kora, viii. 295; Kotah, viii. 308; Kote-betta, viii. 310, 311; Kuch Behar, viii. 328; Kulpahár, viii. 334; Kúch, viii. 363; Kungial, viii. 366; Kuráuli, viii. 371; Kyaung-sún, viii. 390; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lánjl, viii. 461; Lehrá, viii. 469; Lonaull, viii. 490; Loni, viii. 490; Maddúr, viii. 539; Madnagarh, viii. 544; Madras Presidency, ix. 42, city, ix. 105, 111; Madura District, ix. 129, town, ix. 134; Magar, ix. 136, 137; Mahobá, ix. 182, 183; Mandal, ix. 287; Mandar Hills, ix. 292; Mangalagiri, ix. 312; Masár, ix. 351; Maudhá, ix. 370; Mawána, ix. 376; Meerut, ix. 393; Merwára, ix. 415, 417; Mhaswad, ix. 420; Misrikh, ix. 467; Mojarh, ix. 477; Molakálmuru, ix. 478; Monghyr, ix. 490; Moti-taláo, ix. 521; Múdkí, ix. 528; Mu-dun, ix. 528; Muhammadpur, ix. 532; Mukerian, ix. 533; Muktsar, ix. 534; Múltái, ix. 539; Muttra, x. 53; Mysore, x. 91; Nadol, x. 142; Nágpur, x. 174; Nainwah, x. 178; Nandidrug, x. 192; Narnála, x. 213; Nawa-gaon, x. 250; Nellore, x. 273; Nimkhar, x. 336; Noákhálli, x. 339; Orchhá, x. 424; Pandaul, xi. 35;

Pandrinton, xi. 38, 39; Partábgarh, xi. 76; Pasrúr, xi. 80; Patná, xi. 110; Pháphúnd, xi. 166; Pokaran, xi. 195; Polúr, xi. 197; Púdukkattái, xi. 237; Punása, xi. 242; Púndri, xi. 242; Púsad, xi. 335; Ráiganj, xi. 362; Ráipur, xi. 367, 377; Rájápur, xi. 385; Rájgarh, xi. 387; Rájputána, xi. 400; Rámkot, xi. 450; Rámnád, xi. 451; Rámnagar, xi. 452; Rámtek, xi. 466; Rangoon, xi. 483, 484; Rangpur, xi. 502; Ratanpur, xi. 517; Ráth, xi. 518; Ráyalcheruvu, xii. 40; Rewári, xii. 56; Risod, xii. 57; Rohisa, xii. 63; Rohtak, xii. 69; Rúpbás, xii. 83; Rúpgarh, xii. 83; the Chem-brákam, xii. 139, 140; Sáifganj, xii. 141; Salumbar, xii. 172; Sangam, xii. 175; Sankarnainárkoil, xii. 222; Sankisa, xii. 224; Sarvepalli, xii. 271; Sarwán, xii. 272; Sásserám, xii. 272; Sátára, xii. 281; Sauráth, xii. 292; Sáváli, xii. 292; Sáyla, xii. 299; Secunderábád, xii. 302; Senháti, xii. 307; Seoní, xii. 315; Seoníband, xii. 316; Shekohpura, xii. 378; Shikárpur, xii. 395; Shimoga, xii. 404; Shioner, xii. 410; Sholápur, xii. 416; Sihásagar, xii. 461, 472; Sihorá, xii. 477; Simráon, xii. 501; Sindewáhi, xii. 525; Sindkher, xii. 527; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Sinjhauli Sháhzádpur, xii. 544; Sítákund, xiii. 25; Sohna, xiii. 48; Sonmáth, xiii. 50; Songrí, xiii. 61; Srinagar, xiii. 78; Subeha, xiii. 86; Sudharam, xiii. 87; Sulekere, xiii. 95; Surat, xiii. 119; on the Takht-i-Suláimán, xiii. 161; Tálbehah, xiii. 164; Táragarh, xiii. 164; Tarn Táran, xiii. 215; Tepágarh, xiii. 242; Thán, xiii. 248, 249; Thána, xiii. 250, 258; Thaneswar, xiii. 260; Thulendi, xiii. 293; Tirupatúr, xiii. 327; Tirwá, xiii. 330; Tonnúr, xiii. 338; Toshám, xiii. 339, 340; Trichinopoli, xiii. 364; Tripunathorai, xiii. 367; Túmúkur, xiii. 379; Tumsar, xiii. 382; Turaiyúr, xiii. 384; Tyamgondal, xiii. 399; Udaipur, xiii. 401; Udai Ságar, xiii. 409; Old Udaipur, xiii. 413; Umar-kot, xiii. 420; Umarpur, xiii. 421; Umrer, xiii. 423; Utakamand, xiii. 453; Utal, xiii. 454; Utraula, xiii. 458; Vadatur Valiyúr, xiii. 460; Véhar, xiii. 465, 466; Vizianagram, xiii. 503; Vontimetta, xiii. 503; Vútukúr, xiii. 503; Warorá, xiii. 531; Wún, xiii. 546.

Tanna, District in Bombay. *See* Thana. Tanna, old fort near Calcutta, xiii. 198.

Tanning. *See* Leather.

Tántia Topi, mutineer general, passed through Rohilkhand into Oudh (1858),

- iii. 119; defeated by General Parke at Chhota Udaipur, iii. 405; defeated at Dausa, iv. 161; approached Gwalior (June 1858), when Sindia had to escape, v. 233; reached the Sâtpura Hills, but could not break into Berâr, v. 265; crossed the Hoshangâbâd valley, v. 444; in Jalâun District (Oct. 1857-May 1858), vii. 96; burnt Kandwâ viii. 162; ravaged Nimâr, x. 331.
- Tantrik, sect of Siva worshippers, article 'India,' vi. 214.
- Tanuku, town and *taluk* in Madras, xiii. 198, 199.
- Tânur, seaport in Madras, xiii. 199.
- Tapasi, coal-mine in Bengal, xiii. 199.
- Tappa, petty State in Central India, xiii. 199.
- Tappa Asl, *pargand* in Oudh, xiii. 199.
- Tappal, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 200.
- Tâpti, great river of W. India, xiii. 200-205.
- Tâpti, lighthouse in Bombay, xiii. 205.
- Ta-pun, town and township in Burma, xiii. 205.
- Tara. *See* Kankrej.
- Tarâbganj, *tahsil* in Oudh, xiii. 205, 206.
- Tarachand, native Christian teacher at Bânsbâriâ, ii. 98.
- Târagarh, hill fort in Râjputâna, xiii. 206.
- Târagarh, hill fort in Punjab, xiii. 206.
- Tarahwân. *See* Karwi.
- Tarahwân, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 206, 207.
- Tarâi, District in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 207-211; physical aspects, 207, 208; history, 208; population, 208, 209; agriculture, 209, 210; manufactures, etc., 210; revenue, 210, 211; climate 211.
- Tarâi, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 211.
- Târaakeswar, village and temple in Bengal, xiii. 211, 212.
- Taran Târan. *See* Tarn Târan.
- Tarâon, petty State in Bundelkhand, xiii. 212.
- Târâpur, town in Cambay, Bombay, xiii. 212.
- Târâpur, port in Bombay, xiii. 212.
- Târâpur, customs division in Bombay, xiii. 213.
- Târbela, town in Punjab, xiii. 213.
- Tarengâ, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 213.
- Targâon, town in Oudh, xiii. 213.
- Târî, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 213.
- Târî Barâgâon, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 213.
- Tarîkere, old town and *taluk* in Mysore, xiii. 213, 214.
- Tarins, wandering tribe in Pishîn, xi. 189.
- Tarkhân, dynasty in Sind (1554-92), xii. 510.
- Tarleton, Commander, took Pegu, xi. 128; and Prome, xi. 236.
- Tarn Târan, sacred town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 214, 215.
- Târobâ, lake in Central Provinces, xiii. 215.
- Tarooh, Hill State in Punjab, xiii. 216.
- Taroli, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 216.
- Tartar overthrow of Greek conquests in Bactria, article 'India,' vi. 175. *See* also Scythic invasions.
- Tasar or jungle silkworm, article 'India,' vi. 34; 513, 514. *Local notices*—Found in Bâmrâ, ii. 41; Bânkurâ, ii. 78; Bardwân, ii. 127; Bhâgalpur, ii. 344; Bilâspur, ii. 451; Bonâi, iii. 85; Borâsâmbâr, iii. 89; Chândâ, iii. 349; Cuttack, iv. 65; Gângpur, iv. 478; Gayâ, v. 44; Haidarâbâd, v. 245; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jashpur, vii. 145; Kasiâri, viii. 79; Korba, viii. 296; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lohârdagâ, viii. 476; Midnapur, ix. 425; Murshidâbâd, x. 22; Purî, xi. 301; Râi Bareli, xi. 353; Râigarh, xi. 362; Sambalpur, xii. 184; Santâl Parganâs, xii. 227; Singhbhûm, xii. 537, 539; Wardhâ, xiii. 526.
- Tasar silk, woven at Armori, i. 331; Bhâgalpur, ii. 350; Birbhûm, iii. 9; Champanagar, iii. 333; Chândâ, iii. 354; Chandrapur, iii. 365; Dâbha, iv. 76; Gayâ, v. 50; Kasiâri, viii. 79; Mânbehûm, ix. 284; Mau Nâtbhanjan, ix. 373; Narsinghpur, x. 222; Râigarh, xi. 362; Rohri, xii. 68; Sambalpur, xii. 183; Sârangarh, xii. 260; Singhbhûm, xii. 539; Sâtgachhiâ in the Twenty-four Parganâs, xiii. 397.
- Tâsgâon, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xiii. 216, 217.
- Tassy, Garcin de, *Histoire de la Littérature Hindoue et Hindoustanie*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 343, and footnote 1.
- Tatiparthi, hill pass in Madras, xiii. 217.
- Tatta, *taluk* in Sind, xiii. 217.
- Tatta, historic town in Sind, xiii. 217, 219.
- Tattamangalam, town in Madras, xiii. 219.
- Taung-bek-myo, township in Burma, xiii. 219, 220.
- Taung-gup, village and river in Burma, xiii. 220.
- Taung-laung-su, village in Burma, xiii. 220.
- Taung-ngu, District in Lower Burma,

- xiii. 220-226; physical aspects, 220, 221; history, 221-223; population, 223, 224; agriculture, 224, 225; commerce, etc., 225; administration, 226; medical aspects, 226.
- Taung-ngu, township in Burma, xiii. 226.
- Taung-ngu, town and cantonment in Burma, xiii. 226, 227.
- Tavernier's description of Burhánpur in 1658, iii. 163; of Dacca, iv. 81; of Goa, v. 103; of the Kistna diamond mines, viii. 227.
- Tavi, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 227.
- Tavli, town in Baroda, xiii. 227.
- Tavora, Marquis de, defeated the Maráthás (1750), and took Piro, v. 104.
- Tavoy, District in Lower Burma, xiii. 227-234; physical aspects, 227, 228; history, 229, 230; population, 230, 231; agriculture, 231, 232; commerce, etc., 232, 233; administration, 233; climate, etc., 233, 234.
- Tavoy, town and seaport in Burma, xiii. 234.
- Tavoy, river in Burma, xiii. 234, 235.
- Tavoy, island off Burma, xiii. 235.
- Tawá, river in the Central Provinces, xiii. 235.
- Taxation of India under the Mughal Emperors (1593-1761), article 'India,' vi. 299; taxation under the Mughals and the British, 463, 464; taxation in Native States, 464; incidence of taxation in British India, 464, 465. *See also* Finances and Revenue system.
- Taxila, ancient town in Ráwal Pindi District, Punjab, the home of the Takkas, identified with the ruins of Deri Sháhan, article 'India,' vi. 164 (footnote 2), 184; xii. 235. *See also* Deri Sháhan.
- Taylor, Mr., Commissioner of Patná, his behaviour during the Mutiny, xi. 96, 97; sent fifty Sikhs for the defence of Arrah, xii. 328.
- Taylor, Brigadier-General, commanded in the Parlá Kimedi campaign (1834, 1835), and in Gumsúr (1835-37), v. 4, xi. 64.
- Taylor, Dr., quoted, on the fort of Durdurá, iv. 326; on the troops furnished by the Herát Province, v. 391.
- Taylor, Col. Meadows, quoted, on the fort of Naldrúg, x. 182-184; on Penukonda, xi. 135; his administration of Shorápur State (1842-53), xii. 423.
- Taylor, Major-General R. G., his administration of the Bannu valley, ii. 92.
- Tea cultivation and manufacture, article 'India,' vi. 504-509; indigenous to Assam, 504; early experiments and failures, 504, 505; rapid progress of the industry, 505; statistics of output, 505-507; varieties of the plant, 508; the work of a tea-garden, 508, 509; export of tea, 575. *Local notices* — The Andaman Islands, i. 286; Anjinád, i. 292; Assam, i. 364-366; Bengal, ii. 271, 304; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 233; Chikalda, iii. 408; Chittagong, iii. 439, 441; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; Coonoor, iv. 28; Dálingkot, iv. 98; Dárljling, iv. 129, 135, 136; Darang, iv. 146, 148; Dehra Dun, iv. 174, 175; Western Dwárs, iv. 335; Garhwal, v. 21, 22; Goálpárá, v. 117; Háwalbágh, v. 359; Hazáribágh, v. 379; Ita Hills, vii. 27; Jalpaiguri, vii. 114, 115; Jorhát, vii. 248; Káiti, vii. 310; Kámákhyá Hills, vii. 349; Kámrúp, vii. 354, 362, 363; Kángra, vii. 424; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Kotagiri, viii. 303; Kúlu, viii. 343; Kumáun, viii. 354, 355; Lakhimpur, viii. 435, 438; Lakhipur, viii. 440; Lohágghát, viii. 474; Lohárdagá, viii. 483; Madras, ix. 32, 85, 86; Mahudi Hill, ix. 185; Malabar, ix. 231; the Melghát, ix. 403; Monierkhál, ix. 491; Nigriting, x. 300; Nílgrí Hills, x. 313-316; Noárband, x. 353; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377-379; Nowgong, x. 406, 411, 413; Ochterlony valley, x. 421; Pálapur, x. 353; Punjab, xi. 278; Rángamáti (Assam), xi. 470; on the Saffrái river, xii. 99; Salem *idluk*, xii. 166; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sibságar, xii. 459, 467, 469; Sonápur, xii. 58; Sylhet, xiii. 154; Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Travancore, xiii. 349.
- Tea-boxes, made in Cachar, iii. 237.
- Teak forests, article 'India,' vi. 39; 42. *Local notices* — Ahiri, i. 82; Airí, i. 111; Akyab, i. 150; Amherst, i. 233, 234, 240; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; Bába Budan, i. 402; Bánda, ii. 51; Barelá, ii. 147; Básim, ii. 183; Belgaum, ii. 232; Betúl, ii. 329; Bijijí, ii. 427; Biligiri-rangan, ii. 457; Bison Range, iii. 17; Bombay, iii. 45; Buldána, iii. 143; Búmawadí, iii. 149; Lower Burma, iii. 200, 202, 203; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Chándá, iii. 349; Chhindwára, iii. 398; Chichgarh, iii. 408; Chintalnar, iii. 419; Jogimath, near Chitaldrúg, iii. 425; Cochín, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Damán, iv. 102; the Dangs, iv. 115; Dápoli, iv. 121; on the banks of the Dattaw, iv. 157; Deorí, iv.

- 205; Dharampur, iv. 249; Garhákota Ramná, v. 14; Western Gháts, v. 59; Godávári, v. 122; Gyaing Attaran, v. 237; Berár, v. 260; Haliyál, v. 296; Háthibárl, v. 353; Henzada, v. 384; Hoshangábád, v. 442, 443; Hosúr, v. 460; Hpaung-lin, v. 466; Hpyu, v. 466; Indore, vii. 2; Jámner, vii. 130; Jawadí Hills, vii. 162; Jhábuá, vii. 194; Jhánsi, vii. 217; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kalwán, vii. 345; Kámrúp, vii. 355; North Kánara, vii. 369; South Kánara, vii. 377; Karjat, viii. 11; Karnúl, viii. 35; Karond, viii. 46; Katangi, viii. 86; Kiggat-nad, viii. 216; Kolába, viii. 261; the Konkan, viii. 291; Kotápalli, viii. 309; Kúchmala Hill, viii. 328; Kulsi, viii. 335; Lakvalli, viii. 444; Lohára, viii. 474; Madras, ix. 7, 83, 84; Mahágáon, ix. 155; Malabar, ix. 219, 229; Malkangiri, ix. 258; Manipur, ix. 325; the Melghát, ix. 402; Mergui, ix. 407; Merkára, ix. 413; Múl Hills, ix. 535; Mysore, x. 114; Nalkeri, x. 184; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Nanjarájpátná, x. 197; Násik, x. 228; Nellore, x. 267; Nilambúr, x. 301; Nilgiri Hills, x. 305, 323; Nimár, x. 328; Nirmal, x. 338; Pachamalái Hills, x. 521; Pa-daung, x. 523; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Pánabáras, xi. 24; Páwl Mulándá, xi. 123; Promise, xi. 226; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rájpípla, xi. 391; Ráangi, xi. 471; Rangoon, xi. 473; Ratnágiri, xii. 3; Rewá, xii. 46; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Ságar, xii. 101; San-ywe, xii. 247; Sáoligarh, xii. 247; Sátára, xii. 277; Sátúra, xii. 289; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Seonl, xii. 309; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Sirsi, xiii. 21; Sunkam, xiii. 114; Supa, xiii. 116; Surat, xiii. 120; Surgána, xiii. 116; on the Swa, xiii. 142; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Taung-ngu, xiii. 221; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thayetmyo, xiii. 279; Travancore, xiii. 344, 345; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Wada, xiii. 504; Wainád, xiii. 510; Wardhá, xiii. 523; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Teesta, river of N. Bengal. *See* Tistá.
- Teg Bakht Khán, Governor of Surat, made himself independent (1733), and founded a dynasty, xiii. 123.
- Tegnapatam (Fort St. David) East India Factory, established at (1686-92), article 'India,' vi. 371.
- Tegur, village in Bombay, xiii. 235.
- Tehrí. *See* Orcha.
- Tehrí, capital of Orcha State in Bundelkhand, xiii. 236.
- Tehrí Garhwál. *See* Garhwál.
- Tej Singh, Sikh general, defeated at Firozsháh and Sobráon, v. 209.
- Tekalkota, village and fort in Madras, xiii. 236.
- Tekkali, *tdluk* and estate in Madras, xiii. 236. *See also* Raghunáthpuram.
- Telangás, wandering gipsy race in Rangpur, xi. 493.
- Telgaon-Kámthi, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 236.
- Teliágarhi, hill pass in Bengal, xiii. 236.
- Telingá, ancient kingdom of S. India, xiii. 237. *See also* Andhra.
- Telingás, The, or Telugu-speaking people in Ghátkúl, v. 57; Haidarábád State, v. 247; Kotápalli, viii. 309; Purl, xi. 304.
- Tells, or oil-pressers, in the Central Provinces, have become Kabirpanthis, iii. 315.
- Tellicherry, historic town and seaport in Madras, xiii. 237, 238.
- Temperature of various meteorological stations in India, article 'India,' vi. 647-649. *See also* Meteorology of India, Meteorological statistics, and section Climate or Medical aspects in each District article.
- Temple, Sir R., Minute on the balance of Indian trade, article 'India,' vi. 581-583. *Local notices*—Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (1874-77), ii. 279, quoted, on the tanks of Bhandará, ii. 360; on the lakes of the Central Provinces, iii. 299; Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (1864-67), iii. 320; quoted, on the return of emigrants from Nágpur to Berár, v. 265; recommended the recognition of the hill chiefs of Hoshangábád as *tdlukddrs*, v. 446; laid foundation stone of the waterworks at Karáchi (1880), vii. 460; his visit to Sambalpur (1863), xii. 181; quoted, on the storm of 1876 in Sandwip Island, xii. 213.
- Temples, Hindu, worthy of notice, Achenkoil, i. 12; Addanki, i. 13; Old Agartalá, i. 58; Agáshi, i. 58; Ahiyári, i. 82; Aihar, i. 111; Ahobalam, i. 110; Ajápál, near Ajmere, i. 119; Ajodhya, i. 135; Alágar Hill, i. 161; Alláhábád, i. 198; Alwar, i. 206; Amarkantak, i. 210; Amarnáth, i. 210, 211; Ambásamúdrum, i. 226; Amber, i. 229; Amner, i. 245; Amráoti, i. 251; in Anantápur, i. 273, 274; Andipatti, i. 288; Angádirpuram, i. 289; Anjangáon, i. 290; Anjár, i. 291; Ankola, i. 293; Annamarázpet, i. 293; Antrávedi, i. 294; Anwa, i. 295; Appekondur, i. 296; Ariánkávu, i. 329; Ariapád, i. 329, 330; Arni, i. 332; Arsikere, i. 335; Asián, i. 340;

Athirála, i. 377; Atranji Kherá, i. 380; Bachireddipálem, i. 406; Badrináth, i. 410, 411; Bahuleshwar, i. 436; Bákeswar, i. 449; Baksar, i. 450; Baldeva, ii. 11; Bálightiam, ii. 13; Balrámpur, ii. 26; Banavási, ii. 45; Bángangá, ii. 72; Bānsbāriá, ii. 98; Barábar Hills, ii. 115; Bardwán, ii. 130; Baroda, ii. 172; Barsána, ii. 176; Barúr, ii. 178; Bāsim, ii. 189; Bāsinakonda, ii. 189; Bastar, ii. 206; Bechráji, ii. 222; Begamábád, ii. 223; Behti Kalan, ii. 229; Belúr, ii. 252; Benares, ii. 265; Bettádpur, ii. 327; Beyt, ii. 336; Bhadráchalam, ii. 339; Bhágamandal, ii. 353; Bhairógháti, ii. 356; Bhatálá, ii. 376; Bhaváni, ii. 383; Bheraghát, ii. 386; Bhilsa, ii. 393; Bhímáveram, ii. 396; Bhím Ghorá, ii. 397; Bhisí, ii. 399; Bhuvaneswar, ii. 417, 418; Bijbharu, ii. 426; Biligiri-rangan, ii. 457; Bishanpur Narhan Khás, iii. 16; Bodhan, iii. 23; Brindában, iii. 100; Broach, iii. 115; Budhátá, iii. 128; Búndi, iii. 160; Calcutta, iii. 251; Champáner, iii. 333; Chámrájnagar, iii. 345; Chamráuli, iii. 345; Chamúndibetta, iii. 345; Chándá, iii. 356; Chándod, iii. 360; Chanráypatna, iii. 369; Chelakere, iii. 379; Chhipia, iii. 403; Chilambaram, iii. 413, 414; Chintpurni, iii. 420; Chitárkot, iii. 429, 430; Chopra, iii. 457; Chutiá, iii. 461; Coimbatore, iv. 22; Combaconum, iv. 24; Conjevaram, iv. 26; Dakhineswar, iv. 96; Dálmau, iv. 100; in Damoh, iv. 112; in Dánta, iv. 118; Dantewára, iv. 118; Dáúdnagar, iv. 158; Debi Pátan, iv. 164; Dehra, iv. 168; Deo, iv. 198; Deoband, iv. 199; Deogarh, iv. 201, 202; Deolia, iv. 204; Deonthál, iv. 204; Deoprayág, iv. 204; Deorí, iv. 205; Devaraydurga, iv. 232; Devjagám, iv. 234; Dewálwára, iv. 235; Dewás, iv. 237; Dhárapuram, iv. 251; Dhárwár, iv. 267; Dholpur, iv. 278; Dilwára, iv. 289; Dubrájpur, iv. 318; Dwárká, iv. 327; Etáwah, iv. 379; Gangal, iv. 466; Gangáwali, iv. 466; Gangotri, iv. 477; Garhmukhtesar, v. 16; Gauháti, v. 35; Ghátampur, v. 57; Gháziábád, v. 61; Gobardhán, v. 121; Gogunda, v. 140; Gokarn, v. 142; Gopálswámí-betta, v. 162; Gumgáon, v. 198; Guruváiyur, v. 225; Hájo, v. 292; Halebid, v. 295; Hampi, v. 308; Hango, v. 310; Hardwár, v. 331; Harihar, v. 338; Hiremagalur, v. 423; Hodal, v. 438; Hospet, v. 459; Ikkeri, v. 508; Jaintiapur, vii. 50; Jaitpur, vii. 71; Jájmau, vii. 72;

Jalpesh, vii. 118; Jambukeswaram, vii. 120, 121; Jámner, vii. 131; Jaswantnagar, vii. 147; Jawálamukhi, vii. 162; Jessor, vii. 192; Jodhpur, vii. 246; Jogi-ghopá, vii. 247; Joshinath, vii. 248; Kadiri, vii. 281; Kálahasti, vii. 321, 322; Kalasa, vii. 323; Kálíghát, vii. 326; Kalráyan Hills, vii. 343; Kalsubái, vii. 344; Kámákhya, vii. 349; Kanera, vii. 407; Kángra, vii. 430; Kánkánhalli, vii. 434; Kankhal, vii. 434; Kankraoli, vii. 435; Kapadwanj, vii. 440; Kárainmadai, vii. 462; Kárákal, vii. 463; Karonbás, vii. 465; Karanja (Berár), vii. 468; Karauli, vii. 475; Karnagarh, vii. 17, 18; Karmprayág, vii. 32; Karúr, vii. 52; Karwí, vii. 57; Kásipur, vii. 82; Kátol, vii. 100; Kedárnáth, vii. 109; Keladi, vii. 110; Kerá, vii. 116; Keslábori, vii. 118; Khajuhu, vii. 140; Khajuráhu, vii. 140; Khará, vii. 141; Khambháliá, vii. 142; Khandwá, vii. 162; Kharáila, vii. 165; Khátmándu, vii. 183, 184; Khed, vii. 187; Kherálu, vii. 189; Kiching, vii. 215; Kírnápur, vii. 221; Kishangarh, vii. 223; Kolhápúr, vii. 285; Kopilás, vii. 294; Kotappa-konda, vii. 309; Kotár, vii. 310; Kurái, vii. 367, 368; Kurugod, vii. 374; Lánjí, vii. 461; Lohárdagá, vii. 482; Machhlíngáon, vii. 533; Madaria, vii. 538; Madgiri, vii. 540; Madhapur, vii. 541; Madhyárjunam, vii. 544; Madura, ix. 133; Mahában, ix. 151, 152; Mahásu, ix. 168; Mahávinayaka, ix. 170; Mahobá, ix. 183; Málinagar, ix. 258; Malot, ix. 263; Malur, ix. 266; Mandhátá, ix. 294; Mannárgudi, ix. 338; Márkandí, ix. 347; Mawána, ix. 376; Melukote, ix. 404; Merkára, ix. 414; Misrikh, ix. 467; Mohanlálganj, ix. 473; Mohgáon, ix. 474; Mohne, ix. 476; Mulbágal, ix. 537; Mull, ix. 538; Muttra, x. 54; Muzaffarpur, x. 83, 84; Nachiarkovil, x. 128; Nádaun, x. 128; Nágpur, x. 174; Nálatwár, x. 182; Nallamalái Hills, x. 186; Nandi, x. 190; Náguneri, x. 196; Nanjangad, x. 196; Naraina, x. 201; Naregal, x. 211; Narsingha, x. 215; Narsinghpur, x. 224; Narsipur, x. 226; Násik, x. 236; Náthdwára, x. 240; Neri, x. 291; Nímkhār, x. 336; Nirgunda, x. 337; Oel, x. 421; Puri in Orissa, x. 447, 448, xi. 316, 317; Pachmarhí, x. 522; Padmanábhham, x. 525; Paithan, x. 530; Panáhat, xi. 25; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Pandrinton, xi. 38, 39; Panna, xi. 51; Pápanás-ham, xi. 53; Parnasala, xi. 65; Pár-

- seoni, xi. 67; Keshorai Pátan, xi. 82, 83; Pátan in Nepál, xi. 83; Pauni, xi. 120; Penukonda, xi. 135; Perúr, xi. 141; Pháljar, xi. 164; Pimpalgáon Rájá, xi. 180; Pinjar, xi. 184; Prakásha, xi. 223; Pukhra, xi. 239; Purandhar, xi. 297; Púsad, xi. 335; Pushkar, xi. 335; Ráidrug, xi. 361; Ráipur, xi. 377; Rájápur, xi. 386; Rájim, xi. 388; Rámeswaram, xi. 443-445; Rámtek, xi. 466, 467; Ingara in Rángi, xi. 471; Rangpur (Assam), xi. 502; Rasan, xi. 513; Rattihalli, xii. 14; Rayachoti, xii. 40; Remuná, xii. 43; Ritpur, xii. 58; Rohtásgarh, xii. 78; Rojhi, xii. 79; Ron, xii. 79; Rudra Prayág, xii. 81; Rúpánáth, xii. 85; Sádábád, xii. 91; Sakít, xii. 146; Sambalpur, xii. 185, 186; of Kamáraswami in Sandúr, xii. 208, 209; Sankeswar, xii. 222; Sankisa, xii. 223, 224; Saráhn, xii. 249; Sarwán, xii. 272; Sáváli, xii. 292; Sáyla, xii. 299; Senháti, xii. 307; Seori Nárayan, xii. 317; Shibi, xii. 385; Shikárpur, xii. 396; Shingnapur, xii. 406; Sholinghar, xii. 423; Siálkot, xii. 451; Siddhaur, xii. 473; Siddheswar, xii. 474; Sihonda, xii. 476; Sindkher, xii. 527; Singeswarthán, xii. 541; Sinháchalam, xii. 543; Sinnar, xii. 545; Sirakot, xii. 550; Sítámarhi, xiii. 26; Sítápur, xiii. 39; Sivagangá, xiii. 41; Somnáth, xiii. 50; Somnáthpur, xiii. 51; Soron, xiii. 67; Srínagar (N.-W. Provinces), xiii. 78; Sringeri, xiii. 79; Srirangam, xiii. 80, 81; Srívaikuntham, xiii. 82; Sultán-ganj, xiii. 95; Surat, xiii. 135; in Sylhet, xiii. 149; Tádpatrí, xiii. 160; Tale-káveri, xiii. 166; Taliparamba, xiii. 167; Talkad, xiii. 168; Talsána, xiii. 169; Tamlúk, xiii. 172, 173; Tanjore, xiii. 195, 196; Tarahwán, xiii. 207; Tárakeswar, xiii. 211, 212; Taroli, xiii. 216; Tawá, xiii. 235; Tehri, xiii. 236; Tekalkota, xiii. 236; Tenkási, xiii. 242; Thán, xiii. 248; Tháná Bhawán, xiii. 259; Tikri, xiii. 295; Tinneveli, xiii. 312; Tirkanambi, xiii. 322; Tiruchendúr, xiii. 323; Tiruchengod, xiii. 324; Tirupati, xiii. 325, 326; Tirutáni, xiii. 327; Tiruválúr, xiii. 328; Tiruvannámalai, xiii. 329; Tiruvattúr, xiii. 329; Tirwá, xiii. 330; Trichinopoli, xiii. 364; Trichur, xiii. 365; Trivandrum, xiii. 368; Tukreswarí Hill, xiii. 371, 372; Udaipur, xiii. 410; Eklíngi, xiii. 411; Old Udaipur, xiii. 413; Udipa, xiii. 416; Umánanda, xiii. 419; Umarkher, xiii. 420; Upmáka, xiii. 438; Uttúr, xiii. 459; Vellore, xiii. 469; Vempalli, xiii. 469; Viruddháchalam, xiii. 480; Vontimitta, xiii. 503; Waigáon, xiii. 510; Wairágarh, xiii. 513; Wún, xiii. 546; Yádiki, xiii. 547; Yedator, xiii. 550; Yelandúr, xiii. 552. *See also* Cave and Rock Temples.
- Temples, Ruined, Hindu, Arang, i. 306; Belagávi, ii. 230; Bhadreswar, ii. 340; Baroli, near Bhainsror, ii. 356; Chainpur, iii. 324; Chitor, iii. 431; Dálmí, iv. 100; Debi Pátan, iv. 164; Gangaikandápur, iv. 465; Gingi, v. 82; Gundlupet, v. 203; Halebid, v. 295; Harnhalli, v. 341; Hasan Abdál, v. 342; Hundah, near Hingoli, v. 422; Jáipur, vii. 73; Júbá, vii. 253; Kabrái, vii. 266; Kachoda, vii. 278; Káfríkot, vii. 292; Kaidala, vii. 295; Kálinjar, vii. 336; Kamalápúsum, vii. 349; Káman, vii. 350, 351; Kanárák, vii. 384, 385; Kákar in Kankrej, vii. 435; Katás, viii. 87; Khajuráhu, viii. 140; Kiching, viii. 215; Kodungalúr, viii. 241; Korigi, viii. 300; Kotál, viii. 302, 303; Kotaha, viii. 308; Kubattúr, viii. 318; Kuruda-male, viii. 374; in Lálitpur, viii. 421; Magadi, ix. 136; Mahábalipur, ix. 144-147; Mahendragiri, ix. 174; Maisaram, ix. 213; Malur, ix. 266; Panchkot in Mám-bhúm, ix. 282; Mandháta, ix. 295, 296; Mangalvedha, ix. 315; Matan, ix. 360, 361; Múltán, x. 11, 12; Nágamangala, x. 154; on the Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Pháphúnd, xi. 166; Púsad, xi. 335; Ráhatgarh, xi. 346; Rámgarh Hill, xi. 447; Tsandavolu in Repalli, xii. 44; Rudrapur, xii. 81; Sahám, xii. 113; Salámpur, xii. 167; in Seoni, xii. 310, 311; Simráon, xii. 501; Sítákund, xiii. 25; Somnáthpur, xiii. 51; Surájpur, xiii. 107; Terpur, xiii. 244; Udayagiri, xiii. 415; Umrer, xiii. 423; Uttiramerúr, xiii. 459.
- Temples, Jain, Mount Abú, i. 7-12; Ahmadábád, i. 95; Ajodhya, i. 134; Alwar, i. 206; Azímganj, i. 402; Bánda, ii. 55; Bawangaja Hill, ii. 181; Beria, ii. 326; Bhadreswar, ii. 340; Bhágálpur, ii. 352; Brindaban, iii. 100; Búndi, iii. 160; Chánsama, iii. 369; Chapraulí, iii. 370; Charrá, iii. 372; Kundalpur in Damoh, iv. 112; Datia, iv. 157; Deolia, iv. 204; Dugári, iv. 318; Gírnár, v. 86; Gohána, v. 141; Jais, vii. 65; Jaisalmer, vii. 70; Kapadwanj, vii. 440; Kárákal, vii. 463; Katra Medniganj, viii. 101; Khandgiri, viii. 159; Khátáuli, viii. 181; Khekera, viii. 187; Khurja, viii. 212; Kumalgarh, viii. 345; in Lálitpur, viii. 452; Mátar, ix. 361; Mau, ix. 368; Múdbidri, ix. 525; Nadol, x.

142; Satrunjaya Hill in Pátitána, xi. 4-10; Párasnáth, xi. 57, 58; Partágarh (Rájpútána), xi. 77; Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Pisangan, xi. 188; Pokaran, xi. 195; Rájágríha, xi. 381; Rakabdev, xi. 439; Rámpur, xi. 460; Rámpurá, xi. 461, 462; Ránpet, xi. 509; Rínahí, xii. 79; Sanganer, xii. 217; Sardhána, xii. 267; Sarsaganj, xii. 271; Sirpur, xiii. 8; Sonpat, xiii. 63; Talája, xiii. 163; Terdál, xiii. 242.

Temples, Ruined, Jain, Ahár, i. 81; Ajaigarh, i. 112; Borám, iii. 88; Budhpur, iii. 128; Daulatábád, iv. 158; Gwalior, v. 235; Kalinjera, vii. 337; Khandwá, viii. 162; Mahobá, ix. 183; Mandhátá, ix. 296; Mandor, ix. 309; Masár, ix. 351; Palmá, xi. 14; Páwagarh, xi. 121; Sahet Mahet, xii. 127; in Thar and Pákar, xiii. 267.

Temples, Parsí Fire, Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Nosári, x. 405; Surat, xiii. 135. See also Towers of Silence.

Temples, Sikh, Amritsar, i. 264; Dera Nának, iv. 228; Lahárpur, viii. 401; Machiwára, viii. 535; Rámdás, xi. 441; Siálkot, xii. 451, 452; Tarn Taran, xiii. 215.

Tenancy (Bengal) Bill, article 'India,' vi. 429.

Tenant-right in Bengal, compensation for disturbance, article 'India,' vi. 444, 445.

Tenasserim, Division in Lower Burma, xiii. 238, 239.

Tenasserim, township in Burma, xiii. 239.

Tenasserim, ancient town in Burma, xiii. 239, 240.

Tenasserim, river of Lower Burma, xiii. 240, 241.

Tendukhera, town and iron foundry in Central Provinces, xiii. 241.

Tenkarai, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 241.

Tenkarai. See Periakulam.

Tenkaralkottai, village in Madras, xiii. 241.

Tenkási, *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 241.

Tenkási, town and temple in Madras, xiii. 242.

Tennali, village in Madras, xiii. 242.

Tennant, Mr., quoted on the state of Oudh under Asaf-ud-daulá, viii. 508; on Sháhábád in 1799, xii. 335.

Tenasserim. See Tenasserim.

Tent-factory at Fatehgarh, iv. 421; Jabalpur, vii. 35, 37.

Tenures, land, etc. See Agricultural section of each District article, and especially Ahmadábád (*tdlukdárí*), i. 89, 90; Ahmadnagar (survey), i. 102, 103; Ajmere-Merwára (*kháld*, *istimrárdí*, *bhúm*), i. 126, 127; Akola, i. 144; Aligarh (*tdlukdárí*), i. 173, 174;

Allahábád (*samindári*, *pattidári*, *bháyáchára*), i. 190; Ambála (*chahdram*), i. 221; Amráoti (survey), i. 248; North Arcot, i. 318; Assam (*mirásdári*, *mausaddári*), i. 362; Azamgarh (*samindári*, *pattidári*, 'imperfect *pattidári*', *bháyáchára*), i. 398; Bahraich (*tdlukdárí*), i. 431, 432; Bákarganj (*jangal-burí*, *ním*, *ansat*, *mirás* *karshá*, *kásmí* *karshá*, *ijdrá*), i. 446; Balasor, ii. 7; Ballia, ii. 21; Bánkura (*ghátudlí*), ii. 83, 84; Bannu (*khula vesh*), ii. 95; Baroda (*ráyatwári*, *narwaddári*, *bhágdárí*), ii. 164-166; Basti (*samindári*, *pattidári*, *bháyáchára*), ii. 211, 212; Bengal (*samindári*, *patnidári*, *ijdrádárí*), ii. 306; Bhágpur (*samindári*, *ldk-hírdí*, *ghátudlí*), ii. 349; Bogra (*samindári*, *ldk-hírdí*), iii. 29; Bombay (survey, *tdlukdárí*, *udná*, *narwaddári*, *málekí*, *khóts*), iii. 57; Broach (*bhágdárí*), iii. 106; Budáun (*samindári*, *pattidári*, *bháyáchára*), iii. 121; Buldána (*ráyatwári*, *khúttadárí*), iii. 146; Lower Burma, iii. 192; Cachar (*khels*, *mirásdárí*), iii. 236, 237; Central Provinces (*samindári*, *malguzdárí*), iii. 318; Chengalpát (*samindári*, *mitla*, *shotriam*, *mandyam*, *ijdrá*), iii. 385; Cuddapah (*ráyatwári*), iv. 52; Darjiling (*jotdárí*, *tea-leases*), iv. 134, 135; Delhi (*bháyáchára*), iv. 183; Dhárwár (survey), iv. 262; Dholpur (*lambardárí*), iv. 274; Faizábád (*tdlukdárí*), iv. 385; Faridpur (*gdí*), iv. 404; Gánpur, iv. 478, 479; Ganjám (*ráyatwári*, *koshigutta*, *mustawdárí*), v. 7; Gonda (*tdlukdárí*), v. 153; Gorakhpur, v. 168, 169; Gúmsur (the *pdíks*), v. 199; Berár (*hatai* or "metayer"), v. 269; Herát (*khastila*, *arbabí*), v. 392; Hoshangábád (*tdlukdárí*), v. 446; Jaipur (*samindári*), vii. 62, 63; Jalpaiguri (*samindári*, *jotdárí*), vii. 114; Jehlam (*bháyáchára*), vii. 123; Jessor (*mukarrárí*), vii. 188; Jodpur (*bápi*, *mangli*, *hásili*, *sásam*, *pasaita*, *jáglri*, *bhúm*), vii. 243; Kaira (*rásti*, *mekwásl*, *narwaddári*), vii. 304, 305; South Kánara (*wargdárí*, *mil-geni*, *chalgeni*), vii. 381; Karnál (*bháyáchára*), vii. 24; Karnúl (*ráyatwári*, *jáglr*, *shotriam*, *dasabandham*), viii. 39; Khulná (*tdlukdárí*), viii. 207; Kolába (*khóti*), viii. 266; Kotah, viii. 306; Kuch Behar (*jotdárí*, *chaukánidári*, *dáhidári*), viii. 323, 324; Kúla, viii. 343; Kumáun, viii. 355; Lárkhána (*samindári*), viii. 464; Lucknow (*samindári*, *bháyáchára*), viii. 498, 499; Ludhiána (*pattidári*), viii. 523; Madras (*ráyatwári*), ix. 44-49, (*samindári*), ix. 51, (*indm*), ix. 51, 52; Malabar (*jannam*), ix. 231, 232;

- Maldah (*lákhráj, hál hásilá*), ix. 245; Málwá, ix. 270; Midnapur (*jalpai, páikán, arsi piyáddá's jágtrá*), ix. 429; Monghyr (*bhádoli-jot*), ix. 485; Montgomery (*samindári, pattidári, bháydchára*), ix. 499; Murshidábád (*rámdás, utbandí, bhog-jot*), x. 27; Muttra (imperfect *samindári* and *bháydchára*), x. 49; Muzaffarnagar (*pattidári*), x. 73; Mysore State (*ráyatwári, indám, coffee leases*), x. 103-105; Nadiyá (*utbandí*), x. 136, 137; Nepál, x. 279, 280; Nilgiri Hills (*ráyatwári, etc.*), x. 319-321; Noákháíl (*dbádkári hárwálas, dbádkári idlúks*), x. 348; N.-W. Provinces (*samindári, pattidári, bháydchára*), x. 383-387; Oudh (*idlúkdári, samindári, pattidári, bháydchára*), x. 504, 505; Pabná (*jotdári, bargdári*), x. 516; Pátgrám (*upanchakí*), xi. 85; Pishín, xi. 191, 192; Punjab, xi. 281-286; Purniah (*hál - haslí*), xi. 327; Rái Bareli (*idlúkdári, samindári*), xi. 357; Rájputána (*bhám, etc.*), xi. 418-420; Rájsháhl, xi. 434, 435; Rangpur (*upanchakí, maskuri*), xi. 497; Ratnágiri (*khoti*), xii. 9, 10; Ráwal Pindi (*samindári, letri*), xii. 30; Rohtak (*bháydchára, tappadári*), xii. 73; Saháranpur, xii. 120, 121; Salem (*kaul, mittádári*), xii. 156, 157; Sháhjahánpur (*samindári, pattidári*), xii. 350; Sháhpur (*bháydchára*), xii. 365, 366; Sikkim, xii. 486, 487; Sind, xii. 521; Singhbhúm (*samindári, khoroposh, ghátwáíl, chakrán, khúnt katti*), xii. 538; Sirohi, xiii. 5, 6; Sitápur (*idlúkdári*), xiii. 35, 36; Sylhet (*mirdsári*), xiii. 155; Thána (*khoti, sáfát, shilotri*), xiii. 255, 266; Tipperah (*bargdári*), xiii. 318, 319; Travancore (*ráyatwári, indám*), xiii. 349; Unao (*bháydchára*), xiii. 433, 434; Wún (*ráyatwári, jágtrádári, pdámpái*), xiii. 543.
- Tepágarh, hill range, fort, and ruins in Central Provinces, xiii. 242.
- Terdál, town in Bombay, xiii. 242.
- Teri, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 242, 243.
- Teri. See Orchha.
- Teri Toi, river in Punjab, xiii. 243.
- Terwára, Native State and town in Bombay, xiii. 243, 244.
- Teveram, town in Madras, xiii. 244.
- Tev-pát*, or bay leaves, grown in Assam, i. 362; Khási Hills, viii. 177.
- Tezpur, town and ruined temples in Assam, xiii. 244.
- Tha-baung, township in Burma, xiii. 244.
- Tha-bye-hla, village in Burma, xiii. 245.
- Thackeray, Mr. R., father of the novelist, Collector of Jessor (1805), vii. 185.
- Thackeray, Mr. St. John, monument to, at Dhárwár, iv. 267; special commissioner to settle Ganjam (1819), v. 4; murdered at Kittúr (1824), viii. 237; special commissioner to put down rising in Parlá Kimeri (1819), xi. 64.
- Thackwell, Gen. Sir Joseph, turned the Sikh position at Sadullápur, v. 190; his engagement there (1849), xii. 97.
- Tha-ga-ra, township in Burma, xiii. 245.
- Thagi or professional strangling, Suppression of, by Lord William Bentinck, article 'India,' vi. 405. See also Sleeman.
- Tha-htun. See Tha-tun.
- Thákeswári. See Tukreswári.
- Tha-khwot-peng. See Tha-kut-pin.
- Thákuránt, mountain in Orissa, xiii. 245.
- Thákurwára, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 245, 246.
- Thákurpukur, mission station in Bengal, xiii. 246.
- Thákurs, aboriginal hill tribe in Kolába, viii. 265; Matheran Hill, ix. 364; Násik, x. 231.
- Thákurtolá, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 246.
- Tha-kut-pin, tidal creek in Burma, xiii. 246, 247.
- Thal, port and fishing station in Bombay, xiii. 247.
- Tha-le-dan, river in Burma, xiii. 247.
- Thalghát, hill pass in Bombay, xiii. 247, 248; article 'India,' vi. 37.
- Thammapatti, town in Madras, xiii. 248.
- Thán, ancient town in Káthiáwár, xiii. 248, 249.
- Thána, District in Bombay, xiii. 249-258; physical aspects, 249-251; history, 251; population, 251-254; Christians, 252, 253; agriculture, 254-256; communications, 256; commerce and trade, 256, 257; administration, 257; medical aspects, 258.
- Thána, historic town in Bombay, xiii. 258, 259; a Jesuit station (1550), its colony of Indian craftsmen and cultivators, article 'India,' vi. 247, 248.
- Thána, town in Oudh, xiii. 259.
- Thána Bhawán, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 259.
- Thandiání, hill station and sanitarium in Punjab, xiii. 259.
- Thaneswar, ancient town and place of pilgrimage in Punjab, xiii. 259-261.
- Thání *ráyats*, or resident husbandmen, article 'India,' vi. 48.
- Thán Lakhtar. See Lakhtar.
- Than-lyin. See Syriam.
- Thara. See Kankrej.
- Tharád, Native State and town in Bombay, xiii. 261.
- Thar and Párkar, District in Sind, Bombay, xiii. 261-271; physical aspects,

- 261-264; history, 264-266; population, 266, 267; antiquities, 267; agriculture, 268, 269; communications, 269; commerce, 270; administration, 270; climate, etc., 271.
- Tharawadi, District in Lower Burma, xiii. 271-274; physical aspects, 271, 272; population, 272, 273; agriculture, 273; administration, 273, 274; medical aspects, 274.
- Thárághát, village in Assam, xiii. 274.
- Tharrawaddy. *See* Tharawadi.
- Thárus, aboriginal tribe in Ballia, ii. 25; Champáran, iii. 338, 340, 342; the Dún valley, iv. 321; Gonda, v. 151; Gorakhpur, v. 164; Nepál, x. 279; Oudh, x. 485; Taráí, xiii. 208, 209; Tulsipur, xiii. 373.
- Tháru Shát, town in Sind, xiii. 274.
- Thathayangarpur, town in Madras, xiii. 274.
- Thatheras, Colony of, at Saráí Akfí, xii. 249.
- Thatiá, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 274, 275.
- Thatiá Tirwá. *See* Tirwá.
- Thato. *See* Tatta.
- Tha-tun, ancient town and township in Burma, xiii. 275.
- Thauk-ye-gat, river in Burma, xiii. 275, 276.
- Thaung-yin, river in Burma, xiii. 276.
- Thayet-myo, District in Lower Burma, xiii. 276-287; physical aspects, 276-279; history, 279; population, 280-283; the Chins or Kyins, 280-282; agriculture, 283-285; cotton, 284; commerce, etc., 285, 286; administration, 286; medical aspects, 286, 287.
- Thayet-myo, township in Burma, xiii. 287.
- Thayet-myo, town and cantonment in Burma, xiii. 287, 288.
- Theebaw, last king of Burma (1878), his murders, iii. 228; his despotism and deposition, ix. 291.
- Theistic movements in Vishnuite religious reforms, vi. 223; theistic hymns, vi. 332, 333.
- Theog, estate and station in Punjab, vii. 288.
- Thevenot, M., quoted, on caves of Ellora (1667), iv. 349; on Goa, v. 103, 104; on Berár, v. 263.
- Thi-kwin, township in Burma, xiii. 288.
- Thom, Major, laid out the lines for the cantonment at Deoli, iv. 203.
- Thomas the Apostle, Thomas the Manichean, and Thomas the Armenian merchant, conversion of India variously ascribed to. *See* article 'India,' vi. chap. ix., 'Christianity in India,' 229-238.
- Thomas, Mr. E., Paper on the Sáh and Gupta coins, in the *Report of the Archaeological Survey of Western India* for 1874-75, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 147 (footnote); 172 (footnotes 1 and 2); 175 (footnote 3); 182 (footnotes 1 and 4); *Jainism, or the Early Faith of Asoka*, 160 (footnote); *Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire*, 271 (footnote); 297 (footnote 2); 299, 301 (footnote 1); 304, 305 (footnote); 311 (footnote); *Chronicle of the Pathán Kings of Delhi*, 271 (footnote), 280, 281 (footnote); 285 (footnote 3); 287 (footnote 2); 291 (footnote); 298 (footnote 2).
- Thomas, George, adventurer in the 18th century, took Beri, ii. 326; and Bhatnair, ii. 378; conquered Bhattiána, ii. 379; built Georgegarh, v. 54, otherwise called Jahágarh, vii. 45; made Hánsi his head-quarters, v. 311; ruled Hariána (1795-1802), when driven out by Bourquien, v. 337; ruled Hissár District, v. 428; restored Hissár town, v. 434; granted Karnál by the Maráthás (1795), viii. 21; assisted Maráthás in capture of Lakhnauti (1794), viii. 441; repulsed Sikhs from Ludhiána, viii. 520; appointed 'Warden of the Marches' by the Maráthás (1788), x. 69; in Patiála, xi. 89; in Ráikot, xi. 364; and Saháranpur, xii. 117; commanded Begam Samru's troops at battle of Gokalgarh (1788), and restored her to power (1796), xii. 265; article on, by H. G. Keene, referred to, xii. 266; in Shaikháwati, xii. 372; stormed Shámli (1794), xii. 375; practically conquered the Ghaggar valley, xiii. 11, 12.
- Thomas, Capt., killed in Rangpur (1773), xi. 492.
- Thomason, John, Lieut.-Governor of N.-W. Provinces, encouraged primary education there, x. 403.
- Thompson, Sir A. Rivers, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, ii. 279; Chief Commissioner of British Burma (1875-78), iii. 176.
- Thompson, Col., repelled Gúrkha attack on Deonthál (1815), in which Bhagtia Thápa was killed, iv. 204.
- Thomson, Dr. T., first European who crossed the Karakoram Pass (1848), his description of it, vii. 463, 464.
- Thon-gwa, District in Lower Burma, xiii. 288-292; physical aspects, 288; history, 289; population, 289, 290; agriculture, 291; administration, 291; medical aspects, 292.
- Thon-gwa, township in Burma, xiii. 292.
- Thoonkwa. *See* Thon-gwa.
- Thoresby, Major, Superintendent of Bhattiána, founded and laid out town of Sírás (1837), xiii. 20.

- Thorne, Major W., *Memoir of the War in India conducted by Lord Lake*, quoted, vi. 317 (footnote 1).
- Thouk-re-gat. *See* Thauk-ye-gat.
- Thoung-gyeng. *See* Thauung-yin.
- Thovalai, *tdluk* in Travancore, xiii. 292.
- Thullier, Gen. Sir H. G., surveyed the Jaintia plains (1838-40), vii. 47.
- Thul, town and *tdluk* in Sind, xiii. 292, 293.
- Thulendi, town in Oudh, xiii. 293.
- Thummapatty. *See* Thammapatti.
- Thun-khwa. *See* Thon-gwa.
- Tiagar, village and fort in Madras, xiii. 293.
- Tibetan ideas and early traditions of Buddhism, article 'India,' vi. 176-178.
- Tibeto-Burmans, non-Aryan tribes of the lower Himálayas, their languages, article 'India,' vi. 63, 68.
- Tickell, Lieut. R. S., his description of the short-tailed pangolin, referred to, ix. 279.
- Tieffenthaler, quoted, on Aurangábád (Oudh), i. 386; on Gohád, v. 140; Khairigarh, viii. 132; Mahában, ix. 151, 152; Murshidábád, x. 32; Sháhábád, xii. 332.
- Tigar, *tdluk* in Sind, xiii. 293.
- Tigariá, Native State in Orissa, xiii. 294.
- Tiger, The, article 'India,' vi. 652, 653; man-eating tigers, vi. 653. *Local notices*—Mount Abú, i. 6; Ahmadábád, i. 84; Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Amgáon, i. 232; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 349; Bákarganj, i. 442; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bándá, ii. 47; Bánkura, ii. 78, 79; Bannu, ii. 90; Bardwán, ii. 127; Básiim, ii. 184; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Bhágalpur, ii. 343; Bhandará, ii. 361; Bhután, ii. 414; Bijnaur, ii. 429; Bográ, iii. 26; Bonáí, iii. 85; Buldána, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Cháng Bhakár, iii. 366; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Chital-drúg, iii. 423; Chittagong, iii. 435; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Dárljilling, iv. 130; Darrang, iv. 142; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Dhar, iv. 246; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Dinájpur, iv. 291; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Eastern Dwáras, iv. 329; Gángpur, iv. 478; Garhwál, v. 17; Gáo Hills, v. 26; Gayá, v. 45; Western Gháts, v. 59; Góalpará, v. 112; Godávári, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Goona, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 165; Gurdáspur, v. 207; Gwalior, v. 229; Hamírpur, v. 298; Hassan, v. 346; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Indore, vii. 2; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Jhánsi, vii. 217; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kámrup, vii. 355; North Kánara, vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 377; Kángra, vii. 413; Karauli, vii. 471; Karnúl, viii. 35, 36; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khándesh, viii. 150; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Kheri, viii. 190; Kistná, viii. 226; Kolába, viii. 261; Koreá, viii. 297; Kotah, viii. 304; Kumáun, viii. 350; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras, ix. 8, 89; Madura, ix. 121; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Malabar, ix. 220; Málwá, ix. 268; Mánbhúm, ix. 279; Mandlá, ix. 300, 301; Manipur, ix. 325; Melghát, ix. 403; Mergui, ix. 407; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Moradábád, ix. 505; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Mysore, x. 115; Nadiyá, x. 130; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nallamáláí Hills, x. 185; Násaik, x. 229; Nepál, x. 278; Nilgiri Hills, x. 307; Nimár, x. 328; Noakhálí, x. 341; Oudh, x. 483; Pabná, x. 512; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Patná State, xi. 115; Pilibhit, xi. 172; Polúr, xi. 197; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Purárá, xi. 299; Purniah, xi. 323; Raipur, xi. 368; Rájsháhí, xi. 429; Rampá, xi. 454; Rampur, xi. 455; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Ságur Island, xii. 110; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Sandúr, xii. 206; Sandúr Hills, xii. 209; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Sátára, xii. 277; Sávantwári, xii. 296; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sibságur, xii. 460; Sind, xii. 507; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Sirmur, xii. 554; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Siwálík Hills, xiii. 43; the Sundarhans, xiii. 109, 389; Surat, xiii. 120; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Thayetmyo, xiii. 279; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Travancore, xiii. 345; Túngkúr, xiii. 376; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Tijára, town and *taksil* in Rájputána, xiii. 294, 295.
- Tikamgarh. *See* Tehri.
- Tikári, town and estate in Bengal, xiii. 295.
- Tikota, town in Bombay, xiii. 295.
- Tikri, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 295.
- Tikri, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 295.
- Tilain, hill range in Assam, xiii. 295.
- Tile pottery of Punjab and Sind, article 'India,' vi. 608.

- Tilhar, town and *tahsil*, in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 296.
- Tiljūgā, river of N. Behar, xiii. 296, 297.
- Tilothu, sacred village and waterfall in Bengal, xiii. 297.
- Timarni, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 297.
- Timber, Centres of trade in, and *depôts* of, Alipur (Bengal), i. 180; Alleppi, i. 200; Amherst, i. 239; Anúpsahar, i. 295; Arikkod, i. 330; Bahramghát, i. 433; Bâsrá, ii. 190; Beypur, ii. 335; Bulsar, iii. 149; Calicut, iii. 269; Daduyá, iv. 318; Gangáwali, iv. 466; Gorakhpur, v. 173; Haliyál, v. 296; Debiganj in Jalpáiguri, vii. 115; Jhálakáti, vii. 197; Kámthi, vii. 367; Maulmain, ix. 371, 372; Phillaur, xi. 168; Small Sádri, xii. 95; Taloda, xiii. 168; Turtipár, xiii. 385.
- Timber trees, article 'India,' vi. 34, 39, 41. *See also* Black wood, *Pín*, *Pyin-gado*, *Shisham*, and *Teak*.
- Timeri, town in Madras, xiii. 297.
- Timúr (Tamerlane), Invasion of (1398), article 'India,' vi. 285. *Local notices*—Conquered Afghánistán, i. 49; massacred a horde of Játs, ii. 372; attacked Bhatnair, ii. 378; ravaged Bijnaur, ii. 429; defeated Muhammad Tughlak and sacked Delhi, iv. 192; massacred the pilgrims at Hardwar, v. 334; his tomb at Kábul, vii. 268; which he made his capital, vii. 271; took Kandahár (1389), vii. 392; collected tribute from the Miranzai glens, viii. 243; capture and massacre of Meerut, ix. 383; ravaged Muzaffarnagar, x. 68; in N.-W. Provinces, x. 364, 365; in Punjab, xi. 261; ravaged Saháranpur, xii. 115; sacked Talamba, but did not take the citadel, xiii. 163.
- Tin, in Lower Burma, article 'India,' vi. 42; 626. *Local notices*—Found in Balúchistán, ii. 36; Lower Burma, iii. 202; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Hazáribágh, v. 378; Ma-li-won, ix. 258; Mergui, ix. 410; on the Pak-chan river, x. 531; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Udaipur, xiii. 401.
- Tingrikotta. *See* Tenkarai-kotta.
- Tinneveli, District in Madras, xiii. 297-311; physical aspects, 297, 298; history, 298-301; population, 301-305; Christians, 302-304; agriculture, 305-307; natural calamities, 307; commerce, trade, etc., 307-309; administration, 309, 310; medical aspects, 310, 311.
- Tinneveli, *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 311.
- Tinneveli, town and temple in Madras, xiii. 311, 312.
- Tiors, tea-garden coolies in Jalpáiguri, vii. 112; most numerous caste in Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Rangpur, xi. 494.
- Tipai, river of Assam, xiii. 312.
- Tipperah, District in Bengal, xiii. 312-321; physical aspects, 312-314; history, 314, 315; population, 315-317; material condition of people, 316, 317; agriculture, 317-319; natural calamities, 319; commerce, trade, etc., 319; administration, 320; medical aspects, 321.
- Tipperah, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 321.
- Tipperah State. *See* Hill Tipperah.
- Tipperahs, aboriginal tribe in Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450; Hill Tipperah, v. 399; Sylhet, xiii. 149, 150; Tipperah, xiii. 315, 316.
- Tiptúr, village in Mysore, xiii. 322.
- Tipú Sultán, son of Haidar Ali, second Mysore war (1790-94), article 'India,' vi. 394; third Mysore war (1799), fall of Seringapatam and death of Tipú, 396, 397. *Local notices*—Took Adoni (1786), i. 27; destroyed and abandoned Arcot (1783), i. 310; at Bangalore, ii. 61, 68, 69; reconquered Bellary, ii. 242; took Bhagamandal (1785), ii. 353; invaded the Karnátik through the Chengama Pass (1791), iii. 390; built palace at Chitaldrug, iii. 428; ravaged Cochin (1790), iv. 3; took Coimbatore (1791), iv. 16; only spared three Hindu temples in his dominions, iv. 22; tried to destroy the race of Coorgs, iv. 30; born at Devanahalli, iv. 232; removed inhabitants of Calicut and Ferokeh (1789), iv. 436; took Gurramkonda (1773), v. 224; destroyed temples of Guruváyúr (1774), v. 225; failed to take Honáwar (1784), v. 440; built fortress of Jamálábád (1784), vii. 118; deported and tried to forcibly convert the Kanarese, vii. 378; twice devastated Kánkánhalli, vii. 434; destroyed Kengeri, viii. 114; took Kodungalúr (1776), and destroyed it (1790), viii. 241; his wars with the English in Madras, ix. 13; invaded Malabar (1788), ix. 222; defeated by General Harris at Malavalli (1799), ix. 266; took Mangalore (1784) after long siege, ix. 313; built fort of Merkára, ix. 414, where his general was defeated by the Coorgs, ix. 415; took Perumakal (1790), xi. 141; defeated by the English at Ponáni (1782), xi. 197; took Rámdrug (1784), xi. 442; fought battle of Satyamangalam with Colonel Floyd (1790), xii. 291; conquered Savanúr, xii. 293; killed at Seringapatam (1799), xii. 319, which he had fortified and embellished, and where he is buried, xii. 320; his troops

- defeated by the Maráthás at Shimoga (1791), xii. 406; transported 12,000 families from Sira to Ganjam, suburb of Seringapatam, xii. 319, 546; drove all neighbouring people and cattle into Sivasamudram (1791), xiii. 42; invaded Malabar by the Tamarasseri Pass (1788), xiii. 169; repulsed from Tiagar (1790), xiii. 293; took Tiruvannamalai (1791), xiii. 329; invaded Travancore (1789-90), xiii. 346.
- Tirhoch. *See* Taroch.
- Tirhut. *See* Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur.
- Tiri. *See* Tehri.
- Tirukanambi, ancient town and temples in Mysore, xiii. 322.
- Tirkheri Malpur, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 322.
- Tiroham. *See* Kárwí.
- Tiorá, village and *takshl* in Central Provinces, xiii. 322, 323.
- Tirtáhalli, sacred bathing village in Mysore, xiii. 323.
- Tiruchendur, town in Madras, xiii. 323.
- Tiruchengod, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 323, 324.
- Tirukovilur, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 324.
- Tiruma-Kúdah. *See* Narsipur.
- Tirumála Náik, drove back the Mysore invaders of Coimbatore (1653), iv. 15; had his outposts as far as Káveripuram, viii. 106; his reign in Madura (1623-59), and his greatness, ix. 123; listened favourably to Robert de Nobilis, ix. 126; his great buildings, ix. 134; ruled over Trichinopoly, xiii. 356.
- Tirumale, village in Mysore, xiii. 324.
- Tirumanai Muttár, river in Madras, xiii. 324.
- Tirumangalam, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 324, 325.
- Tirumúrtikovil, village and temple in Madras, xiii. 325.
- Tirúnágeswaram, town in Madras, xiii. 325.
- Tirupasúr. *See* Tripasúr.
- Tirupati (Tripetty), town and hill temple in Madras, xiii. 325, 326.
- Tirupatúr, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 326, 327.
- Tirupur, town in Madras, xiii. 327.
- Tirushavaperúr. *See* Trichúr.
- Tirusirápalli. *See* Trichinopoly.
- Tirutani, town in Madras, xiii. 327.
- Tirutaráipúndi, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 327. *See also* Madhyarjunam.
- Tiruvádi, sacred town in Madras, xiii. 327. *See also* Settipattadai.
- Tiruvakarai, ruined town in Madras, xiii. 328.
- Tiruválur, sacred town and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 328.
- Tiruvananthapuram. *See* Trivandrum.
- Tiruvankod, town in Travancore, from which the State takes its name, xiii. 328.
- Tiruvannámalai, *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 328.
- Tiruvannámalai, trading town and temple in Madras, xiii. 329.
- Tiruvárúr, town in Madras, xiii. 329.
- Tiruvatiyúr, town in Madras, xiii. 329.
- Tiruvattúr, town and temple in Madras, xiii. 329.
- Tiruvella, *tdluk* in Travancore, xiii. 329.
- Tiruvengudam, town in Madras, xiii. 329.
- Tirwá, town and *takshl* in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 329, 330.
- Tistá, great river of N. Bengal, floods and changes in its course, xiii. 330-334; article 'India,' vi. 30.
- Tisúá, battle-field in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 334.
- Titágarh, village and former dockyard in Bengal, xiii. 334.
- Titályá, fair in N. Bengal, xiii. 335.
- Titás, river in E. Bengal, xiii. 335.
- Titles of Siva and his goddess in their different Aryan and non-Aryan forms, article 'India,' vi. 211, 212.
- Titles engraved on the Seal of State of the Mahárájá of Gwalior, v. 233, 234.
- To, tidal creek in Burma, xiii. 335.
- Tobacco, Cultivation and manufacture of, growth of the trade, article 'India,' vi. 42; 499, 500. *Local notices*—Cultivated in Afghánistán, i. 38; Agra, i. 64; Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Aijáon, i. 116; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amráoti, i. 248; Anantápur, i. 277; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 301, 302; North Arcot, i. 316; Assam, i. 362; Balú-chistán, ii. 36; Baroda, ii. 164; Bellary, ii. 245; Bhádrón, ii. 341; Bhilsa, ii. 393; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Biláspur, ii. 450; Bilgram, ii. 455; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Broach, iii. 106, 107; Budáun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Buldána, iii. 146; Búndi, iii. 159; Lower Burma, iii. 189, 190; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 271; Central India, iii. 295; Champáran, iii. 341; Cheduba Island, iii. 378; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Chittagong, iii. 439; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Damán, iv. 102; Daphia Hills, iv. 119; Darbhanga, iv. 125; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dhár, iv. 246; Dinájpúr, iv. 294; Eastern Dwarís, iv. 333; Faridpur, iv. 403; Firozpur, iv. 443; Gángpur, iv. 478; Ganjam, v. 6; Godavari,

- v. 127, 128; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gwalior, v. 228; Berár, v. 270; Haidar-ábád (Sind), v. 280; Hardoi, v. 326; Hassan, v. 349; Henzada, v. 388; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Hissár, v. 430; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Howrah, v. 463; Hpa-gat, v. 465; Húglí, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jálándhar, vii. 88; Jalpáiguri, vii. 113; Jaunpur, vii. 156; Jessor, vii. 187; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Káimganj, vii. 298; Kaira, vii. 303, 304; South Kánara, vii. 380; Kapúthala, vii. 443; Karáchi, vii. 448; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnúl, viii. 38; Kistna, viii. 230; Kolár, viii. 276; Kolhápúr, viii. 281; Kotah, viii. 306; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Kúlu, viii. 342; Kumáun, viii. 354; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 387; Lálitpur, viii. 453; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdagá, viii. 483; Lucknow, viii. 498; Madras, ix. 30, 32-34; Madura, ix. 128; Malimansingh, ix. 195; Máler Kotla, ix. 255; Mánbhúm, ix. 283; Mandi, ix. 298; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 396; Mehsi, ix. 400; Mergui, ix. 409; Muzaffarpur, x. 81, 82; Mysore, x. 100, 103; Nábhá, x. 126; Nadiyá, x. 135; Nepál, x. 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 379; Nowgong, x. 411; Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 501; Partábgarh, xi. 71; Patán Sáongí, xi. 84; Patná, xi. 101; Petlád, xi. 162; Prome, xi. 231, 232; Puri, xi. 306; Purniah, xi. 326; Rájpipla, xi. 392; Rangpur, xi. 496; Sandoway, xii. 202, 203; Sárán, xii. 255; Sátára, xii. 281; Siálkót, xii. 446; Sítápúr, xiii. 35; Tanjore, xiii. 187, 188; Taráí, xiii. 209; Taung-ngu, xiii. 224; Tharawadi, xiii. 273; Thayet-myo, xiii. 283, 285; Tigariá, xiii. 294; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Trichinopoli, xiii. 360; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543.
- Tobacco, manufactured and prepared at Púsa in Darbhanga, iv. 125, x. 81; Biswán in Sítápúr, xiii. 36; Trichinopoli, xiii. 361, 365.
- Tobacco, Centres of trade in, Atásarái, i. 375; Dindigal, iv. 301; Baurá in Jalpáiguri, vii. 115; Nariád, x. 212; Patná, xi. 114; Petlád, xi. 162; Pisangan, xi. 188; Rájámahendri, xi. 382; Rusera, xii. 87; Sirárganj, xii. 548; Sivakási, xiii. 42; Turtipár, xiii. 385.
- Tod, Colonel James, *Annals and Antiquities of Rájasthán*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 180 (footnotes 1 and 3); 184 (footnote 2); 185 (footnotes 1 and 3). *Local notices*—His *Annals and Antiquities of Rájasthán* or *Travels in Western India*, quoted, on Mount Abú, i. 4, 5; the Aravalli Hills, i. 307; Bhainsror, ii. 356; Timúr's attack on Bhatnair, ii. 378; Chitor, iii. 431; Jhalra Pátan, vii. 204; his rule in the Udaipur portion of Merwára (1820), ix. 417; quoted, on Nadol, x. 142, 143; Páli, xi. 1; the mines of Jáwar, xi. 401; allowed the claims of Jodhpur over Sirohi, xiii. 4; built Todgarh (1821), xiii. 336; quoted, on the palace of Udaipur, xiii. 409, 410; on the Observatory at Ujjain, xiii. 418.
- Todanád, Sub-division in Nílgiiri Hills, Madras, xiii. 333.
- Todar Mall, Akbar's Hindu general and finance minister, his revenue settlement, article 'India,' vi. 293, 300. *Local notices*—Governor of Bengal (1580-82), ii. 278; his estimate of the revenue from Champáran (1582), iii. 335; from Chittagong, iii. 435; gave military rank to the chief of Ramnagar (Dharampur), iv. 249; made Satgaon the *sarkar* which included the present Húglí District, v. 490; quoted, on Akbar's conquest of Kángra, vii. 415; his system introduced into Khándesh, viii. 153; born at Lahárpur, viii. 401; restored the walls of Monghyr (1590), ix. 491.
- Todas, The, aboriginal tribe on the Nílgiiri Hills, x. 309, 310, xiii. 335, 336.
- Toda Todí, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 336.
- Toddy. *See* Spirits.
- Todgarh, town in Rájputána, xiii. 336.
- Todupalai, *iduk* in Travancore, xiii. 336.
- Tohána, ancient town in Punjab, xiii. 336.
- Tolerant spirit of Hinduism, article 'India,' vi. 226, 227.
- Tolly, Major, built Tolly's Nálá (1776), xiii. 336.
- Tolly's Nálá, canal near Calcutta, xiii. 336.
- Tols or Sanskrit schools, Báli, ii. 12; Bánsbaráí, ii. 98; Bikrampur, ii. 444; Nadiyá, x. 138.
- Tombs, General Sir Henry, defeated the Bhutiás (1865), ii. 417.
- Tombs of Muhammadan saints, generally scenes of religious gatherings and festivals, Táragarh, near Ajmere, i. 120, 121, xiii. 206; in Akola, i. 141; Alwar, i. 206; Ambahta, i. 213; Amner, i. 245; Amroha, i. 266; Aurungábád Sayyid, i. 388; Bado Sarái, i. 410; Bahraich, i. 435; Bángarmau, ii. 74; Behar, ii. 228; Bhágal-

- pur, ii. 352; Bhawánandpur, ii. 384; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhúj, ii. 408; Bilgrám, ii. 455; Bukera, iii. 129; Campbellpur, iii. 275; Champánagar, iii. 333; Chanár, iii. 347; Chínlot, iii. 418; in Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Ellichpur, iv. 348; Ellora, iv. 348; Fatehpur Sikrí, iv. 434; Gangoh, iv. 477; Gaur, v. 38, 41; Girar, v. 84; Gohána, v. 141; Gujrát, v. 197; New Hála, v. 294; Haruá, v. 342; Hasan Abdál, v. 342; Pimpí, near Igatpuri, v. 506; Jalálpur, vii. 81; Kairána, vii. 308; Kákori, vii. 312; Kamalpur, vii. 350; Kapilmuni, vii. 441; Karor, viii. 48; Kázípará, viii. 108; Khairpur, viii. 137; Khimlása, viii. 201; Ludhiána, viii. 526; Magar Taláo, ix. 138; Makhampur, ix. 215; Mallánwán, ix. 263; Mangrúl Pír, ix. 317; Manora, ix. 339; Márahra, ix. 344; Matári, ix. 362; Maudhá, ix. 370; Meean Meer, ix. 380; Mohan, ix. 471; Mughalbhín, ix. 529; Mulbágal, ix. 537; Múltán, x. 11; Nekmard, x. 259; Núr Mahal, x. 418; Pákpattan, x. 532, 533; Pálitána, xi. 5; Pámpur, xi. 24; Panduah, xi. 42; Panhán, xi. 43; Pasrúr, xi. 80; Pátan (Oudh), xi. 80; Patná, xi. 110; Pátúr, xi. 119; Pháphúnd, xi. 166; Pír Panjál, xi. 187; Rái Bareli, xi. 360; Rámpur, xi. 460; Ranthambor, xi. 511; Ratanpur, xi. 516; Ráth, xi. 518; Rohri, xii. 68; Rúpar, xii. 83; Sádhaurá, xii. 93; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Sakhi Sarwár, xii. 145, 146; Sándi, xii. 197; Sánkshi, xii. 224; Satrikh, xii. 289, 290; Seh-wán, xii. 305; Sháhganj, xii. 342; Sháhpur, xii. 368; Shaikh Budín, xii. 373; Sidhaur, xii. 473; Sikandra, xii. 481, 482; Sironchá, xiii. 7; Sylhet, xiii. 157; Tando Masti Khán, xiii. 177; Thulendi, xiii. 293; Ujhárl, xiii. 417; Upráy, xiii. 449; Urmár, xiii. 451, 452.
- Tombs of distinguished personages. *See* Mausoleums.
- Tondiarpet, suburb of Madras city, xiii. 337.
- Tonk, Native State in Rájputána, xiii. 337, 338.
- Tonk, capital of State in Rájputána, xiii. 338.
- Tonnúr, ancient capital in Mysore, xiii. 338.
- Tons, tributary of the Jumna, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 338, 339.
- Tons, South-Western, tributary of the Ganges, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 339.
- Toondlá. *See* Tundlá.
- Topes, Buddhist. *See* Buddhist Antiquities and *Stupas*.
- Topographia Christiana* (Paris, 1707), quoted, article 'India,' vi. 183.
- Topping, Mr. Michael, proposed anicut on the Godávári river in the last century, v. 132.
- Tori Fatehpur, petty State in Bundelkhand, xiii. 339.
- Torriano, Captain, successfully defended Honáwar against Tipú Sultán (1784), v. 440.
- Torsha. *See* Dharla.
- Tortoise-shell, found in, and exported from, the Laccadive Islands, viii. 394, 396; Maldivé Islands, ix. 251; Nicobar Islands, x. 297.
- Torwálíks, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Toshám, ancient town in Punjab, xiii. 339, 340.
- Toung-bhek-myo. *See* Taung-bek-myo.
- Toung-gnu. *See* Taung-ngu.
- Toung-gup. *See* Taung-gup.
- Toung-loung-tsú, village in Burma, xiii. 340.
- Toung-ngu. *See* Taung-ngu.
- Tourmaline, found in Mysore, x. 92.
- Touse, Kasba, town in Madras, xiii. 340.
- Towers of Silence, Parsí, Bilimora, ii. 458; Broach, iii. 114, 115; Nosári, x. 405.
- Town and Country, Division into. *See* special paragraph at the end of the Population section in each District article, and especially Assam, i. 360; Bengal, ii. 398-400; Bombay, iii. 52, 53; Lower Burma, iii. 178; Central Provinces, iii. 317, 318; Madras, ix. 26, 27; Mysore, x. 98; N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, x. 374, 375; Oudh, x. 499-501; Sind, xii. 519, 520.
- Towns and villages of British India classified according to population, article 'India,' vi. Appendix II. 690.
- Towns of British India with a population exceeding 20,000, article 'India,' vi. Appendix VIII. 696, 697. *See* also Cities.
- Towns, Absence of large, in India, article 'India,' vi. 46.
- Toys, made at Ahraura, i. 111; Benares, ii. 267; Gokák, v. 142; Kondapallí, viii. 287; Narsápur, x. 215; Poona, xi. 209.
- Trade and Commerce. *See* Commerce and Trade.
- Trade, Tabular statement of, with foreign countries, article 'India,' vi. 579.
- Trade-guilds, article 'India,' vi. 197, 198; guild-funds and charities, trade *versus* caste interests, 198, 199; caste a 'mutual insurance,' and substitute for a poor law, 199. *Local notices*—Ahmad-

- ábád, i. 87, 88; Allahábád, i. 188, 189; Azamgarh, i. 396; Basti, ii. 210; Broach, iii. 103; Fatehpur, iv. 427, 428; Gházipur, v. 66; Pesháwar, xi. 159; Surat, xiii. 134.
- Trading castes in Northern and Southern India, article 'India,' vi. 591, 592.
- Local notices* — Ahmadábád, i. 85; Ahmadnagar, i. 104, 105, 109; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123; Aligarh, i. 172; Allahábád, i. 189, 192; Amritsar, i. 258; South Arcot, i. 322; Azamgarh, i. 398; Banda, ii. 50; Bannu, ii. 93; Bengal, ii. 297; Bikaner, ii. 440, 442; Bombay, iii. 51; Broach, iii. 103; Bulandshahr, iii. 135; Cawnpur, iii. 288; Central Provinces, iii. 316; Etah, iv. 361; Gujránwála, v. 183; Gujrát, v. 191; Gurdáspur, v. 209; Howrah, v. 462; Húgli, v. 493; Jehlam, vii. 170; Kaládgi, vii. 319; Khándesh, viii. 154; Lálitpur, viii. 451; Madras, ix. 19; Meerut, ix. 386; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; N.-W. Provinces, x. 394, 395; Punjab, xi. 274; Rájputána, xi. 410; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 26; Surat, xiii. 133. *See also* Márwáris.
- Trall, Mr., Commissioner of Kumáun (1817-35), viii. 351; his autocratic rule, viii. 352.
- Tranquebar, town, seaport, and former Danish settlement in Madras, xiii. 340, 341; founded (1616), acquired by the English by purchase (1845), article 'India,' vi. 372.
- Trans-Himalayan trade, article 'India,' vi. 586-590.
- Travancore, Native State in S. India, xiii. 341-353; physical aspects, 342-345; backwaters, 344; history, 345-347; population, 347-349; agriculture, land tenures, etc., 349-351; trade, communications, etc., 351; revenue, administration, etc., 351-353; education, 352; medical aspects, 353.
- Travertine, found in Monghyr, ix. 480.
- Treasure, Import of, proportion of gold to silver, gold and silver currency, article 'India,' vi. 568, 569.
- Treaties, Early Indo-Greek (306 and 256 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 166, 170.
- Treaties, of Pesháwar with Dost Muhammad (1855), i. 51; of Gandamak with Yákúb Khán (1879), i. 52; of Yandabú with the Burmese (1826), i. 154, iii. 226, xiii. 548, 549; of Surji Anjengáon with Sindia (1803), i. 290; of Khelát (1854), ii. 31, 32; of Khelát (1876), ii. 33; of Bassein with the Peshwá (1802), ii. 192; of Dum-Dum with Mir Kásim (1757), iv. 320; of Gwalior with Sindia (1805), v. 231, 232; with the Nizám (1766, 1768, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1853), v. 250-252; of Mandesar with Holkar (1818), vii. 6, ix. 309; of Mahád with the Maráthás (1796), ix. 154; with Nepál (1816), x. 290; with Oudh (1765, 1768, 1772), x. 490, (1856), x. 495; of Lahore with the Sikhs (1846, 1849), xi. 265, 266, 267; of St. Thomas' Mount with Haidar Ali (1769), xii. 144; of Salbái with Sindia (1784), xii. 150; of Wadgaon with the Maráthás (1779), xiii. 505.
- Tree and Serpent Worship*, by J. Fergusson, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 204 (footnote 1).
- Trepang, exported from the Nicobar Islands, x. 297.
- Trevandrum. *See* Trivandrum.
- Trevelyan, Sir C. E., Governor of Madras (1859-60), ix. 67.
- Tribeni, bathing village in Bengal, xiii. 353, 354.
- Tribes of the North-Western Provinces*, by Sir Henry Elliot, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 195 (footnote 2).
- Trichendoor. *See* Tiruchendur.
- Trichengoode. *See* Tiruchengod.
- Trichinopoli, District in Madras, xiii. 354-363; physical aspects, 354, 355; history, 355-357; population, 357-359; agriculture, 359-361; natural calamities, 361; communications, etc., 361; trade, manufactures, etc., 361; administration, 361, 362; medical aspects, etc., 363.
- Trichinopoli, *taluk* in Madras, xiii. 363.
- Trichinopoli, historic city in Madras, with fort and temple, xiii. 363-365.
- Trichúr, ancient town in S. India, xiii. 365.
- Trikotá, mountain in Kashmír, xiii. 365.
- Trimbak, sacred town and hill fort in Bombay, xiii. 365, 366.
- Trimbak Ráo, Maráthá general, took Gurrámkonda (1771), v. 224; fought battle with Raghunáth Ráo (1774), xi. 37.
- Trimbak Ráo Dhabarái, killed in battle near Baroda (1731), ii. 160.
- Trimohini, market village in Bengal, xiii. 366.
- Trinomalai. *See* Tiruvannámalai.
- 'Triodon,' The, of Pliny and Strabo, supposed to be near Chárikár in Afghanistan, i. 34.
- Tripasúr, town with fort in Madras, xiii. 366.
- Tripatty. *See* Tirupati.
- Tripatúr. *See* Tirupatúr.
- Triplicane, suburb of Madras, xiii. 367.
- Tripunathorai, town in S. India, residence of Rájá of Cochin, xiii. 367.
- Trisrota. *See* Tístá.

- Tritani. *See* Tirutani.
 Trivadi. *See* Settipattadai.
 Trivandrum, North, *tdluk* in Travancore, xiii. 367.
 Trivandrum, South, *tdluk* in Travancore, xiii. 367, 368.
 Trivandrum, capital of Travancore, S. India, with fort, palace, observatory, cantonment, schools, etc., xiii. 368-370.
 Trombay, port and customs division in Bombay, xiii. 370.
 Troubles of the early Indian Church, article 'India,' vi. 240.
 Trumpp, Dr. E., *Grammar of the Sindhi Language*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 335.
 Tsam-bay-rún. *See* Sabay-yún.
 Tsan-pu, great river of Tibet, forming upper waters of Brahmaputra, xiii. 371; article 'India,' vi. 13.
 Tsan-rwe. *See* San-ywe.
 Tshan-daw. *See* San-daw.
 Tshee-goön. *See* Si-gún.
 Tshwa. *See* Swa.
 Tsit-toung. *See* Sittaung.
 Tucker, Mr., defeated the mutineers of Mirzápur (June 1857), ix. 454; and drove them out of the District (Jan. 1858), ix. 455.
 Tue-chi overthrow of the Græco-Bactrian settlement in the Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 175.
 Tughlak dynasty, The (1320-1414), article 'India,' vi. 283-286; Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak (1320-24), 283; Muhammad Tughlak (1324-51), 283; his cruelties, forced currency, etc., 283, 284; revolt of the Provinces, 284; revenue exactions, 284; 'man-hunts,' 284, 285; Firoz Sháh Tughlak (1357-88), 285; Mahmúd Tughlak, 285; Timúr's invasion (1398), 285; ruin of the Tughlak dynasty (1399-1414), 285, 286.
 Tukarám, Maráthá Vishnuite religious poet of the 17th century, article 'India,' vi. 346.
 Tukreswari, hill and temple in Assam, xiii. 371, 372.
 Tulamba. *See* Talamba.
 Tularám Senápati, Cachar general, who made himself independent, his history, iii. 232, xiii. 372.
 Tularám Senápati's Country, tract in Assam, xiii. 372.
 Tulasi Dungári, hill range in Madras, xiii. 372.
 Tulsí Báí, regent of Indore (1811-17), when she was murdered, vii. 6.
 Tulsí Dás, devotee from Soron, built temple at Rájápur (N.-W. P.), his restrictions, xi. 385, 386.
 Tulsipur, *parganá* in Oudh, xiii. 372-374.
 Tulsipur, town in Oudh, xiii. 374, 375.
Tulsi-worshippers, Hindu sect at Akola, i. 143.
 Tuluva, ancient kingdom of S. India, xiii. 375.
 Tumbemalle, mountain peak in Coorg, xiii. 375.
 Tumbhadra. *See* Tungabhadra.
 Túmkúr, District in Mysore, xiii. 375-381; physical aspects, 375, 376; history, 376, 377; population, 377, 378; agriculture, 378, 379; manufactures, etc., 379, 380; administration, 380; medical aspects, 380, 381.
 Túmkúr, town and *tdluk* in Mysore, xiii. 381.
 Tumsar, market town in Central Provinces, xiii. 382.
 Tuna, port in Cutch, xiii. 382.
 Tundlá, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 382.
 Tunga, river of Mysore, xiii. 382, 383.
 Tungabhadra, great river of S. India, xiii. 383; irrigation works, article 'India,' vi. 536.
 Tuni, tract in Madras, xiii. 384.
 Tura, hill station and mountain range in Assam, xiii. 384.
 Turaiyúr, town in Madras, xiii. 384.
 Turanian and Aryan migrations into India from Central Asia, vi. 174, 175.
 Turavanúr, town in Mysore, xiii. 384.
 Turbans, made at Janjirá, vii. 139; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Madura, ix. 130; Rewári, xii. 57; Rohtak, xii. 77.
 Túri, trading tribe in Kuram, viii. 368, 369.
 Túrkí invasions of India, article 'India,' vi. 272.
 Turkomans, Colony of, at Lakhnauti, viii. 441.
 Turmápurí, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 384, 385.
 Turmbhen. *See* Trombay.
 Turmeric, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 575. *Local notices*—Found or cultivated in the Anamalai Hills, i. 271; Anantápur, i. 277; North Arcot, i. 316; Bellary, ii. 245; Bengal, ii. 271, 304; Bombay, iii. 53; Dhár, iv. 246; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Ganjáam, v. 2; Gáro Hills, v. 31; Goa, v. 93; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Hazára, v. 365; Kandh-máls, vii. 400; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Kolár, viii. 276; Kumáun, viii. 353; Máo-san-rám, ix. 343; Nadiyá, x. 135; Noákháíl, x. 347; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; Pabná, x. 516; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Puri, xi. 306; Sarái Sáleh, xii. 250; Simla, xii. 493; Sitápur, xiii. 35; Tarái, xiii. 209; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Vontimetta, xiii. 503.

- Turner, Captain, his mission to Bhután (1783), ii. 416, 417.
- Turner, Mr., one of the only three Englishmen who have crossed the Himalayas east of the Mariám-la pass, v. 406.
- Turnips, cultivated in Afghánistán, i. 38; Bhután, ii. 413; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jhang, vii. 210; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; Sibságar, xii. 466.
- Turquoises, formerly found in Jaipur, vii. 52.
- Turtipár, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 385.
- Turvekere, town in Mysore, xiii. 385.
- Tuticorin, town and seaport in Madras, xiii. 385, 386.
- Tuwái. *See* Tipái.
- Twan-te, town in Burma, xiii. 386.
- Tweeddale, Marquis of, Governor of Madras (1842-48), ix. 67.
- Twenty-four Parganas, The, District in Bengal, xiii. 387-399; physical aspects, 387-390; wild animals, 389; history, 390, 391; population, 391-394; village heads, 394; agriculture, 394-396; natural calamities, 396; commerce and trade, etc., 396, 397; administration, 397, 398; medical aspects, 398, 399.
- Tyamgondal, trading town in Mysore, xiii. 399.
- U
- Ubauro, ancient town and *tdluk* in Sind, xiii. 399.
- Uchad, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 400.
- Uchahara. *See* Nagode.
- Uchh, ancient ruins in Punjab, xiii. 400.
- Udaipur (Mewár), State in Rájputána, xiii. 400-409; physical aspects, 401; population, 402; history, 402-408; administration, 408, 409.
- Udaipur, capital of State in Rájputána, with palace, fortresses, and cenotaphs, xiii. 409-411.
- Udaipur, Native State in Chutiá Nágpur, xiii. 411, 412.
- Udaipur, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 412.
- Udaipur, former capital of Hill Tipperah State, Bengal, with temple, xiii. 412, 413.
- Udaipur, Old, ruins in Bengal, xiii. 413.
- Udaipur Chhota. *See* Chhota Udaipur.
- Udai Singh, Rájá of Jodhpur, gave his sister in marriage to Akbar, vii. 241.
- Udai Singh, Ráná of Mewár, his reign, xiii. 404; made the Udai Ságar and founded Udaipur, xiii. 409.
- Udaiyárpálaiyam, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 413, 414.
- Udalguri, village and fair in Assam, xiii. 414.
- Udamalpet, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 414.
- Udarband, village and fair in Assam, xiii. 414.
- Udayagiri, *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 414.
- Udayagiri, hill with Buddhist cave in Orissa, xiii. 414, 415.
- Udayagiri, village, hill, and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 415.
- Uddhanpur, market village in Bengal, xiii. 415.
- Udhunálá, battle-field in Bengal, xiii. 415; battle of, and defeat of Mir Kasim, article 'India,' vi. 386.
- Udejas, chief nomadic tribe in Thar and Párkár, xiii. 266.
- Udiarpolliem. *See* Udaiyarpálaiyam.
- Udipi, sacred town and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 415, 416.
- Udipur Ghelwa, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 416.
- Udumalpetai. *See* Udamalpet.
- Ughi. *See* Agrore.
- Ugrasen, celebrated Dom Rájá of Gonda, v. 147.
- Ugá, town in Oudh, xiii. 416.
- Uja. *See* Unja.
- Ujháni, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 416.
- Ujhári, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 417.
- Ujjain, ancient capital in Central India, xiii. 417, 418.
- Uk-kan. *See* Ok-kan.
- Ukli, town in Bombay, xiii. 418.
- Ul, river of Oudh, xiii. 418.
- Ulá. *See* Birnagar.
- Ulá Kandí, commercial town in Bengal, xiii. 418.
- Ulubaría, trading town and Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 418, 419.
- Ulvi, village and fair in Bombay, xiii. 419.
- Ulwar. *See* Alwar.
- Umá, the Aryan form of the wife of Siva, article 'India,' vi. 211, 212.
- Umánanda, island and temple in Assam, xiii. 419.
- Umargarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 419.
- Umaria, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 419.
- Umarkher, town and temple in Berár, xiii. 419, 420.
- Umarkot, *tdluk* in Sind, xiii. 420.
- Umarkot, historic town in Sind, xiii. 420, 421; birthplace of Akbar, 421.
- Umarpur, trading town in Bengal, xiii. 421.
- Umarpur Niwán, suburb of Allahábád, xiii. 421.

- Umat. *See* La-ka-dong.
- Umattúr, village and former capital in Mysore, xiii. 421.
- Umballa. *See* Ambála.
- Umbargáon, port and customs division in Bombay, xiii. 421, 422.
- Umed Khán, son of Sháistá Khán, Governor of Bengal, stormed Chittagong (1665), iii. 436.
- Umed Singh, Maháráo Rájá of Búndi, helped Col. Monson in his retreat (1804), iii. 158.
- Umeta, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 422.
- Um-iam. *See* Killing.
- Umra, Ráná of Mewár, had to submit to Jahángír (1616), xiii. 404, 405.
- Umra, Ráná of Mewár (1681-1716), led rebellion of Rájput chiefs against Faruksiyyar (1713), xiii. 405.
- Umra Chand Barwá, Diwán of Udaipur, his firmness with Sindia (1768), xiii. 406.
- Umrapur, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 422.
- Umraundi-Kaliánpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 422.
- Umrer, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xiii. 422.
- Umrer, manufacturing town in Central Provinces, xiii. 423.
- Umreth, town in Bombay, xiii. 423.
- Umri, petty State in Central India, xiii. 423, 424.
- Umri, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 424.
- Umri, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 424.
- Umta, town in Baroda, xiii. 424.
- Um-thru. *See* Digru.
- Un. *See* Kankrej.
- Una and Delwára, ancient towns in Káthiáwár, xiii. 424, 425.
- Uná, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 425.
- Unao, District in Oudh, xiii. 426-436; physical aspects, 426, 427; history, 427-430; mutiny, 429, 430; population, 430, 431; agriculture, 431-434; means of communication, etc., 434; manufactures, trade, etc., 434, 435; administration, 435; medical aspects, 435.
- Unao, town, *tahsil*, and *parganá* in Oudh, xiii. 436, 437.
- Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*, by Miss Bird, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 152 (footnote 3); 202 (footnote 1); 224 (footnote 3).
- Unchehra. *See* Nagode.
- Unchhali, village and waterfall in Bombay, xiii. 437.
- Under-peopled Districts and Provinces, article 'India,' vi. 47.
- Unequal pressure of population on the land, article 'India,' vi. 49.
- United States, India's trade with, article 'India,' vi. 578, 579.
- Universities, Indian, article 'India,' vi. 475, 476. *See also* Bombay, iii. 71; Calcutta, iii. 259; Lahore, viii. 418, xi. 290; Madras, ix. 78.
- Unja, town in Baroda, xiii. 437.
- Untha Dhurá. *See* Anta Dhurá.
- Untri, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 438.
- Upendra Bhanj, Rájá of Gumsar, a famous Uriyá poet, article 'India,' vi. 344.
- Upleta, port in Káthiáwár, xiii. 438.
- Uppáká, village and temple in Madras, xiii. 438.
- Uppada* cloth, made in Godávári District, v. 129.
- Upparavas, salt and saltpetre makers in Madras, ix. 20.
- Upper Godávári, former District in Central Provinces, xiii. 438.
- Upper Sind Frontier, District in Sind, xiii. 438-449; physical aspects, 438-440; canal system, 439; population, 440-445; border tribes, 441-445; agriculture, 445, 446; means of communication, 446; manufactures, 447; trade and commerce, 447; administration, 447, 448; medical aspects, 448, 449.
- Uppinagandi, town and *taluk* in Madras, xiii. 449.
- Upráy, village and shrine in Berár, xiii. 449.
- Uprorá, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 449.
- Urái, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 449, 450.
- Uraiyr. *See* Trichinopoli city.
- Uran, town, customs division, and distillery in Bombay, xiii. 450. *See also* Karanja.
- Uráons, aboriginal tribe in Western Bengal and Chutiá Nágpur, article 'India,' vi. 71 (footnote). *Local notices*—Gangpur, iv. 478; Jalpáiguri, vii. 112; Jashpur, vii. 146; Lohárdagá, viii. 480; Sarguja, xii. 267; Singhbhúm, xii. 535.
- Uravakonda, town in Madras, xiii. 451.
- Urcha, Buddhist village in Bashahr, Punjab, xiii. 451.
- Urchha. *See* Orchha.
- U-rit-taung, pagoda in Burma, xiii. 451.
- U-rit-taung, East, township in Burma, xiii. 451.
- U-rit-taung, West, township in Burma, xiii. 451.
- Uriyá. *See* Auraiyá.
- Uriyá vernacular writers and poets, article 'India,' vi. 343, 344.

Urlam, *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 451.
 Urmur, town in Punjab, xiii. 451.
 Ursi, Ráná of Mewar (1762), his history and war with Sindia, xiii. 406, 407.
 Urum Islampur, town in Bombay, xiii. 452.
Usar or *kdlr* plains, impregnated with *reh* or saline efflorescence, and therefore unfit for cultivation, found in Agra, i. 60; Aligarh, i. 168; Allah-ábád, i. 180; Amritsar, i. 255; Azamgarh, i. 392-397; Ballia, ii. 28; Benares, ii. 255; Budáun, ii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 131; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Etah, iv. 358; Etáwah, iv. 367-370; Farukhábad, iv. 409; Fatehpur, iv. 422, 423; Gházipur, v. 62; Gorakhpur, v. 164; Hardoi, v. 321; Jaunpur, vii. 150, 151; Kákori, vii. 311; Karnál, viii. 25; Lárkhána, viii. 462; Lucknow, viii. 493; Máinpur, ix. 202; Meerut, ix. 382; Mehar, ix. 396; Mohan Aurás, ix. 470; Mohan-lálganj, ix. 472; Muzaffarnagar, x. 67-72; N.-W. Provinces, x. 376; Oudh, x. 482; Parátgarh, xi. 68; Punjab, xi. 253; Shikárpur, xii. 385; Siálkot, xii. 440; Sítápur, xiii. 30; Unao, xiii. 426.
 Usia, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 452.
 Uska, trading town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 452.
 Usmán's Arab expedition to Thána and Broach (647), vi. 268.
 Usúr, town and remount depôt in Madras, xiii. 452.
 Usurpation of Aurungzeb, and murder of his brothers, article 'India,' vi. 306, 307.
 Utakamand (Ootacamund), hill station, sanitarium, and plateau in Madras, xiii. 452-454.
 Utal, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 454.
 Utan, seaport in Bombay, xiii. 454.
 Uttarpará. *See* Uttarpará.
 Utch. *See* Uchh.
 Utmán Bulak, *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 454, 455.
 Utmán Khel, Pathán tribe in Afghánistán, i. 42.
 Up-po. *See* Ot-po.
 Utraula, *tahsil* in Oudh, xiii. 455.
 Utraula, *parganá* and historic estate in Oudh, xiii. 455-458.
 Utraula, town in Oudh, xiii. 458.
 Uttal. *See* Utal.
 Uttamapálaiyam, town in Madras, xiii. 458.
 Uttampuram, town in Madras, xiii. 458.

VOL. XIV.

Uttankarai, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 458.
 Uttarpará, town and public library in Bengal, xiii. 459.
 Uttiranmerúr, historic town and temples in Madras, xiii. 459.
 Uttúr, town and temples in Bombay, xiii. 459.
 Utukúr. *See* Vutukur.
 Uzbeqs, the ruling race in Afghán-Türk-istán, i. 55.

V

Vaccination, Statistics of, in Ahmadábád, i. 93; Ahmadnagar, i. 107; Akola, i. 146; Amráoti, i. 250; Assam, i. 373; Azamgarh, i. 401; Bangalore, ii. 65; Baroda, ii. 169; Básiim, ii. 188; Belgaum, ii. 237; Bombay Presidency, iii. 73; Broach, iii. 111; Buldána, iii. 148; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Coorg, iv. 42; Damoh, iv. 113; Dhár-wár, iv. 265; Ellichpur, iv. 347; Berár, v. 261; Henzada, v. 390; Jaipur, vii. 59; Kaira, vii. 307; Kaládgi, vii. 320; North Kánara, vii. 374; Karáchi, vii. 451; Khairpur, viii. 137; Kolár, viii. 278; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 389; Madras Presidency, ix. 80, city, ix. 119; Mahi Kántha, ix. 179; Miráj (2), ix. 440, 441; Násik, x. 235; Nellore, x. 271; N.-W. Provinces, x. 404; Oudh, x. 510; Panch Maháls, xi. 34; Poona, xi. 210; Rájputána, xi. 424; Ratnágiri, xii. 12; Sátára, xii. 284; Shikárpur, xii. 394; Sholápur, xii. 420; Sind, xii. 525; Surat, xiii. 131; Tinneveli, xiii. 311; Udiapur, xiii. 409; Wún, xiii. 546.
 Vada. *See* Wada.
 Vadagenhalli, trading town in Mysore, xiii. 460.
 Vadákara. *See* Badágara.
 Vadakattalai, town in Madras, xiii. 460.
 Vadaku Valiyúr, town and tank in Madras, xiii. 460.
 Vadaku Viravanallúr. *See* Viravanallúr.
 Vadál. *See* Wadál.
 Vadáli. *See* Wadáli.
 Vadapáthi Melpathi, town in Madras, xiii. 460.
 Vadars, hill tribe in Kolába, viii. 265.
 Vadásinor. *See* Bálásinor.
 Vaigai, river in Madura, Madras, xiii. 460.
 Vaikom, town and *tdluk* in Travancore, xiii. 460, 461.

Y

- Vairog, trading town in Bombay, xiii. 461.
- Vairowál, town in Punjab, xiii. 461.
- Vaisheshikha, one of the six *darsanas* or Bráhmānical systems of philosophy, vi. 99.
- Vaisya, or cultivating caste of ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 90, 196.
- Vála. *See* Wála.
- Valabhi, ancient Hindu dynasty in Western India and Sind (480-722 A.D.), their overthrow by Arab invaders of Sind, article 'India,' vi. 182.
- Válajábádu. *See* Wálajábád.
- Valangimán, town in Madras, xiii. 461.
- Valarpattanam. *See* Beliapattam.
- Valavanúr, village in Madras, xiii. 461.
- Valdavúr, village in Madras, near Pondicherry, xiii. 461.
- Valentia, Lord, his description of Calcutta in 1803, quoted, iii. 244; quoted on Miánganj, ix. 421.
- Valentyn, on the Dutch factory at Thanlyin (Syriam), xiii. 158.
- Valiyúr. *See* Vadaku Valiyúr.
- Vallabbachárya, Vishnuite reformer, lived at Kherálu, viii. 189.
- Vallabha-swámi, Vishnuite religious reformer (1520 A.D.), Krishna-worship, article 'India,' vi. 221, 222. *Local notices*—Preached his reforms at Gokúl, v. 142; his doctrine of pleasure and of Vishnu as Krishna, x. 444, 445.
- Vallamars, fresh-water fishermen in Cochin, iv. 4.
- Vallam Vadákusetti, town in Madras, near Tanjore, xiii. 462.
- Vallemgiman. *See* Valangiman.
- Vallúr, town and estate in Madras, xiii. 462.
- Válmiki, the reputed composer of the *Rámáyana*, article 'India,' vi. 123; said to have lived at Aváni, i. 390.
- Valsád. *See* Bulsár.
- Valteru. *See* Waltair.
- Valuvanád, *iduk* in Madras, xiii. 462.
- Vamsadhára, river of Central India, xiii. 462.
- Vanarási, sacred village and cattle fair in Mysore, xiii. 462, 463.
- Vanathali. *See* Wanthali.
- Vanbhachran. *See* Wanbhachran.
- Van Cortlandt, General, defeated the mutineers of Hissár (1857), v. 428.
- Vandavasú. *See* Wandiwash.
- Van den Broeck, visited Aden on behalf of the Dutch East India Company (1614), i. 16.
- Van den Broucke's map of India (1660), quoted, on Sherpur (Bográ), xii. 381; on the Twenty-four Paganás, xiii. 390.
- Van de Putte, speaks of Sikkim as Bramashok, xii. 484.
- Vanilla, grown in Mysore, x. 103.
- Vaniyambádi, trading town in Madras, xiii. 463.
- Vanmállá, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 463.
- Van Moens, Adrien, Dutch governor, enlarged and strengthened the fort of Cochin (1778), iv. 12.
- Van Rhee, Dutch governor of Malabar, published *Hortus Malabaricus*, the first work on the flora of Southern India, ix. 81; his tomb at Surat, xiii. 135.
- Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal, tried to improve Calcutta, iii. 244; made convention with Mir Kásim (1763), xi. 95.
- Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochin, refused to surrender to the English (1795), when the town was taken, iv. 12.
- Varada, river of S. India, xiii. 463.
- Varáhanadi, river in Madras, xiii. 463, 464.
- Varáhi. *See* Wáráhi.
- Vararuchi, Prákrit grammarian of the first century B.C., article 'India,' vi. 336, 337.
- Varthema, Luis de, visited Aden (1503), i. 16; mentions a town called Bengala, ii. 269; speaks of Quilon as Kaulam, xi. 339.
- Vasco da Gama, his three voyages to India, and death at Cochin, article 'India,' vi. 356-358. *Local notices*—Inhospitably received at Calicut (1498), and bombarded that town (1502), iii. 269; visited Cannanore (1498), and established a factory there (1505), iii. 276; established factory at Cochin (1502), iv. 11; died at Cochin (1524) and his body buried there, but removed to Portugal (1538), iv. 12; the first Indian land he saw, Mount Delly, iv. 197; quoted, on Káyal, which he calls Caell, viii. 107; his visit to Malabar (1498), ix. 221; first cast anchor near Quilandi (1498), xi. 339.
- Vaso. *See* Wáso.
- Vastára, village in Mysore, xiii. 464.
- Vásudeo Balwant Phadke, *dakhtí* leader, captured (1879) on his way to Pandharpur, xi. 38.
- Vásudevanallúr, town in Madras, xiii. 464.
- Vattilagundu, village and battle-field in Madras, xiii. 464.
- Vattiráyiruppu. *See* Watrap.
- Vaughan, two brothers, both majors, murdered at Talegáon Dábhára (1817), xiii. 166.

- Vayalpad, town and *táluk* in Madras, xiii. 464.
- Vayanádu. *See* Wainád.
- Vayitiri. *See* Vyteri.
- Vecchi, Signor de, started silk culture and weaving at Kengeri, viii. 114, 115.
- Vedagangá, river of Deccan, xiii. 465.
- Vedantas, two of the six *darsanas*, or Bráhmical systems of philosophy, vi. 99.
- Vedas, the four Sanskrit hymnals, article 'India,' vi. 77-89; their antiquity and inspired origin, 78; caste and widow-burning unknown, 78; Aryan civilisation in the Vedas, 79; the gods of the Vedas, 78-81; a Vedic hymn, 82, 83; Vedic prayers, 83, 84; Vedic legend of Yama, the king of death, 85; Vedic conceptions of immortality, 86; the Rig-Veda composed during the march of the Aryans through Upper India, 86, 87; the Sama Veda, Yajur Veda, and Atharva Veda composed at a later date than the Rig-Veda, after the Bráhmans had established their priestly power, 88; the Bráhmans or inspired guides to the four Vedas, 88, 89.
- Vedávati, river of S. India, xiii. 465.
- Vegetables, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 490. *Local notices*—Cultivated in Agra, i. 64; Ambála, i. 220; Amráoti, i. 248; Amritsar, i. 260; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bengal, ii. 304; Bhután, ii. 413; Buldána, iii. 146; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 236; Chándá, iii. 353; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450, 451; Daphla Hills, iv. 119; Deoria, iv. 206; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 333; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gujráti, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Haidarábád, v. 245; Hardoi, v. 326; Henzada, v. 388; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jhábuá, vii. 195; Jhang, vii. 210; Kashmír, viii. 72; Kolhápur, viii. 281; Lahore, viii. 410; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lucknow, viii. 498; Madras, ix. 30; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Mergui, ix. 409, 410; Mysore, x. 100; Nepál, x. 276; Nílgi Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; Orissa, x. 459; Pesháwar, xi. 146; Ránchi, xi. 468; Rangpur, xi. 496; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Sátára, xii. 280; Siálkot, xii. 446; Síbságara, xii. 466; Simla, xii. 493; Sitápur, xiii. 35; Sultánpur, xiii. 100; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Túngkúr, xiii. 378; Twenty-four Parganáas, xiii. 394; Unao, xiii. 432; Wellington, xiii. 536.
- Vehar, reservoir near Bombay, xiii. 465, 466.
- Vejanoness, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 466.
- Vekria, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 466, 467.
- Vellakovil, village in Madras, xiii. 467.
- Vellar, river in Madras, xiii. 467.
- Vellore, *táluk* in Madras, xiii. 467.
- Vellore, historic town and cantonment in Madras, xiii. 467-469; siege by Haidar Ali (1780), 468; mutiny (1806), 469, vi. 399.
- Velpúr, town in Madras, xiii. 469.
- Velvet work, article 'India,' vi. 603.
- Vembakottai, town in Madras, xiii. 469.
- Vempalli, town and temple in Madras, xiii. 469.
- Venables, Mr., attacked the mutineers at Azamgarh (1857), i. 394; had the village of Dubári granted to him, iv. 317.
- Vengurla, *táluk* in Bombay, xiii. 469.
- Vengurla, town, seaport, lighthouse, and former pirate stronghold in Bombay, xiii. 469, 470.
- Vengurla Rock, lighthouse in Bombay, xiii. 470.
- Venkaji, Sivaji's brother, succeeded Sháhjí in the Karnátik *jdgers*, i. 313; sold Bangalore to the Rájá of Mysore (1687), ii. 61; founded dynasty at Tanjore, xiii. 192.
- Venkatagiri, town, *táluk*, and ancient estate in Madras, xiii. 470, 471.
- Ventipur, ruins in Kashmír, xiii. 471.
- Ventura, Italian general of Ranjit Singh, held District of Dera Gházi Khán (1830-32), iv. 212; stormed Kamlágarh (1840), vii. 353; conquered Mandi (1840), ix. 298.
- Vepery, suburb of Madras city, xiii. 471.
- Veppattur, town in Madras, xiii. 471.
- Veppu. *See* Vypin.
- Veránilai, town in Madras, xiii. 471.
- Verapoli, Roman Catholic station and vicariate in S. India, xiii. 471, 472; vi. 257.
- Verasharoon. *See* Viravasaram.
- Veráwal, seaport in Káthiáwár, xiii. 472.
- Verelst, H., Governor of Bengal (1767-69), ii. 278; tried to improve Calcutta, iii. 244; his speech at the Punyá festival at the Motijhil, Murshidábád (1767), x. 37.
- Vernacular journalism, vi. 480, 481.
- Vernaculars (Indian) and their literature, article 'India,' vi. chap. xiii. pp. 325-355. *See* Indian Vernaculars and their literature.
- Vernag, spring in Kashmír, xiii. 472.
- Vesáva, port in Bombay, xiii. 472, 473.
- Vesh, or redistribution of land at certain

- periods, still in use near Jalálábád, vii. 75.
- Vettatapúdiyangadi. *See* Betulipiyudangadi.
- Vettavalum, estate in Madras, xiii. 473.
- Viceroy and Governors-General of India, article 'India,' vi. 384.
- Vichhawad, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 473.
- Victoria-Gitika, Sanskrit ode, in celebration of the sovereigns of England, vi. 111.
- Victoria Point, marking the extreme eastern and southern limits of Burma, at the mouth of the Kra river, the boundary between Tenasserim and Siam, article 'India,' vi. 4.
- View of Hindu Law*, by Mr. Nelson, article 'India,' vi. 195 (footnote 2).
- Vigái. *See* Vaigái.
- Vigne's *Travels in Kashmir* (1842), quoted, on Amarnáth, i. 211; Iskardo, vii. 30; the iron of Kashmir, viii. 67; the temple of Matan, ix. 360.
- Vijaiadrug. *See* Viziadrug.
- Vijápur, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 473.
- Vijápur, town in Baroda, xiii. 473.
- Vijayanagar, ancient capital in S. India, xiii. 473. *See also* Hampi.
- Vijayanagar, Hindu kingdom of S. India (1185-1565), subjugation by the Muhammadans at the battle of Tálíkot, article 'India,' vi. 286, 288.
- Vijayanagaram. *See* Vizianagram.
- Vijayanoness. *See* Vejanoness.
- Vikramaditya, king of Ujjain (57 B.C.), his war with the Scythian invaders, article 'India,' vi. 181. *Local notices*—Built temple at Debi Patán, iv. 164; his power and reign, xii. 130; his capital at Ujjain, xiii. 417.
- Vilakankod, *taluk* in Travancore, xiii. 473.
- Villages of the Arakan hill tribes, i. 301; of the Deori Chutiya, iii. 467; of the Daphlas, iv. 119; in Dhárwár, iv. 261; of the Gáros, v. 29; in Hazára, v. 366; of the Juángs, vii. 250; in Kángra, vii. 419; in Kashmir, viii. 70; of the Kols, viii. 254-256; of the Malayáls, ix. 239, 240; of the Mírkirs, ix. 436, 437; of the Mírls, ix. 444, 448; of the Mishmís, ix. 463; of the Rengmá Nágás, x. 148; of the Angámí Nágás, x. 149; of the Kukís, x. 150; of the Nicobarians, x. 296; of the Todas, x. 310; of the Pesháwar Patháns, xi. 152, 153; in Ráwal Pindí, xii. 28; of the Santáls, xii. 239; of the Kols in Singhbhúm, xii. 537; in Sirmur, xii. 555.
- Village Watchmen or Rural Police. *See* Administration section of each District article.
- Villupuram, town and *taluk* in Madras, xiii. 474.
- Vincent's, Dean, *Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 164 (footnote 1); 356 (footnote).
- Vinchur, town and petty State in Bombay, xiii. 474.
- Vindhya, mountain range dividing the Deccan from Hindustán, xiii. 474-476; geology, 475; mythology, 475, 476; article 'India,' vi. 35, 36; geology, vi. 635.
- Vines, Cultivation of. *See* Grapes.
- Vingurla. *See* Vengurla.
- Vinjamúr, village in Madras, xiii. 476.
- Vinukonda, town, hill fort, and *taluk* in Madras, xiii. 476.
- Viraghottam, town in Madras, xiii. 476.
- Virajanadi, watercourse in Mysore, xiii. 476, 477.
- Viramgám, town and *taluk* in Bombay, xiii. 477.
- Virampura, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 477.
- Víra Rájendra, the national hero of the Coorgs, his history, iv. 30, 31; his mausoleum at Merkára, ix. 414.
- Víra-rájendra-pet, town and Christian settlement in Coorg, xiii. 477, 478.
- Víravalli, *taluk* in Madras, xiii. 478.
- Víraavanallúr, town in Madras, xiii. 478.
- Víravásaram, town and old English settlement in Madras, xiii. 478.
- Víráwah, village in Sind, xiii. 478.
- Virdel, *taluk* in Bombay, xiii. 478, 479.
- Virpur, town and State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 479.
- Virpur Kharedi, town in Káthiáwár, xiii. 479.
- Viruddháchalam, *taluk* in Madras, xiii. 479.
- Viruddháchalam, sacred town and temple in Madras, xiii. 480.
- Virudupati, trading town in Madras, xiii. 480.
- Virwa, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 480.
- Visákhapatnam. *See* Vizagapatam.
- Visápur, hill fort in Bombay, xiii. 480.
- Vishalgarh, Native State in Bombay, xiii. 480, 481.
- Vishnu, the Preserver, the second person of the Hindu triad, vi. 98. *See also* Hinduism.
- Vishnuite symbols in Hinduism, vi. 206.
- Vishnu Purána, The*, by Dr. H. H. Wilson, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 216, 217, and footnotes.

- Vishnu-worship, article 'India,' vi. 215-226; Vishnu and Siva compared, 215; incarnations of Vishnu, 215, 216; the Vishnu Purāna, the eighteen Purānas, 216, 217; Brāhmanical and popular Vishnuism, 217; Vishnuite religious reformers (1150-1520 A.D.), 217-222; Vishnuite sects, 223; theistic movements in Vishnuism, 223; Jagannāth, 223-225; the truth about the Car Festival, 224, 225; bloodless worship of Jagannāth, 225, 226. *Local notices*—Kenduli, viii. 114; Khardah, viii. 167; Kherālu, viii. 189; Mahāban, ix. 191, 192; Melukote, ix. 404; Orissa, x. 437-455.
- Visnagar, ancient town in Baroda, xiii. 481.
- Vissanapet, village, estate, and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 481.
- Viswagangā, river of Berār, xiii. 481, 482.
- Viswanāth, founder of the Nāyak dynasty in Madura, his feudal system, ix. 122, 123; rebuilt Tinneveli, xiii. 312; ruled over Trichinopoli, xiii. 356; fortified Trichinopoli, and built palace there, xiii. 364.
- Viswa Singh, great Koch ruler, introduced Brāhman colony into Assam, i. 353; his empire extended from Darrang to Purniah, iv. 329.
- Vita, town in Bombay, xiii. 482.
- Vital statistics of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. xxv. pp. 665-686; the principal sources of health returns, 665; untrustworthy registration statistics, 666, 667; death-rate and average duration of life in India, 666, 667; birth and death rates for different Provinces, 667-679; health and mortality in the European army, 675; 680-682; in the native army, 682-684; jail vital statistics, 684-686. *See also* the Medical Aspects section of each Provincial and District article.
- Vithalgarh, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xiii. 482.
- Vitriol, Blue, found in Rājputāna, xi. 401; at Khetri in Shaikhāwātī, xii. 371.
- Vittar, river in Madras, xiii. 482.
- Viveash, Mr., Collector of Kānara, made new settlement there, vii. 383.
- Vizagapatam, District in Madras, xiii. 482-497; physical aspects, 482-484; history, 484-489; recent history of Rājās, 488; population, 489-492; aboriginal tribes, 491; agriculture, 492, 493; irrigation, 493; manufacture and trade, 493, 494; administration, 494-496; education, 495, 496; medical aspects, 496, 497.
- Vizagapatam, *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 497.
- Vizagapatam, ancient town, seaport, and cantonment in Madras, xiii. 497, 498.
- Viziadrag, seaport and ancient fort in Bombay, xiii. 498, 499.
- Vizianagram, historic estate in Madras, xiii. 499-502. *See also* Vizagapatam.
- Vizianagram, *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 502.
- Vizianagram, town and cantonment in Madras, xiii. 502, 503.
- Vizianarāyanam, town in Madras, xiii. 503.
- Viziarāma Rāz, Mahārājā of Vizianagram (1759-94), his history, xiii. 500, 501.
- Viziarāma Gajapati Rāz, Mahārājā of Vizianagram (1845-78), xiii. 501, 502.
- Volcanic eruptions, Bassein (mud), ii. 193; Cheduba Island (inflammable gas), iii. 378; Foul Island (mud), iv. 450; Kyauk-pyū (mud), viii. 385.
- Von Bohlen, *Das Alte Indien*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 110 (footnote 2).
- Vonipenta, town in Madras, xiii. 503.
- Vontimitta, town and temple in Madras, xiii. 503.
- Vridachellam. *See* Viruddhāchalam.
- Vútukūr, village in Madras, xiii. 503.
- Vyankat Rāo, *samladdr* of Arpalli and Ghot, mutinied with Bābu Rāo (1858), murdered three telegraph employés, was arrested (1860), and sentenced to transportation, iii. 351.
- Vyāsa, Brāhman sage, the legendary compiler of the four Vedas (3101 B.C.), and of the epic of the Mahābhārata, article 'India,' vi. 118.
- Vygai. *See* Vaigai.
- Vypin, historic island in S. India, xiii. 504.
- Vyteri, town in Madras, xiii. 504.

W

- Wāda, village and *tdluk* in Bombay, xiii. 504, 505.
- Wadal, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xiii. 505.
- Wadali, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xiii. 505.
- Wadali, ancient capital in Bombay, xiii. 505.
- Waddars, nomadic tribe in Dhārwar, iv. 260.
- Wade, Colonel Sir Claude, his march through the Khaibar Pass (1839), i. 49; his campaign there, viii. 125.
- Wadgaon, town in Poona, Bombay, scene of convention of 1778-79, xiii. 505; vi. 391.

- Wadgaon, town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay, xiii. 505.
- Wadgaon, town in Berár, xiii. 505, 506.
- Wadhwan. *See* Dang States.
- Wadhwan, Native State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 506.
- Wadhwan, chief town of State in Káthiáwár, centre of cotton trade, xiii. 506, 507.
- Wadhwan, British station in Káthiáwár, xiii. 507.
- Wadnagar, historic capital and Sub-division in Baroda, xiii. 507.
- Wadner, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 508.
- Wadod. *See* Warod.
- Wa-ga-ru, township in Burma, xiii. 508.
- Wa-gay-ma, village in Burma, xiii. 508.
- Waghari, river of Berár, xiii. 508.
- Waghars, descendants of Hindu pirates in Kárumbar Island, viii. 50.
- Waghelas, Rajput clan in Ahmádábád, i. 89; in Cutch, iv. 61.
- Waghorn, Lieut., pioneer of the Overland Route, iii. 76.
- Wagra, *tdluk* in Bombay, xiii. 508.
- Wagris, wild tribe in Cambay, iii. 271.
- Wagwari, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 509.
- Wahabis, fanatical Muhammadan sect in South Arcot, i. 323; Bangalore, ii. 62; Bográ, iii. 28; Dinájpúr, iv. 293; Maldah, ix. 243; Patná, xi. 99; Santál Parganás, xii. 230; Travancore, xiii. 347; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 393.
- Wai, sacred town and *tdluk* in Bombay, xiii. 509.
- Waigao, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 509, 510.
- Wainád, highland *tdluk* in Madras, with coffee plantations and gold-mining, xiii. 510-512.
- Wainád, South-east, Sub-division in Madras, xiii. 512.
- Waingangá, great river of Central Provinces, xiii. 512.
- Wair. *See* Wer.
- Wairágarh, ancient town and *pargand* in Central Provinces, xiii. 513.
- Wájid Ali Khán, last king of Oudh (1847-56), built the Kaisar Bágh and other buildings at Lucknow, viii. 510, 511; deposed (1856), x. 494, 495.
- Wajiria, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 513.
- Wake, Herwald, defender of Arrah in the Mutiny (1857), i. 333; xii. 329.
- Wakori, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 513.
- Waktapur, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 513, 514.
- Wala, Native State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 514.
- Wala, chief town of State and ancient capital in W. India, xiii. 514.
- Wálajá, *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 515.
- Wálajábád, town and former military station in Madras, xiii. 515.
- Wálajápet, town in Madras, xiii. 515.
- Wálam, town in Baroda, xiii. 515.
- Walasna, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 515, 516.
- Walidád Khán, mutineer leader (1857), in Bareilly, ii. 140; Budáun, iii. 118; Bulandshahr, iii. 134; repulsed from Hápur, v. 318; had been *jáglrdár* of Malágarh, ix. 236; threatened Meerut, ix. 385.
- Waládpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 516.
- Wáli Muhammad, *jáglrdár* of Chándko, was deprived of his estate by Mír Ali Murád, and reinstated by Sir C. Napier, iii. 359.
- Walker, Colonel, made settlement of Káthiáwár (1807-08), viii. 91.
- Walker, Colonel, referred to, on the Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 98, 99.
- Walker, Mr., quoted, on the value of ants in forming soil, v. 244.
- Wallace, Colonel W., died (1809), regarded as a holy man, and his tomb at Sirúr worshipped, xiii. 23.
- Walpole, General Sir R., restored order in Cawnpur District (Dec. 1857-May 1858), iii. 283; retook Etáwah (1858), iv. 372.
- Walsad. *See* Bulsar.
- Waltair, town and cantonment in Madras, xiii. 516.
- Wálwa, *tdluk* in Bombay, xiii. 516.
- Wán, river of Berár, xiii. 516, 517.
- Wanala, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 517.
- Wanbhachran, town in Punjab, xiii. 517.
- Wandiwash, *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 517.
- Wandiwash, town in Madras, and battlefield, xiii. 517, 518; battle of, and defeat of the French under Lally by Sir Eyre Coote (1760), article 'India,' vi. 379, 380.
- Wandren. *See* Bandra.
- Wangadra, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 518.
- Wánkáner, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 518.
- Wánkáner, town in Káthiáwár, xiii. 519.
- Wanna, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 519.
- Wanod, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 519.
- Wánsdá. *See* Bánsdá.
- Wanthali, ancient town in Káthiáwár, xiii. 519.

- Wáo, town and Native State in Bombay, xiii. 519, 520.
- Waori Dharwála, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 520.
- Waori Wachhání, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 520.
- War, Art of, in Vedic and Sanskrit times, article 'India,' vi. 110.
- Warágám, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 520.
- Waráhi, town and Native State in Bombay, xiii. 520, 521.
- Wáralis, wandering tribe in Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Násik, x. 231; Poona, xi. 205.
- Warangal, historic capital in Deccan, xiii. 521.
- Warangáo, town in Bombay, xiii. 521, 522.
- Waráseoní, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 522.
- Warbah, petty State in Assam, xiii. 522.
- Wárchá, salt-mine in Punjab, xiii. 522.
- Ward, Sir H. G., Governor of Madras (1860), ix. 67; buried in St. Mary's Church there, ix. 109.
- Ward, Baptist missionary at Serampur, xii. 318.
- Wardhá, District in Central Provinces, xiii. 522-529; physical aspects, 522-524; history, 524, 525; population, 525, 526; agriculture, 526, 527; commerce and trade, 527, 528; administration, 528; physical aspects, 528, 529.
- Wardhá, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xiii. 529.
- Wardhá, town and centre of cotton trade in Central Provinces, xiii. 529.
- Wardhá, river in Central Provinces, xiii. 530.
- Wardwán, valley in Kashmír, xiii. 530.
- Wári, town and lake in Bombay, xiii. 530, 531.
- Wariya, king of Siam, his origin and wars in Martaban, i. 235, 236; conquered Taung-ngu, xiii. 221.
- Warnolimoti, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 531.
- Warnolináni, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 531.
- Warnolmal, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 531.
- Warod (1), petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 531.
- Warod (2), petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 531.
- Warorá, commercial town, *tahsil*, *parganá*, and coal-mine in Central Provinces, xiii. 532; coal-field, article 'India,' vi. 620.
- Warren Hastings. See Hastings, Warren.
- Warsora, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 533.
- Wartal, sacred town in Bombay, xiii. 533.
- Warúd. See Barúr.
- Wasan Sewada, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 533.
- Wasan Virpur, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 533.
- Washermanpetta, suburb of Madras city, xiii. 533.
- Wasna, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 533.
- Waso, town in Baroda, xiii. 533.
- Wassawád, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 534.
- Wásurná. See Dang States.
- Waterfalls, on Mount Abú, i. 5; at Ajanta, i. 113; Amarkantak, i. 210; Papanassam, i. 226; in the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; of the Bára-poli river, ii. 123; the Barkal Rapids, ii. 155, 156; of the Beypur river, ii. 335; in Bhután, ii. 412; of the Bihár river at Chachai, ii. 421; at Bijl, ii. 427; of the Cauvery, iii. 278; in the Central Provinces, iii. 298, 299; of the Chambal, iii. 331; Lake Charamái, iii. 370; Chunchan, iii. 459; Courtallum, iv. 44; Demágiri, iv. 197; Dumrá, iv. 320; Gersoppa, v. 121, xii. 377, 400; of the Heshto at Kirwahi, v. 393; of the Indus at Iskardoh, vii. 11; the Dhuán-dhár near Jabalpur, vii. 31; Kalhatti, vii. 325; of the Kapili river, vii. 441; of the Karamnása at Chhanpathar, vii. 465; of the Karnaphulí, viii. 30; of the Kartairi at Kullár, viii. 49; in Kashmír, viii. 63; at Khandála, viii. 147; Kolakambái, viii. 272; of the Lakshmantirtha, viii. 443; Lálgulí, viii. 445; Hundrughágh at Dásamhágh in Lohárdaga, viii. 477; Lohárinaig, viii. 487; the Lushington Falls, viii. 532, xiii. 437; at Mahábal-eswar, ix. 142; Kokalhát, ix. 153; Mahávinýaka, ix. 170; of the Kasái near Ráipur, ix. 278; in Mandlá, ix. 301; Mátherán, ix. 364; in Mirzápur, ix. 453; Motijharná, ix. 521; Mugdáí, ix. 528; Námbar, x. 188; of the Narbadá, x. 207; of the Pábar, x. 511; Pápanásham, xi. 53; of the Pengangá, xi. 133; at Pulgáo, xi. 239; Sansar Dhára, xii. 225; in the Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sháhábád, xii. 323, 324; Sháhpur Hills, xii. 369; Sivasamudram, xiii. 42, 43; of the Subarnarekha, xiii. 84; of the Thaung-yin, xiii. 276; Tilothu, xiii. 297; of the Wardhá at Soit, xiii. 530.
- Water-mills in the Himálayas, article 'India,' vi. 9.
- Water-supply, of Aden, i. 20-24; Ajmere,

- i. 153; Bangalore, ii. 69; Baroda, ii. 169; Bhopál, ii. 406; Calcutta, iii. 257, 258; at Palta, xi. 20; Haidar-ábád (Sind), v. 288; Jaipur, vii. 60; Karáchi, vii. 460; Lahore, viii. 419; Madras, ix. 111; Poona, xi. 210, 211; Rangoon, xi. 484; Ratnágiri, xii. 13; Sátára, xii. 276, 286; Shillong, xii. 398; Simla, xii. 498; Bombay (Vehar reservoir), xiii. 250, 465, 466; Tuticorin, xiii. 286.
- Watrap, town in Madras, xiii. 534.
- Watson, Admiral, bombardment and capture of Chandernagar, article 'India,' vi. 382. *Local notices*—Stormed the strongholds of the Angrias with Clive (1756), iii. 38; retook Calcutta with Clive (1757), iii. 242; memorial to, in St. John's Church, Calcutta, iii. 252; his capture of Chandernagar, iii. 357; stormed Vizíadrúg (1756), viii. 263.
- Watson, General, took Garhákota (1819), v. 13; took Chaurágarh (1818), x. 219.
- Watson, Mr., with a party of Agra volunteers, took Khair (June 1857), viii. 127, 128; defended the Mandrák indigo factory against the mutineers (July 1857), ix. 309.
- Watson, Major J. W., his account of Thán condensed, xiii. 248, 249.
- Watts, Mr., Resident at Kásimbázár, taken prisoner by Siráj-ud-daulá (1757), viii. 81.
- Wattus, Rájput clan of importance in Sirsá, xiii. 14.
- Waugh, Sir Andrew, Surveyor-General of India, named Mount Everest, iv. 380.
- Wavri. *See* Wauri.
- Wawánya, seaport in Káthiáwár, xiii. 534.
- Wazirábád, *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 534.
- Wazirábád, commercial town in Punjab, xiii. 534, 535.
- Waziris, Afghán tribe in Bannu, ii. 92, 93.
- Waziri Lag, tract of country in Punjab, xiii. 535.
- Waziri Parol, tract of country in Punjab, xiii. 535, 536.
- Waziri Rupí, tract of country in Punjab, xiii. 536.
- Wazir Muhammad of Bhopál, his wars with the Maráthás, and leap out of Hoshangábád fort, v. 443; failed to take Sohágpur (1803), xiii. 47.
- Wazir Singh, Rájá of Farídkot, helped the English in the second Sikh war, and in the Mutiny by guarding the Sutlej, iv. 393.
- Weber's, Prof., *History of Indian Literature*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 94 (footnote); 102 (footnote 1); 105 (footnote); 110 (footnote 1); 127 (footnote 3); 154 (footnote); 168 (footnote 2); 172 (footnotes 2 and 3); 175 (footnote 1); 176 (footnote 3); *Indische Studien*, quoted, 161 (footnote 1).
- Wedderburn, Gen. David, killed at the taking of Broach (1772), iii. 109; his tomb there, iii. 115.
- We-la-taung, village in Burma, xiii. 536.
- Wellesley, Gen. the Hon. Sir Arthur (afterwards Duke of Wellington), his victories of Assaye and Argaum, article 'India,' vi. 323; 398. *Local notices*—Took Ahnádagar (1803), i. 108; won battle of Argaum (1803), i. 329; took Asfígarh, i. 339; won battle of Assaye, i. 434; made road over the Bhor Ghát, ii. 407; mentions Sindkher as a nest of thieves (Jan. 1804), iii. 144, xii. 527; took Burhánpur, iii. 164; quoted, on the capture of Gáwílgarh, v. 43; on the importance of Haliyál, v. 295; caught Dhundhia Waugh at Manoli, ix. 338; took Ránfbennúr, xi. 503; and Supa (1799), xiii. 116.
- Wellesley, the Hon. Henry (afterwards Lord Cowley), President of the Board of Commissioners at Bareilly, ii. 140.
- Wellesley, Richard, Marquis, Governor-General of India (1798-1803), article 'India,' vi. 394-397; French influence in India, 394, 395; Lord Wellesley's scheme, 395, 396; treaty with the Nizám, 396; third Mysore war and storming of Seringapatám, 396, 397; second Maráthá war (1802-04), and annexations of territory, 398; British successes and disasters, 398. *Local notices*—Made over Gohad, Gwalior, and Dholpur to the Ráná of Gohad (1804), iv. 276, 277; his subsidiary treaty with the Nizám, v. 251; ordered the troops invading Orissa to respect the temple of Jagannáth at Puri, x. 445; protected the Rájput chiefs, xi. 406.
- Wellington, hill station and cantonment in Madras, xiii. 536.
- Welsh, Captain, in Assam (1792-94), i. 344.
- Weltar, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 536.
- Wer, town in Rájputána, xiii. 536, 537.
- Werni, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 537.
- West, Mr. E., his researches at Kánhari, ix. 168.
- Western Dwárs. *See* Dwárs, Western, and Jalpáiguri.
- Western Gháts. *See* Gháts, Western.

Western Jumna Canal. *See* Jumna Canal, Western.

Western Málwá Agency. *See* Málwá.

Westland, J., his description of the river market of Chándkháil, quoted, iii. 359.

Westmacott's, Sir Richard, statue of Warren Hastings in Town Hall, Calcutta, iii. 251.

Whalley, P., quoted, on the administration of Kumáun, viii. 352.

Wheat, Statistics of cultivation and output of, article 'India,' vi. 486-488; export of, vi. 573. *Local notices*—Cultivated on Mount Abú, i. 7; in Adegáon, i. 14; Afghánistán, i. 38; Agra, i. 64; Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Akalkot, i. 137; Akola, i. 143, 144; Aligarh, i. 173; Allahábád, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amráoti, i. 248; Amritsar, i. 259; Aundh, i. 384; Azamgarh, i. 398; Badakshán, i. 407; Bahraich, i. 430; Bálághát, i. 455; Balkh, ii. 15; Ballia, ii. 21; Banda, ii. 51; Bannu, ii. 94; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bareilly, ii. 142; Baroda, ii. 164; Básim, ii. 186; Basti, ii. 211; Benares, ii. 258; Betúl, ii. 331; Bhandára, ii. 364; Bhután, ii. 413; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Biláspur, ii. 450; Bogra, iii. 29; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Budaun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 136, 137; Buldána, iii. 146; Búndi, iii. 159; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285, 286; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 318; Chamba, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 341; Chándá, iii. 352, 353; Chhindwára, iii. 401; Chittagong, iii. 439; Cutch, iv. 61; Cuttack, iv. 71; Damán, iv. 102; Damoh, iv. 111; Dánta, iv. 118; Dehra Dún, iv. 174; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 223; Dhár, iv. 246; Dholpur, iv. 274; Dingarh Kiner, iv. 303; Diu, iv. 305; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Etlichpur, iv. 345; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwah, iv. 374; Faizábád, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 403; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Firozpur, iv. 443; Garhwál, v. 20; Gayá, v. 49; Gházipur, v. 67; Gonda, v. 152; Goona, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gujrát, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gurgáon, v. 220; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Berár, v. 270; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 280; Hamírpur, v. 302; Hardoi, v. 326; Hazára, v. 365; Hazáribágh, v. 375; Herát, v. 391; Hissár, v. 430; Hoshangábád,

v. 446; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Húglí, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jáfarábád, vii. 39; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jaláun, vii. 98; Jalpáiguri, vii. 113; Jankhandi, vii. 127; Jath, vii. 148; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jehlam, vii. 172; Jhábuá, vii. 195; Jhálawár, vii. 200; Jhang, vii. 210; Jhánsi, vii. 223; Jodhpur, vii. 235, 238; Junágarh, vii. 262; Kábul, vii. 266; Káiti, vii. 310; Kaládgi, vii. 317; Kalsiá, vii. 344; Kángra, vii. 424; Kánkrej, vii. 435; Kapurthala, vii. 443; Karáchi, vii. 448; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnál, vii. 24; Karond, viii. 46; Kashmir, viii. 72; Kawardhá, viii. 106; Khairágarh, viii. 130; Khairpur, viii. 136; Khándesh, viii. 156; Kheri, viii. 193; Kistna, viii. 230; Kohát, viii. 247; Kondká, viii. 288; Koreá, viii. 297; Kotah, viii. 306; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Kúlu, viii. 342; Kumáun, viii. 354; Kurundwád, viii. 376; Lahore, viii. 410; Láhul, viii. 422; Lálitpur, viii. 452, 453; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdagá, viii. 483; Lucknow, viii. 497; Ludbiána, viii. 522; Madras Presidency, ix. 30; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Mainpuri, ix. 208; Makrái, ix. 215; Maldah, ix. 244; Malláni, ix. 260; Málpur, ix. 264; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánbhúm, ix. 283; Lake Manchhar, ix. 286; Mandlá, ix. 304; Mánpur, ix. 339; Mánasa, ix. 340; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Midnapur, ix. 429; Miráj, ix. 440; Mirzápur, ix. 457, 458; Mohanpur, ix. 474; Monghyr, ix. 485; Montgomery, ix. 498; Moradábád, ix. 509; Mudhol, ix. 527; Múltán, x. 7; Murshidábád, x. 26, 29; Muttra, x. 48; Muzaffargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore, x. 101; Nadiyá, x. 135, 136; Nágpur, x. 170; Narsinghpur, x. 221; Násik, x. 232; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nepál, x. 276; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; Nimár, x. 333; N.-W. Provinces, x. 376, 377; Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 501; Pabna, x. 515; Pálanpur Agency, x. 537; Pálanpur, x. 539; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Panch Maháls, xi. 32; Partábgarh, xi. 71; Patná, xi. 101; Pesháwar, xi. 153; Pilibhit, xi. 175; Pishín, xi. 190; Punjab, xi. 278; Ráadhanpur, xi. 342; Rái Bareli, xi. 354, 355; Ráipur, xi. 373; Rájputána, xi. 418; Rájsháhí, xi. 433; Rámdrug, xi. 441; Rangpur, xi. 496; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 29; Rohtak, xii. 73; Sagar, xii. 105; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Sakltí, xii. 148; Sángli, xii. 218;

- Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 255; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sehwan, xii. 305; Seoni, xii. 312; Sháhábád District, xii. 329; Sháhábád (Kashmír), xii. 337; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 349; Sháhpur, xii. 365; Siálkot, xii. 446; Sibi, xii. 455; Sikkim, xii. 486; Simla, xii. 493; Sind, xii. 520; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Sirsa, xiii. 9; Sitápur, xiii. 34, 35; Sultánpur, xiii. 100; Sunth, xiii. 114; Taráí, xiii. 209; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Unao, xiii. 432; Wáráhi, xiii. 521; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543; Yusafzai, xiii. 558.
- Whirlpools, at Attock, i. 381; in Central Provinces, iii. 298, 299.
- Whish, Mr., discovered the table-land in the Nilgiri Hills (1819), x. 303.
- White, Major, Political Agent at Sadiyá, killed by the Khamtis (1839), viii. 429, xii. 93.
- Whitehill, John, acting Governor of Madras (1777 and 1780), ix. 67.
- Whitlock, Gen., recovered Búnda from the mutineers, ii. 49; reached Mahoba (Sept. 1858), v. 300.
- Whitney's, Professor, *Sanskrit Grammar*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 334 (footnote 1).
- Wickes, T. H., Superintending Engineer, made a special report for the article on the Húglí river, v. 469.
- Widows, Position of, in ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 78.
- Wihár, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 537.
- Wilcox, Lieut., discovered connection of the Tsan-pu with the Brahmaputra (1827), vii. 19; visited the Khamti country, viii. 144; the Mishmí Hills, ix. 463.
- Wilcox, Colonel, astronomer-royal to the king of Oudh up to 1847, viii. 509.
- Wilde, Brigadier-General, failed to relieve Alí Masjid (1841), viii. 126.
- Wilder, Mr., worked the lead mines on Táragarh Hill, i. 118.
- Wilford, Colonel, quoted, on the fort of Gwalior, v. 236; on the Kol empire, viii. 254; on the shells in the Sai river, xii. 139.
- Wilkinson, Col. Sir Thomas, his intervention in Sambalpur (1827), xii. 180; his policy with the Kols of Singhbhúm (1836), xii. 533.
- Wilkinson, Colonel, cleared Budáun of mutineers (1858), iii. 119.
- Wilkes, Colonel, quoted, on the hill fort of Gooty, v. 160, 161; on the siege of Vellore (1780-82), xiii. 468.
- Williams, Lieut. G. T., killed in attack on Rámgarh (1814), monument to him there, xi. 448.
- Williams, Prof. Sir Monier, article 'India,' vi. 114; 129 (footnote 1).
- Willoughby, Sir John, his attempt to force an eastern passage along the north of Europe and Asia, vi. 363.
- Willoughby, J., his description of the manner in which the Bhils prepare carnelians for the Cambay cutters, quoted, iii. 274.
- Willoughby, Lieut., blew up the magazine at Delhi (1857), iv. 194.
- Willshire, Gen. Sir A., stormed Khelát (1839), ii. 31; returned by the Mula Pass, ix. 535.
- Wilson, Andrew, his description of the Himalayas, v. 403; on the mountain hamlets, v. 413.
- Wilson, Bishop Daniel, chiefly built St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, iii. 251, 252.
- Wilson, Dr. H. H., *Works of*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 110 (footnote 1); 127 (footnote 2); 154 (footnote 1); *Ariana Antiqua*, 175 (footnote 1); *Vishnu Purána*, 180 (footnote 4); 216, 217 (footnotes); *Essays*, 191 (footnote 2); *Religion of the Hindus*, 201 (footnote 2); 205 (footnote 1); 206 (footnote 2); 210 (footnote 2); 221 (footnote 2); 223 (footnotes 3 and 4); on the antiquity of the *Madhura Sthala Purána*, ix. 122; his list of the heads of the Sringeri monastery, xiii. 79.
- Wilson, Dr. J., *Indian Caste*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 194 (footnote 1); 195 (footnote 2); 110 (footnote 1); his supplementary reports to the Bombay Census, iii. 49; believed the Beni-Israel to be the lost ten tribes, viii. 266.
- Wilson, Mr. James, his financial reforms after the Mutiny, article 'India,' vi. 424.
- Win-ba-daw, village and creek in Burma, xiii. 537.
- Winchester, Mary, carried off by Lusháis (1871), and rescued by the Lushái expedition, viii. 531.
- Windham, Gen., defeated the mutineers near Cawnpur, but lost that city (Nov. 1857), iii. 292.
- Wingate, Sir George, on the trade of Ratnágiri, xii. 11.
- Wingfield, Sir Charles, kept safe by the Rájá of Balrámpur in his fort during the Mutiny, v. 149, 150; Chief Commissioner of Oudh, his land settlement (1859), x. 503, 504.
- Winter, Sir Edward, Governor of Madras (1661-68), ix. 66.

- Wise, Dr. T. A., *Review of the History of Medicine among the Asiatics*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 110 (footnote 1).
- Witchcraft still believed in, by the Bhils, ii. 390, 391; in Central Provinces, iii. 312; Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 466; Kángra, vii. 421; by the Karens, viii. 4; by the Bhils of Mahi Kántha, ix. 178; of Mehwas, ix. 400, 401.
- Wodeyar dynasty, in Mysore, x. 94, 115, 116.
- Wohora, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 537.
- Wokligas, agricultural caste in Mysore State, x. 99, District, x. 117; Shimoga, xii. 402; Túngkúr, xiii. 377.
- Wolf, The, article 'India,' vi. 654.
- Local notices*—Akola, i. 141; Allah-ábád, i. 185; Amritsar, i. 255; Anantápúr, i. 274; Azamgarh, i. 393; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bánkurá, ii. 79; Bannu, ii. 90; Bardwán, ii. 127; Bellary, ii. 241; Bonái, iii. 85; Broach, iii. 102; Budáun, iii. 117; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Darbhanga, iv. 123; Dárjiling, iv. 131; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Etáwah, iv. 370; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Firozpur, iv. 459; Gángpur, iv. 478; Gayá, v. 45; Godávari, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Goona, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 165; Gurdáspur, v. 207; Gurgáon, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 275; Hamirpur, v. 298; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Hissár, v. 427; Hoshiárpur, v. 452; Jaunpur, vii. 151; Jerrack, vii. 180; Jhang, vii. 206; Jhansi, vii. 217; Kaládgi, vii. 315; Kángra, vii. 413; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karnúl, viii. 35; Kashmír, viii. 68; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kotah, viii. 304; Lahore, viii. 404; Lálitpur, viii. 477; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdaga, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 8, 89; Máinpur, ix. 203; Mánbhúm, ix. 279; Mírzápúr, ix. 453; Montgomery, ix. 495; Moradábád, ix. 505; Múltán, x. 3; Muttra, x. 45; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Nimár, x. 328; Oudh, x. 483; Partábgarh, xi. 69; Rájágríhá Hills, xi. 94; Pesháwar, xi. 147; Pilibhít, xi. 172; Pishín, xi. 188; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Rái Bareli, xi. 353; Rampá, xi. 454; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 22; Rohtak, xii. 69; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Salem, xii. 152; Sáran, xii. 252; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Sholápur, xii. 412; Siálkot, xii. 441; Sind, xii. 507; Sítápúr, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Surat, xiii. 120; Tarái, xiii. 208; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 264; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440; Wardhá, xiii. 524; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Women, Position of, in ancient India, and in Vishnu-worship, article 'India,' vi. 78; 221.
- Wontimetta. *See* Vontimitta.
- Wood, Col., took Dhárapuram (1768), iv. 251; and Dharmápurí, iv. 254; Káveripatam and Káveripuram, viii. 106; and Pálghát, x. 543; commanded against Haidar Ali in Salem and Coimbatore Districts (1767-68), xii. 154; took Satyamangalam (1768), xii. 291; and Villupuram, xiii. 474.
- Wood, Capt., his estimate of the population of Tatta in 1837, xiii. 218.
- Wood, Capt., fought his way through Singhera Pass to relief of Sambalpur (1857), xii. 178.
- Woodbridge, Lieut., killed in a fight with Surendra Sa on the Bará Pahár, xii. 181.
- Wood carving and turning, article 'India,' vi. 112; 609. *Local notices*—Ahmad-ábád (blackwood), i. 96; Bhera, ii. 386; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper Burma, iii. 217; Chiniot, iii. 418; Cochin, iv. 7; Ghotki, v. 71; Háthras, v. 355; Jámpur, vii. 133; North Kánara, vii. 373; Karauli, vii. 473; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; by the Khamtís, viii. 144; Kúmpta, viii. 361; Mandalay, ix. 290; Nagina (ebony), x. 160; Punjab, xi. 287; Saháranpur, xii. 122; Sáhíwál, xii. 137; Sakhera, xii. 145; Shérgháti, xii. 380; Shimoga (sandal-wood), xii. 404; Sorab (sandal-wood), xii. 65, 66; Tando Lukman, xiii. 177; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 179; Vizagapatam (sandal-wood), xiii. 498.
- Woodington, Colonel, took Champaner (1802), iii. 333; Páwagarh (1803), xi. 122.
- Woollen cloth, Manufacture of, Amráoti, i. 251; Amritsar, i. 265; Bangalore (steam factory), ii. 70; Bari, ii. 151; Bikaner, ii. 439; Ellenábád, iv. 344; Firozpur, iv. 445; Indralkaranji, v. 510; Islámábád, vii. 26; Jaipur, vii. 53; Kángra, vii. 426; Kashmír, viii. 73, 74; Kistáwar, viii. 225; Kolhápur, viii. 284; Ludhiána, viii. 524; Malláni, ix. 261. *See* also Blankets.
- Wootz or Indian steel, made in the Nallamalái Hills, x. 185.
- Wrestlers, hold their great meeting at Hongal, v. 440.
- Wright, Dr., botanist, his works on Indian botany, ix. 81.

Wright, Dr., *History of Nepál*, quoted, on Khátmandu, viii. 183-185; the ancient history of Nepál, x. 274; on Pátan in Nepál, xi. 83.
 Wudnere. *See* Badnera.
 Wulur, lake in Kashmír, xiii. 537, 538.
 Wulusna. *See* Walasna.
 Wún, District in Berár, xiii. 538-546; physical aspects, 538, 539; history, 539, 540; population, 540-543; the Banjás, 541; the Gonds, 542; agriculture, 543, 544; commerce and trade, 544, 545; administration, 545; medical aspects, 545, 546.
 Wún, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xiii. 546.
 Wunala. *See* Wanala.
 Wunnah. *See* Wannah.
 Wursora. *See* Warsora.
 Wusna. *See* Wasna.
 Wye. *See* Wai.
 Wymer, Col., sent to relieve Khelát-i-Ghízlái from Kandahár (1842), vii. 394.
 Wynád. *See* Wainád.
 Wynch, Alexander, Governor of Madras, (1773-75), ix. 67.
 Wyse, Mr., killed in the Mopla outbreak of 1849, ix. 223.

X

Xavier, St. Francis, his work in India, article 'India,' vi. 244, 245. *Local notices*—Preached at Cochin (1530), and made many converts, iv. 12; his tomb in the Church of the Bom Jesus at Old Goa, v. 107; patron saint of Madras fishermen, ix. 25; his conversion of the Paravars of Tinneveli, xiii. 302, 303. *See* also Roman Catholic and Catholic.

Y

Yabeins, race of silkworm rearers in Lower Burma, iii. 183; Prome, xi. 233; Shwe-gyin, xii. 431; Taungngu, xiii. 224; Tharawadi, xiii. 272.
 Yádiki, town and temples in Madras, xiii. 547.
 Yagachi, river in Mysore, xiii. 547.
 Yájnavalkya's Code of Hindu Law, article 'India,' vi. 114, 115.
 Yajur-Veda, The, article 'India,' vi. 88.
 Yak, The, sure-footed beast of burden in the Himálayas, article 'India,' vi. 9, 10. *Local notices*—Chamba, iii.

329; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Kumáun, viii. 350; Spiti, xiii. 73.
 Yak's tails, exported from Spiti, xiii. 73.
 Yákúb Khán, recognised as Amír of Afghánistán (1879), but later deposed by the English, i. 52; by his victory on the Helmand (1868) recovered Kandahár for his father, vii. 395.
 Yalamalia, town in Madras, xiii. 547.
 Yale, Mr. M. E., purchased Fort St. David (1690), and probably gave it that name, iv. 162; Governor of Madras (1687-92), ix. 66.
 Yama, the Hindu god of death, Vedic legend of, article 'India,' vi. 85.
 Yamkanmardi, town in Bombay, xiii. 547.
 Yánadis, aboriginal hill and jungle tribe, in North Arcot, i. 315; Cuddapah, iv. 51; Kistna District, viii. 230; Nallamalái Hills, x. 185; Nellore, x. 265, 266; Sríhankot, xii. 75.
 Yanáon, French settlement on east coast, xiii. 547, 548.
 Yandabu, town in Upper Burma, scene of treaty of 1826, xiii. 548; treaty of, article 'India,' vi. 403, 404.
 Yan-dun. *See* Nyaung-dun.
 Yár Muhammad, his career, Shikárpur his capital, xii. 388, 389; founded the Kalhora dynasty in Sind and ruled (1701-19), xii. 511.
 Yashwantgarh. *See* Rairi.
 Ya-theh-myo, ancient capital in Burma, xiii. 549.
 Yauk-thwa, river in Burma, xiii. 549.
 Yavanas, the name applied to Greeks and Scythians by the Bráhmans, article 'India,' vi. 93; 172, 173.
 Yáwal, town in Bombay, xiii. 549.
 Yaws, pedlars in Lower Burma, iii. 183.
 Ye, town and river in Burma, xiii. 549.
 Yedator, town, temple, and *tdluk* in Mysore, xiii. 550.
 Yedenáknád, *tdluk* in Coorg, xiii. 550.
 Yediýúr, village in Mysore, xiii. 551.
 Ye-gyi, creek in Burma, xiii. 551.
 Ye-gyi Pan-daw, town in Burma, xiii. 551.
 Ye-kin, town in Burma, xiii. 551.
 Velagiri, hill tract in Madras, xiii. 551.
 Yelahanka, village in Mysore, xiii. 551.
 Ye-la-maing, township in Burma, xiii. 551.
 Yelamanchili, village in Madras, xiii. 551.
 Yelándur, town and *tdluk* in Mysore, xiii. 552.
 Yellamala, range of mountains in Madras, xiii. 552, 553.
 Yellápur, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, xiii. 553.
 Velusavirá, *tdluk* in Coorg, xiii. 553, 554.
 Yemiganúr, town in Madras, xiii. 554.

Yendaboo. *See* Yandabu.
 Yenúr, town in Madras, xiii. 554.
 Yeolá, *tahsil* in Bombay, xiii. 554.
 Yeolá, weaving town in Bombay, xiii. 554, 555.
 Yeotmál, village and *tdluk* in Berár, xiii. 555.
 Yerikalis, aboriginal tribe in North Arcot, i. 315; Cuddapah, iv. 51; Kistna District, viii. 230; Nellore, x. 266.
 Yerkád, hill station and sanitarium in Madras, xiii. 555, 556.
 Vernagúdem, village and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 556.
 Yerramala. *See* Yellamala.
 Yeshkuns, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
 Ye-su-daing, tidal creek in Burma, xiii. 556.
 Yettumanúr, *tdluk* in Travancore, xiii. 556.
 Yoga, one of the six *darsanas* or Bráhmámanical systems of philosophy, article 'India,' vi. 99.
 Yogis, sect of Sivaite devotees, article 'India,' vi. 214.
 Yoma or Roma, two mountain ranges in Burma, xiii. 556, 557; article 'India,' vi. 6.
 Yule, Sir G. Udny, when Commissioner of Bhágalpur, released all *kamia* bondsmen in the Santál Parganá, xii. 233.
 Yule's, Colonel Henry, *Marco Polo*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 151 (footnote 5); 152 (footnote 1); 231 (footnote 1); 233 (footnotes 1 and 2); 237 (footnote 4); 238 (footnotes); 239 (footnote 3); 356 (footnote); *Cathay and the Way Thither*, 233 (footnote 2); 283 (footnote 5). *Local notices*—His articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* used for the article on Afghánistán, i. 27-53; on the Andaman Islands, i. 281-287; Ava, i. 388-390; quoted, on the derivation of the name Bombay, iii. 74; his estimate of the population of Upper Burma, iii. 213; accompanied Major Phayre's mission to Burma (1855), iii. 227; quoted, on the Múglis of the Hindu Kush, v. 418; believes the Irawadi to rise in the Langtam range of the Himálayas, vii. 19; believes the Khásis and Jaintias to be the same race, vii. 48; believes Masulipatam to be derived from the root of 'Mæsolia,' ix. 352; quoted, on the source of the Suttlej, xiii. 140; on the Chins, xiii. 281.
 Yun-za-lin, river in Burma, xiii. 557.
 Yusaf Adil Sháh, founded the kingdom of Bijápúr, and built the citadel there, ii.

424, 425; took Goa (1510), but soon lost it again, v. 100.
 Yusafzai, *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 557, 558.
 Yusafzais, Pathán tribe in Afghánistán, i. 42; and in Pesháwar, xii. 150, 151.
 Ywa-taung, town in Burma, xiii. 558.
 Ywe, one of the mouths of the Irawadi, xiii. 558, 559.

Z

Zafarábád, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 559.
 Zafar Khán, sacked Somnáth (1394), and founded a Muhammadan dynasty in Gujarát, viii. 91.
 Zafarwál, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 559.
 Zahid Khán, appointed Nawáb of Múltán by Muhammad Sháh (1738), and founded a dynasty, x. 4.
 Záidpur, weaving town in Oudh, xiii. 560.
 Zálím Singh, of Kotah, the principality of Jhalawar created for his descendants (1838), vii. 199, 200; his enlightened policy as regent of Kotah, viii. 305; with help of English detachment won victory at Mángrol (1821), ix. 317.
 Za-lun, town and township in Burma, xiii. 560.
 Zama Khán, Rohillá governor of Jaunpur, expelled by Chait Singh of Benares, vii. 153.
 Zamániah, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 560.
 Za-mi, river in Burma, xiii. 561.
 Zamíndárl grant of the Twenty-four Parganá, article 'India,' vi. 383.
 Zamíndárs, or revenue land collectors under the Mughals, converted into a proprietary body by the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 439; 452.
 Zámkha. *See* Zúmkhá.
 Zamorins, Hindu dynasty of Calicut, their struggles with the Portuguese, iii. 269; the last burnt himself on the approach of Haidar Ali (1766), iii. 270; made the Rájá of Cochin tributary, iv. 11, 12.
 Za-tha-byin, village in Burma, xiii. 561.
 Zemán Sháh, granted government of Dera Ismáil Khán to Muhammad Khán, iv. 221; Lahore to Ranjít Singh (1799), viii. 406; and Sind to the Talpur Mírs (1783), xii. 513.
 Ze-ya-wa-di, township in Burma, xiii. 561.
 Ziegenbalg, German missionary who established Lutheran mission at Tranquebar (1706), xiii. 185, 341.

- Zinc, found in Jodhpur, vii. 326; Rájputána, xi. 401; Udaipur, xiii. 401.
- Zirá, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 561.
- Zoffany, Portrait of Sir E. Impey by, in High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251; Last Supper by, in St. John's Church, Calcutta, iii. 252.
- Zoology and Botany of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. xxiv. pp. 652-664.
- The Gujarát or maneless lion, 652; tiger, 652; leopard, cheetah, 653, 654; wolf, fox, jackal, dog, 654; bear, 655; elephant and elephant-catching, 655, 656; rhinoceros, 656; wild hog, 656, 657; wild sheep and goats, 657; antelopes and deer, 657, 658; bison and buffalo, 658; birds of prey and game birds, 659; reptiles, 660, 661; insects, 662; Indian flora, 662-664. For local notices, *see* Animals above enumerated.
- Zoráwar Singh, general of Ghuláb Singh's Dogra troops, conquered Ládakh and Balti (1834-35), and was then annihilated in Rudokh, viii. 399.
- Zulfikar Khán, Aurungzeb's general, took Gingi (1698) after eight years' siege, i. 313, v. 83, 84; made Viceroy of the Deccan and murdered (1713), v. 257; sacked Saint Thomé (1698), ix. 104; seized the Dutch factory at Masulipatam (1689), ix. 354.
- Zumkhá, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 562.

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of the local researches in which the author was for so long engaged. . . . In treating of ancient India, the author has made no use of Mill's work, but has written the history afresh from original translations of the Sanskrit literature of the period. The story of mediæval India could scarcely be told without the aid of Elphinstone's well-known work, but Dr. Hunter has gone back in every case to the original sources, from Elphinstone to Ferishta, and from him to the Arab geographers and Persian historians contained in Sir Henry Elliot's nine volumes on the same subject. In the accounts both of ancient and mediæval India, use has been made of the latest discoveries of the Archaeological Survey, which is still being carried on. The great feature of this remarkable article, and that in which its chief usefulness consists, is, perhaps, the constructive account of the Indian people, and the synthesis of Hinduism from the actually existing facts, as revealed by Dr. Hunter's survey and by the first Indian census.'—*The Times* (first notice, May 26, 1881).

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